Selections
The Calcutta Gazette
from 1816-1823

Published in 1864 at Calcutta

Calcutta Gazette was one of the newspapers of India. These selections present a living history of the time, depicting social life of the British and the natives.

A contemporary accounts of the early British conquests.

Hugh Sanderman.

PREFACE.

THE period embraced in the present Volume, viz. from 1816 to 1823 inclusive, [illegible]prises so many critical and important events, that [illegible]logy seems necessary for the reproduction of ma[illegible] is of comparatively recent date, and within the r[illegible] living man; and an endeavour has been made, a[illegible]ng Volumes, by including topics of varied interes[illegible]m[illegible]ction in the field or a political event, to a [illegible]querade ball or a public concert, to give the reader a general insight into the state of Indian Society half a century ago, as well as to enable him to trace and follow the general progress and increase of British Power in the East.

[illegible]om the commencement of the above period, until the be[illegible]ing of 1823, India was ruled over by the Marquess of [illegible]gs, whose [illegible]vernment will ever be acknowledged in [illegible] History [illegible] pre-eminently illustrious in the Council [illegible] Field [illegible]nd who himself was justly beloved and [illegible]wise, energetic, and benevolent Ruler. He [illegible]ed by the Earl Amherst, who arrived in Calcutta [illegible]nth of August in the same year.

[illegible] period [illegible]r review was one of constant war and [illegible] always in the success of the British, [illegible] actuated by the master spirit of their [illegible]d gallant Chief. In 1816 peace was, [illegible]much [illegible]llation on the part of the enemy, satisfac[illegible]onclu[illegible] with Nepal (p. 113), and a Resident was de[illegible]present the English Government in that country. [illegible]discovered at this time, that the Mahrattas were anxious [illegible]federate against the British; that Runjeet Singh was

threatening the Southern Sikh States, which were under their protection; and that an army of Pathans was preparing to attack our power on the Agra Frontier; while, in addition to all this, it was found essentially necessary, for the safety of the Empire, to take prompt and decisive measures for the subjugation of the Pindarees, who as roving Banditti and Freebooters, were a terror to the who[illegible] untry. Several accounts of actions against these Marau[illegible] e given in the present Volume.

"The Mahratta powe[illegible] con[illegible] [illegible] nction of Scindiah, Sovereign of the [illegible] so[illegible] [illegible] ee Row, the "Peshwah, and head of th[illegible] [illegible] nal[illegible] tates, (who h[illegible] early "betrayed his hostility by mu[illegible] ering, through his [illegible] nister "Tumbuctjee, an Envoy acting under the British guarantee); "and Holkar, head of the dominions called after that family; "and the Nagpore Rajah, Appah Sahib." *(Prinsep).*

The year 1817 was ushered in by the fall of the [illegible] ess of Hatrass, situated between Alligurh and Agra, and [illegible] ch was said to be, if possible, stronger than t[illegible] Fortess o[illegible] pore, and generally believed to be imp[illegible] gnable (p[illegible] 179, 181.) The year was one of general [illegible] easine[illegible] quired the most careful watchfulness on [illegible] British Government. Appah Sahib, notwithstand[illegible] recently entered into, was forming designs and [illegible] troops, and a similar course was being pursued b[illegible] Chieftains in other parts of India. T[illegible] Peshwa[illegible] was totally defeated and dispersed (p.[illegible] diah was brought to terms; while App[illegible] pletely defeated (p. 24), and became a fugit[illegible] 259), with a reward of two lacs of Rupees an[illegible] handsc[illegible] gheer offered for his capture. The Pindarees [illegible] uffere[illegible] from the constant and determined attacks that w[illegible] upon them, and were, by the end of the year, in full [illegible] in every direction.

In 1818 the important Fortress of Satarah surrendered, (p. 250), and the descendant of Sevajee, the Founder of the Mahratta Empire, was placed on the throne, to the deposition of Bajee Row, who was again *defeated* (p. 257), and fled (p. 25[illegible]), surrendering *ultimately* to Sir *John Malcolm.*

"Thus, including the [illegible] of Asseergurh in the *following* "year, was effected the entire subversion of the Mahratta "Powers; Scindiah bec[illegible] crippled, and existing only on "sufferance; the Satarah family was restored, but subservi-"ent to our power, and restr[illegible] to a small domain; the late "Peshwah Bajee Row's pow[illegible] utterly destroyed, his domi-"nions occupied, and himse[illegible] a prisoner; *Holkar* submissive, "and in complete check; the Nagpore States new modelled; "Bajee Row Bhoola placed on the throne,—but the Govern-"ment was placed under the control and management of the "British." *(Prinsep).*

[illegible] 1819, the British occupied the *important* Island of [illegible]re (p. 299), apparently to the satisfaction of the Ma-[illegible] flocked to them from all quarters, and who appear [illegible]en ill-disposed towards their former masters, th[illegible] this year great progress was made in the Con-[illegible] India towards the firm establishment of British [illegible] and the overthrow of Powers that were hostile to [illegible]a raged very sorely during this year (p.p. 324 and [illegible] was said to resemble the plague in its symptoms [illegible]ing off as many as 20 per cent. of the popul[illegible] districts, "many large and respectable families bec[illegible] extinct, and others suffering dreadfully." The disease wa[illegible]hen, as now, partly attributed to the habits of [illegible]atives of the country, and their prejudices against cl[illegible]heir *houses*, clothes, or persons (*p.* 324). In 1819, th[illegible]bahdar or Vizier of *Oudh*, with *the* sanction of the B[illegible] Government, assumed *the title* of King (p. 320.)

The following four years were comparatively quiet. Dwarka in Okamundel fell to the British (p. 391) in 1820, but beyond this, there were no great feats of arms worthy of any special notice. During these years of comparative tranquility, however, much was done towards the consolidation of British interests by the spread of education, and other civilizing influences of the W[illegible]n world; and the benefits conferred upon India were well de[illegible]ribed by Lord Hastings as the bestowal of blessings upon [illegible]llions (p. 314). During this period, the Hindoo College (p. 135), the Mission College (p. 387), the Benares Coll[illegible]e (p[illegible]04), and the Serampoor College were founded and o[illegible]ed; orient[illegible] literature was encouraged (pp. 6 and 150); and the Censorship of the Public Press removed (p. 40). The account (p. 16) of Mr. MacNaghten's proficiency in Arabic and Mahomedan Law is worthy of notice, as indicative of the interest which was taken by the Government of the time in the extraordinary success of that profound Oriental Scholar.*

Under improvements, may be cited the openin[illegible] St Andrew's Church (p. 251); the establishment of a [illegible] 179, [illegible] Exchange (pp. 195 and 262); the erection of t[illegible] [illegible]ouse over the site of the "mean looking, [illegible] [illegible]quated remains, of the old Fort" (pp. 281 a[illegible] opening of the Ali Merdan Canal (p. 341), exte[illegible] one hundred miles from the Jumna, opposite [illegible] Delhi; the opening of the Strand Road (pp. 5[illegible] in Calcutta; the presence of a stea[illegible] [illegible]er Hooghly (pp. 554, 556, 560 and 593); [illegible]on to establish a communication between Indi[illegible] [illegible] Mother Country by means of Steam Navigation [illegible]62) with two

* Mr., afterwards Sir W. Henry MacNaghten, joined the Bengal [illegible]vice as a Writer in 1814; in 1838 he was appointed Envoy and Minister on [illegible]f the Government of India at the Court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk; he [illegible]ed a Baronet in 1838, and nominated to the Governorship of Bombay in [illegible] This appointment he did not live to join; he was assassinated at Cabool on [illegible]3rd December, 1841.

vessels of 400 tons each, capable of accommodating 25 passengers (pp. 565, 568), the number of persons leaving Calcutta for England annually, inclusive of children, being estimated at nearly 500!

Many interesting ceremonies are detailed, such as the Perraherra in Ceylon (p. 201); the Human sacrifices at Puchmurree (p. 318); and the less awful though highly revolting Churruck Poojah (p. 301). Interesting accounts will be found of the Nicobars (p. 94); the Andaman Islands (p. 309); Nepaul and the passage to Katmandoo (p. 236); Caubul (p. 128); the petty tribes of Lurkas (p. 345); Kojahs (p. 383); Meenas (p. 403); Rajmahaul Hill-men (p. 442); and others; while the account of the State reception by a Native Chieftain of a Letter from the King of England (p. 72) will repay perusal.

The cruel rite of Suttee was not yet abolished, and some accounts of this repulsive and barbarous superstition [illegible]7, 164, 253, 429 and 556) have been selected, with an [illegible] of an interesting discussion between an advocate [illegible] opponent of the custom (pp. 271 and 333).

[illegible] accounts of amusements, general entertainments [illegible] meetings are also interspersed through the [illegible] mark the age to which it bears reference.

[illegible]ix will be found some extracts of interest from [illegible]ow nearly out of print—"Macintosh's Travels in Eu[illegible] Asia and Africa," published in 1782, and "Price's Observa[illegible]ns" on the above, published in 1783. Macinto[illegible] was an intimate friend and colleague of Colonel Macleane, [illegible]o was Commissary General of the Bengal Army, wh[illegible]eneral Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Philip Francis arriv[illegible] at Calcutta in October, 1774. The Book evinces

throughout a feeling of animosity against Warren Hastings, while Captain Price (who belonged to the East India Company's Marine Establishment), was his staunch supporter, and throughout his "Observations" speaks of the Author of the Travels in terms of bitter resentment, styling him for instance "as swarthy and ill-looking a man as is to be seen on the Portugueze Walk of the Royal Exchange."

As in the former Volumes, the original spelling as well as punctuation have been rigidly adhered to throughout the present issue; a foot-note being given in a few instances where the errors have appeared very glaring.

The Volume contains (pp. 264, 285, 304, 370, 457, 486 and 520) accounts of an Association formed under the style of the "Saugor Island Society," for the purpose of clearing the Sunderbunds, and rendering them remunerative by extensive cultivation, and the establishment of stations and markets. The Society was formed in continuation of a similar s[illegible]eme which had been in contemplation some twenty years [illegible] and abandoned. The Saugor Island Society does n[illegible] to have had any very lengthened existence.

The map in the Frontispiece represents the S[illegible] as they were in the year 1724; it is a tracing of [illegible] "De Barros' Asia," and was kindly placed at m[illegible] by Mr. H. T. Rainey of Khoolnah. For its re[illegible]on I am indebted to the kindness of Cap[illegible] of the Surveyor General's Department.

I have retained the title of "Selecti[illegible]s from *Calcutta Gazettes*," for the sake of uniformity, although it w[illegible]d be more correct to have styled the present Volume, "[illegible]ections from *Government Gazettes*," as the *Calcutta Gazet*[illegible]ased to exist as a Government publication in the m[illegible]h of

June 1815, when all Government printing work was made over to the Military Orphan Society, from whose press the first number of the Government Gazette issued at the commencement of that month. It became a bi-weekly publication in 1823 (p. 645).

It is proposed to complete the series of "Selections" by the publication of a Sixth Volume, with a complete alphabetical index to the contents of the whole series. The Sixth Volume will come down to the year 1832, when the Gazette ceased to be a newspaper, and assumed very nearly its present dimensions and form.

RECORD COMMISSION;
The 24th September, 1869.

HUGH SANDEMAN.

ERRATA.

Page 6, last line but one, for "KHANS," read "KHAN."
„ 7, line 28, for "lived the age," read "lived in the age."
„ 17, last line but one, for "every," read "very."
„ 26, line 25, for "Molyneaux," read Molyneux."
„ 51, „ 19, omit "for".
„ 61, „ 13, omit comma at the end of line.
„ 64, „ 15, insert "of" after "direction."
„ 66, „ 7, for "transanctions," read "transactions."
„ 73, last line, for "persuation," read "persuasion."
„ 74, line 24, for "coprs," read "corps."
„ 77, „ 8, insert "a" at the end of the line.
„ 97, „ 10, for "striking might be termed so)," read "striking) might be termed so."
„ 120, „ 27, for "cantes," read "cantus."
„ 124, „ 5, for "tho whose," read "those who."
„ 132, „ 30, for "Pooshtaunch, read "Pooshtauneh."
„ 133, „ 11, for "occupied," read "occupies."
„ 142, „ 5, before "is," insert "it."
„ 147, last line but one, substitute a comma for the full stop after "granted."
„ 151, Foot note (b), insert "is," before "also."
„ 152, line 22, for "accompained" read "accompanied."
„ 189, at top, for "981" read "189."
„ 198, line 35, for "interveiw," read interview."
„ 202, „ 19, place the comma after "street."
„ 202, „ 29, for "were," read "where."
„ 205, „ 16, for "Wali—Yakon," read "Wali-Yakon."
„ 207, „ 9, for "another, partly," read "another party."
„ 210, „ 4, for "MARQUEES," read "MARQUESS."
„ 214, „ 12, omit "the" at the end of the line.
„ 216, „ 25, for "but," read "butt."
„ 224, „ 2, for "communicaton," read "communication."
„ 230, „ 25, for "lahe," read "the."
„ 233, „ 15, for "dimissed," read dismissed."
„ 250, „ 12, for "Mahrattad," read Mahratta."
„ 251, „ 1, for "hap," read "had."
„ 259, „ 22, for "lonely," read "lovely."
„ 269, „ 23, for "includng," read "including."
„ 302, „ 35, for "thurst," read "thrust."
„ 316, „ 32, for "admitte din," read "admitted in."

Page 335, last line, for "ni," read "in."
„ 336, add a short rule at end of page.
„ 338, line 1, for "its," read "sit."
„ 351, „ 17, for "whose whose," read "whose house."
„ 368, „ 13, for "this" read "his."
„ 373, „ 13, Substitute a comma for the full stop after "instance."
385, „ 5, for "extertion," read "exertion."
„ 389, „ 11, for "Fenshaw," read "Fanshaw."
„ 409, „ 35, for "Nabo'bs," read "Nabob's."
„ 419, „ 11, Insert "a" between "and," and "hundred."
„ 419, „ 21, for "1820" read "1821."
„ 436, „ 6, for "hy," read "by."
„ 444, „ 19, for "Goasiah," read "Gosaiah."
„ 480, „ 2, for "infinit emercy," read "infinite mercy."
„ 480, „ 8, for "ciitzens," read "citizens."
„ 489, last line, for "enyjoment," read "enjoyment."
„ 491, line 23, for "reapeal," read "repeal."
„ 494, „ 33, omit one "A" in "MAAHOMMUD."
„ 524, „ 12, for "hem," read "them."
„ 545, „ 8, for "month," "read mouth."
„ 548, „ 10, for "off," read "of."
„ 553, „ 5, for "lengh," read "length."
„ 555, „ 16, for "aids," read "aides."
„ 587, „ 21, for "MACANAGHTEN," read "MACNAGHTEN."
„ 595, „ 21, for "encouarging," read "encouraging."
„ 604, „ 16, for "efects," read "effects."
„ 651, „ 35, for "professinns," read "professions."
„ 660, „ 34, for "faur," read "four."

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PART I.

OFFICIAL.

JANUARY 5, 1816.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL having this day received from the Resident at Lucknow the melancholy intelligence of the demise of HER HIGHNESS THE BHOW BEGUM, on the 28th ultimo, HIS LORDSHIP IN COUNCIL has directed that Minute Guns to the number of Eighty-four, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honor of HER HIGHNESS's Memory.

C. M. RICKETTS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1816.

Fort William, the 19*th January*, 1816.

It appearing that the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, contained in their General Letter, under date the 21st of August, 1801, respecting the quantity of Baggage which Passengers proceeding to Europe on board of their Ships are permitted to carry, have in various instances been imperfectly attended to, and great inconvenience having resulted from persons proceeding to England carrying with them a greater quantity of Baggage than is allowed by the Honorable Court, the following Regulation of the Honorable Court regarding the quantity of Baggage permitted to be carried by Passengers proceeding on the Honorable Company's Ships, and the Rules which are in future to be observed for its Shipment, are published for general information.

Gentlemen proceeding to England in the undermentioned stations are restricted from taking with them a larger tonnage of Baggage and

Stores than the following, exclusive of their Bedding, a Table, and a Sopha and two Chairs, for their respective Cabins, viz.:—

Gentlemen of Council	5	Tons.	This allowance includes the Baggage of Servants.
General Officers	5	ditto.	
Colonels in His Majesty's or Company's Service	4	ditto.	
Senior Merchants	4	ditto.	
Lieutenant-Colonels	3	ditto.	
Junior Merchants	3	ditto.	
Majors	2½	ditto.	
Factors	2½	ditto.	
Captains	2	ditto.	
Persons not in the Company's service	2	ditto.	

Gentlemen proceeding to England in either of the abovementioned stations, who may be permitted to carry home their families, are restricted from taking more tonnage than one-half of the preceding allowance in addition as the Ladies' Baggage, and one ton for each child.

Married Ladies proceeding alone to England are restricted from taking more than one-half of the tonnage prescribed for a Gentleman of the same rank as their Husbands, exclusive of one ton of Baggage for each child.

Widows proceeding to England are in like manner restricted from taking a greater quantity than one-half of the tonnage prescribed for a Gentleman of the same rank as their deceased Husbands, exclusive of the allowance of one ton for each child.

Writers, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and other Cabin Passengers are restricted from taking a larger quantity of Baggage and Stores than one ton each, exclusive of their Bedding, a Table, and Sopha and two Chairs.

Married Ladies proceeding alone to England, or Widows of either of these last mentioned descriptions, are restricted from taking more than a similar quantity of Baggage.

Gentlemen of these last mentioned descriptions, who may be permitted to carry home their wives, are restricted from taking more than one ton in addition as the Ladies' Baggage.

Single Ladies are restricted from taking more than the same quantity of Baggage and Cabin Furnitre.

The Baggage of persons proceeding to Europe on the Honorable Company's ships, will in future be shipped through the Export Ware-house, and such persons are accordingly required to send their Baggage to the Export Ware-house at least 14 days previous to the period appointed for the dispatch of the Ship on which they may proceed.

The Baggage of persons above-mentioned shall be accompanied by a letter, addressed to the Sub Export Ware-house Keeper, specifying the number and nature of the Packages, the dimensions thereof, and the rank of the owner, and a List, to be accompanied by a certificate from the Custom Master, that the duties thereon have been settled, shall be furnished.

It shall be the duty of the Sub Export Ware-house Keeper, or other officers of the Export Ware-house, upon the receipt of the Baggage into the Export Ware-house, to cause the square contents of each Package to be ascertained, and to Register the same, and also to grant a receipt of their number to the proprietors of them.

The Sub Export Ware-house Keeper will also adopt immediate measures for forwarding them to the Ships on which they are to be laden, at the risk, however, of the proprietors.

In the event of persons desiring to ship their own Baggage, they will, notwithstanding, be required, previous to shipment, to forward it to the Export Ware-house, for the purposes abovementioned, and upon their requisition the Sub Export Ware-house Keeper will furnish them with an order to the Commander of the Ship on which they may have engaged their passage for the reception of the Baggage on board.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Commanders of the Honorable Company's Ship will be positively prohibited from receiving on board of their Ships any Baggage, except under an order from the Sub Export Ware-house Keeper, or other Officer of the Export Ware-house, and that no Baggage in excess of the established allowance of the respective Rank in the King's and Honorable Company's services will, on any account whatever, be permitted to be shipped, except under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

Each person, whose Baggage may be shipped through the Export Ware-house, will be permitted, on his final departure, to take with him a small Trunk and an Escruitoir under his own custody.

To meet the contingent expenses of the Baggage department of the Export Ware-house, the following fee shall be levied from the parties on obtaining from the proper Officer a receipt for their Baggage.

A fee at the rate of Sicca Rupees 20 per ton of 50 Cubical feet on Baggage shipped through the Export Ware-house.

A fee at the rate of Sicca Rupees 16 per ton of 50 Cubical feet on Baggage shipped by the proprietors themselves.

No package will be received without a direction, and unless the name of the Ship to which it is to be sent, be distinctly written upon it.

Baggage, if left to be shipped through the Export Warehouse, will be sent on board without any additional expense to the parties, but it will, from the date of delivery at the Export Ware-house, remain at the entire risk of the proprietors.

It is requested that application respecting the shipment of Baggage may be made in the following form :—

To———— *Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper.*

SIR,—Agreeably to the Advertisement, dated the 19th January, 1816, be pleased to receive the undermentioned Packages for Shipment on the Honorable Company's Ship ————, on which vessel I am about to proceed to England with my wife and family, (or as the case may be).

I am, &c.,
(Senior Merchant in the Honorable Company's Service, or as the case may be).

Box or Packages.	No.	Direction.	Dimensions.					
			L.		B.		D.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.	F.	I.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade,

R. C. PLOWDEN,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1815.

Bombay Castle, December 23, 1816.

The inhabitants of *Cutch* having committed repeated aggressions on the territories of our Allies, the Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay has found it necessary to afford effectual assistance to the injured, and has accordingly declared all the Ports and Harbours in the Gulf of *Cutch* in a state of blockade. His Majesty's ships, the *Favorite* and *Zebra*, and the *Mercury* Cruizer, have been dispatched to insist on the rigid observance of the blockade. A force has also been detached into the Province to demand redress. The following is the Proclamation of the Bombay Government :—

PROCLAMATION.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having been compelled to detach a Force into the Province of Cutch, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the various depredations committed by the subjects of that State on the Territories of the Allies of the Honorable Company ; and it being considered necessary, in order to prevent any succours being afforded to that State, to blockade all the Ports, Harbours, Bays, Creeks, Rivers, Inlets and Sea Coasts thereof, for which an adequate Naval force has been prepared ; It is hereby ordered and declared, that the said Ports, Harbours, Bays, Creeks, Inlets and Sea Coasts of the State of Cutch, aforesaid, are and must be considered as being in a state of blockade accordingly ; and that all the measures authorized by the Laws of Nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, Fort William, 2nd March, 1816.

The Governor General in Council having received from the Resident at Delhi the melancholy intelligence of the demise, on the 15th ultimo, of the Nawaub Khodseed Begum, the Mother of His

Majesty Akber the second, His Lordship in Council directs that Minute Guns, to the number of 74, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, at Twelve o'Clock, on Monday, the 4th instant, as a mark of respect for the memory of Her late Majesty.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1816.

The following Extract from the Resolutions passed by the Governor General in Council, under date the 24th February, 1790, is re-published for the information of the several Public Officers of Government, in the Civil Department of this Presidency.

Extract of Consultation, dated 24th February, 1790.

"Resolved, that the Civil Auditor, in checking all applications for "Cash and Certificates, be guided by this principle, that all Allowances "not demanded within a period of three months, after they are due, "shall revert to the use of the Company, until they become payable "by an express Order of Government."

(True Extract.)

JOHN WHITE,
Sub-Secretary.

(True Extract.)

H. WOOD,
Civil Auditor.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1816.

Fort William, the 11*th June*, 1816.

The following Proposals for Publishing the DESATER, are published for general information.

PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription the DESATER, with the Ancient Persian Translations, and Commentary, and a Glossary of the Ancient Persian words.

By MULLA FERUZ BEN MULLA KHAN: to which will be added an English translation.

The DESATER is one of the most singular Books that has appeared in the East. It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets, from the time of Mohabad, to the time of the Fifth Saffan, being Fifteen in Number, of whom Zerdusht, whom, following the Greeks, we call Zoroaster, was the Thirteenth, and the Fifth Saffan the last. This Saffan lived in the time of Khusrow Parvez, who was contemporary with the Emperor Hiraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the ancient Persian Monarchy. The writings of these Fifteen Prophets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible without the assistance of the ancient Persian translation. It is a quite different language from the Zend, the Pehlevi, and the Deri, the most celebrated of the Dialects of Ancient Persia. The old Persian Translation professes to have been made by the Fifth Saffan, who has added a Commentary, in which some difficulties of the Original Text are expounded.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Jehan, had eluded the search of the curious in Oriental History, and antiquities in later times. The Copy, from which the present edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Ispahan, about forty-four years ago, when travelling in Persia for the purpose of making some investigations regarding the History of the Early Persians, and particularly in search of Materials for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsees of India regarding the Ancient Persian Months, the differences of Opinion regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other Copy of this work. It is, however, cited by Behram Ferhàd, the author of the Shiristanee Char-Cheman, who lived the age of the Emperor Akbar and of his son Jehangeer. Indeed, Behram Ferhàd, who was a Parsee, followed the doctrines of the Desater. It is often cited by Hakim Bushaw Jebrize, the author of the Barhane Kata, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian Language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan, and who often quotes the Desater, as his authority for words in the Old Persian. Mir Zulfekur Ali, who seems to have been the Author of the celebrated work, entitled the Daleistân, which contains the History of the different Religions of Asia, takes the Desater as his guide in the account which he gives of the Ancient Persian Religion, and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desater, appears to have been singularly struck

with the details borrowed from it, and in his Sixth Discourse, speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the History of ancient times.

The Editor has been encouraged to publish the present Work, at the reiterated desire of many English Gentlemen of the first eminence in rank in India. He may in particular mention the names of the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who employed many of his hours with the Editor in making a translation of the work, which he intended to have published, and in which he made considerable progress, when his death interrupted the undertaking,—and of General Sir John Malcolm, who, in a letter lately received by the Editor, encourages him to proceed with the proposed publication, and who in his History of Persia mentions the Desater as a work of singular curiosity.

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of such Monuments as can illustrate the history, language, and opinions of the Ancient Persians, his ancestors. He has, from a long familiarity with the style of the work, and with the chain of Philosophical Doctrines which it contains, been able, as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illustrate several of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Glossary is the labour of many years, and of very extensive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to those who make the languge of Persia their study.

Whatever may be the result of the Editor's labours, he feels a consciousness that he has done whatever industry and diligence can effect, to make it worthy of the attention of the learned.

An English Translation and Preface will accompany the work.

The work will be published in two volumes, 8vo., and it is expected the Price will not exceed Rupees Thirty-five (35).

By Permission of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1816.

Fort William, Public Department, June 15, 1816.

In Consequence of Complaints having been preferred to Government, by the Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Botanical Garden, of the inattention of Visitors to the Rules requested by him to be observed for the preservation of the Plants in the Garden, to the great injury of those Public objects for which the Institution is maintained by the Honorable Company; His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has found it necessary to direct, that no Person be admitted, without having obtained a Ticket from the Office of the Public Secretary to Government, or from the Superintendent of the Garden.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1816.

Government House, August 4, 1816.

The Chamberlain has it in command from the Governor General to request the Company of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants, to a BALL and SUPPER, on Monday the 12th instant, in celebration of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT's Birth-day.

WILLIAM RUMBOLD,
Chamberlain.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1816.

Current value of Government Securities.

Buy.]	Wednesday, December 18, 1816.		[Sell.
Rs. As. 1 6	Six per. cent. Loan Obligation.	*Disct.*	Rs. As. 1 10

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1816.

Calcutta Custom House, 12th December, 1816.

Various frauds having been practised through the Medium of Working Passes granted by the Calcutta Custom House, for the accom-

modation of Individuals requiring Gowns, Handkerchiefs, &c., to be embroidered, or worked out of the limits of the City; Notice is hereby given, for the information of Families, resident in Calcutta, that Gowns, &c., intended to be passed out for the purpose of being embroidered, must, in every instance, be accompanied by a Ticket, bearing the name of the Person to whom the cloth belongs; and that any omission in observing this Rule will render such Cloths liable to a Duty, on their enhanced value, when brought back.

By Order of the Board of Revenue

C. D'OYLY,
Actg. Collector, G. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1817.

Garrison Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General; January 16th, 1817.

MONDAY next, the 20th instant, being fixed for the Celebration of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, the Troops in Garrison will parade at half past six o'Clock on that Morning, on the same ground as on the 12th August last.

Four six-pounders, with a Detail of Artillery, under Command of a Commissioned Officer, to be sent from Dum-Dum, to parade with the Troops on the above occasion.

The Troops will be formed in line at open order, ready to receive the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief. A Salute of Nineteen Guns will be fired from the Artillery on His Lordship's approach, and when His Lordship comes opposite the centre, the line will present Arms, Colours dropping. On the line being shouldered, the Governor General and Commander in Chief will pass along its front. When His Lordship has quitted the left Flank to return to the Flag opposite the centre, the line will break into open column, march past in Review, re-enter and form on its original alignement.

When formed, the Royal Salute will be fired in honor of the Day. After the last gun, the Vollies of small Arms will commence from right to left, Music playing God save the King. When the firing is concluded and parade order resumed, the line will present Arms, as on the arrival of the Governor General and Commander in Chief. A Salute

of nineteen guns will annouuce His Lordship's departure from the Field, after which the Troops will return to their respective quarters.

The General or other Officer commanding at the Presidency, will be pleased to issue the necessary directions for giving effect to the foregoing order.

A Royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, at 12 o'clock, the Colours to continue hoisted all day, and extra batta to be served to the European troops at the Presidency Station.

A. HENNESSY,
Town Major.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1817.

Fort William, Public Department January 15th, 1817.

The Governor General has been pleased to abolish the separate office of Principal Private Secretary, and to appoint Charles Milner Ricketts, Esq., to be His Lordship's Private Secretary.

His Lordship has further been pleased to appoint John Adam, Esq., to officiate as his Private Secretary, during Mr. Rickett's absence.

Published by order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

A. TROTTER,
Actg. Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1817.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, Fort William, January 1st, 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, deeply impressed with the benefits which in a Military and Political view the State is likely to derive from the services of a regular and well-organized Topographical Staff, has observed with regret, that the acknowledged advantages which the Armies of European States have recently drawn from the modern improvements in this important branch of Military Science, have hitherto been only partially communicated to the Army on this Establishment.

His Excellency in Council deems it highly expedient, that an assistance of such essential consequence to the operations of an Army in the field, should not be longer withheld from a portion of the national force so important, and in every other respect so eminently distinguished as the Army serving under this Presidency. His Lordship has therefore resolved to establish, subject to the pleasure of the Honorable Court of Directors, a regular Staff for the Department of the Quarter Master General, the Officers appointed to which shall be permanently attached to that branch, after the model of the approved systems prevailing in the Armies of modern Europe, and in the British forces in particular.

In furtherence of this object, the Governor General in Council resolves to appoint, as the regular establishment, twelve assistants in the Quarter Master General's Department, to be divided into Classes, in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Two Assistant Quarter Masters General, on a Staff Allowance of 500 St. Rs. per mensem.

Four Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General, of the 1st Class, on a Staff Allowance of 400 St. Rs. per mensem.

Three Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General, of the 2nd Class, on a Staff Allowance of 300 St. Rs. per mensem.

Three Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General, of the 3rd Class, on a Staff Allowance of 250 St. Rs. per mensem.—

In addition to the allowances of their Regimental Ranks, *viz.*, Pay, Full Batta, Gratuity, and Tent Allowances.

In the first instance, for the purpose of including an Officer whose name had been accidentally omitted (on the original arrangement) in the list from the Surveyor General's Office, a Supernumerary Deputy Assistant will be allowed; but on a vacancy, the Establishment will remain at the prescribed number.

The necessary Instruments and Stationery will be issued from the Public Stores from time to time, at the requisition of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on regular indents, countersigned by the Head of the Department, and the Officers thus receiving Instruments will be instructed to consider them as strictly public property, to be

duly and regularly accounted for and disposed of, according to the orders of the Quarter Master General.

Travelling charges, whether by water or by dawk, will only be granted in emergent cases of long or unusually expensive journeys, on the recommendation of the Quarter Master General, sanctioned by the Commander in Chief.

The Governor General in Council desires, that it may be distinctly understood, that advancement in the Department is not to depend on seniority in the Army, or standing in list or Class, but to be conferred as the zeal and qualifications of Individuals shall recommend them to Government. In cases of accidental succession to the temporary command of Troops, Officers of the Quarter Master General's Staff will, in course, take the benefit of their standing in the Army according to their Commissions, but in matters pertaining to the duties of the Department, they are to take precedence, like the Commissariat Officers, according to their situation in the class to which they belong.

The Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department (when their services may not be required with any division of the Army, or for purposes of a more Military nature), are to be employed without any additional pay, on Geographical or other Surveys, as Land and River Surveyors and their Assistants have hitherto been. The Surveyor General's Office, as heretofore, is to be the Depôt in which all Geographical knowledge, all Plans and Field Books are to be finally concentrated. From that Officer, all the Quarter Master General's Staff, employed as above, will receive their instructions, and to him they will report; but their services are at all times to be immediately available for the more Military line of their profession on the requisition of the Quarter Master General, who, under orders from the Commander in Chief, communicates in such cases with the Surveyor General, and will direct that copies of all Plans and Surveys, received from such Officers, during the Military employment on which they are engaged, shall be ultimately made out in the Office of the Quarter Master General at the Presidency, and sent for deposit to that of the Surveyor General of India.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to direct the Quarter Master General of the Army to draw up such further arrangement and details, as His Excellency may approve, to be here-

after submitted to Government, and, when sanctioned, to be published for general information, or distributed in the shape of instructions to the Departments and persons whom they may affect.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to the Quarter Master General's Department:—

Captain, F. Sackville, 18th N. I. ... „ E. Barton, 29th N. I. ...	To be Assistant Quarter Masters General.
Lieut., H. Morrieson, 29th N. I. ... „ J. Pickersgill, 29th N. I. ... „ H. C. Sandys, 14th N. I. ... „ J. Francklin, 1st N. C. ...	To be Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General of the 1st Class.
Lieut., J. N. Jackson, 23rd N. I. ... „ H. Hall, 16th N. I. ... „ E. C. Sneyd, 3rd N. I. ... „ W. Patterson, 30th N. I. ...	To be Deputy Assistants of the 2nd Class.
Lieut., E. F. Strettell, 6th N. I. ... „ W. Garden, 18th N. I. ... „ R. S. Brownrigg, 10th N. I.	To be Deputy Assistants of the 3rd Class.

J. YOUNG,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1817.

Fort William, Public Department, February 15th, 1817.

Information having been received from the Government of Bombay, of the Jowassimee Pirates being in great Force, in the Persian Gulfh, and of arrangements having in consequence been made, for the protection of the Trade in the Gulfh; His Excellency the Governor General in Council has considered it proper to notify the intelligence, for general information, in order, that Vessels proceeding there, may touch at Muscat, where they will, if practicable, procure convoy, or otherwise obtain information for their guidance in prosecuting their Voyage.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

A. TROTTER,
Acting Secretary to the Government.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1817.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in the Judicial Department, under date the 21st February, 1817.

Extract of letter from the Judge of the City of Benares, dated the 21st January, 1817.

Para. 1. I have sincere pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, an act of munificent benevolence on the part of his Highness Amrut Rao, that reflects great credit upon his own character, and will be highly satisfactory to Government.

2. A few days ago His Highness sent to me to say, that he wished, before he took his final departure from the city of Benares, to procure the release of every person confined at this station, for debt, and that he was disposed to come forward with the amount required, for this purpose, provided it should not exceed the sum of 18,000 Rupees. I of course lost no time in promoting, to the utmost of my power, so desirable an object, the sum for which the whole of the debtors, 68 in number, were confined, amounted to 26,500 Rupees. I assembled their creditors, and after looking into each respective case, succeeded in effecting an arrangement to the satisfaction of both parties, by which the amount required, for the purpose in question, was reduced to 17,910 Rupees. This being done, the Prisoners were, at His Highness's request, conducted to him, escorted by a Guard of Sepoys; the Guard returned with the Money, and His Highness had the gratification of seeing the Prisoners set at liberty, at his own door.

3. At the moment in which I write, there is not an individual in the Jail, under my charge, confined for Debt.

To W. W. BIRD, ESQ., *Judge of the City of Benares.*

JUDICIAL DEP.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting that His Highness Amrut Rao, previously to his departure from the City of Benares, had, at his own expense, liberated 68 Individuals, being the whole of the Debtors confined in the Civil Jail of the

City of Benares, and that His Highness had disbursed for that purpose, the considerable sum of 17,910 Rupees.

2. The Governor General in Council will have great satisfaction in immediately communicating to Amrut Rao, the sense which he entertains of this act of munificent benevolence, on the part of His Highness, and with the view of making the circumstance as public as possible, His Lordship proposes, on the occasion of the next Public Durbar, to invest the Vakeel of Amrut Rao with an honorary dress, and to direct the publication in the Government and Calcutta Gazettes of an extract from your letter, together with a copy of this reply.

I am, &c.,
W. B. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt.

COUNCIL CHAMBER;
The 21st February, 1817.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1817.

Fort William, Public Department, 8th March, 1817.

The Governor General in Council being desirous of publicly testifying his approbation of the distinguished assiduity and zeal displayed by Mr. W. H. MACNAGHTEN, in his successful study of the Arabic Language and of the Moohummudan Law, is pleased to direct the publication of the following report of a Committee appointed by Government to ascertain the degree of Proficiency attained by that Gentleman, in expounding the Original Works of Arabian Writers on legal subjects, and the translation of the report of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, alluded to in the Committee's report, together with a copy of the Letter which has been addressed to the Council of the College of Fort William in consequence of that report.

To A. TROTTER, ESQ., *Actg. Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.*

Sir,—In obedience to the orders of Government, communicated to us in your letter of the 30th ultimo, we have the honor to state that a Committee, consisting of ourselves and of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, assembled at the College on Monday, the 10th instant, for the purpose of ascertaining the proficiency acquired by Mr. MACNAGHTEN, in the study of the Moohummudan Law.

The following exercises were accordingly given to Mr. MACNAGHTEN, who was required to furnish a translation of them:—

No. 1.—On legal claims, and the circumstances necessary to establish their validity.—SHURHI VIKAYA.

No. 2.—On the transfer of debts, and the responsibility of the transferring party, in case of the subsequent insolvency of the debtor. —HIDAYA.

No. 3.—On the acknowledgment of claims by the party sued, and the circumstances which may affect its validity in Law.—KAZEE KHAN.

No. 4.—On the disagreement of testimony, and its effects on the validity of the evidence adduced.—HIDAYA.

No. 5.—An English Exercise to be translated into Arabic.— HAMILNO's HIDAYA.

No. 6.—On the Settlement of Claims to inheritance by mutual consent; an Arabic Exercise, reserved for the Oral Examination.— KAZEE KHAN.

A written translation of the first five exercises was accordingly furnished by Mr. MACNAGHTEN; and the 6th was read and translated into Persian by him, in presence of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. The length of the exercises, (independently of their difficulty,) was such as to preclude, on our part, the expectation that all would be finished in the course of one day; yet they were completed in the space of five or six hours, with such accuracy as to impress on our minds, the highest opinion of Mr. MACNAGHTEN's attainments, whether considered with reference to his general knowledge of the Arabic Language, or his proficiency in the study of Moohummudan Law.

In the Native seminaries of this country, the Hidaya and Shurhi Vikaya are the only Law Books generally studied, and as the examination of students is chiefly restricted to those books, three of the preceding exercises were extracted from them. The successful performance of those exercises would have entitled Mr. MACNAGHTEN to the praise of every considerable proficiency, though he had failed in the performance of all the rest; but the most unquestionable proof of the great

extent of his acquirements is furnished by the translation of the exercises No. 3 and No. 6, these being extracted from a work of very considerable difficulty, not usually taught in this country, and which Mr. MacNaghten, we are persuaded, had never read, and probably never looked into at all.

The exercise No. 5, having been reserved for the oral examination, was necessarily read and translated on the spur of the occasion, with no previous preparation whatever, and the impression made by the performance of it, on the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, is detailed in their own report of the examination, which can derive no additional weight from our entire concurrence in the substance of it. We perform, however, a very pleasing part of our duty, in transmitting for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council the original and translation of this document, so highly creditable to Mr. MacNaghten, on account of the authority of those from whom it proceeds.

We have, &c.,
M. LUMSDEN.
T. THOMASON.

Calcutta,
The 22nd February, 1817.

Report of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, on the Oral Examination of Mr. MacNaghten.

It is hereby certified that Mr. MacNaghten was required, in our presence, to read and translate into Persian, an extract from the work of Kazee Khan, treating of the Settlement of Claims to Inheritance by Mutual Consent. The work of Kazee Khan is remarkable for difficulty and abstruseness of style, and requires the aid of reflection and of a recourse to the Commentators, when studied even by very competent Scholars. Mr. MacNaghten, however, read and translated the extract which was given to him, with great accuracy, and without hesitation; observing all the Rules of Grammar, and distinguishing every Sentence in such a manner as to afford the most satisfactory evidence that he fully understood the sense of his Author. His translation was delivered in flowing and simple language, and the performance of the whole exercise demonstrates, on his part, great proficiency in the Study of

Arabic, and a perfect capacity of understanding the sense of its Authors.

Sealed with the seals of

MOOFTEE MOOHUMMUD RASHED,
AND
MOOFTEE HAMID OOLLAH

(A True Translation.)

M. LUMSDEN.
T. THOMASON.

To J. H. HARINGTON, ESQ., *President, and Members of the Council of the College of Fort William.*

GENTLEMEN,—You were informed in my letter, dated 30th January last, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council had been pleased to appoint a Committee, to ascertain and report the degree of proficiency attained by Mr. WILLIAM HAY MACNAGHTEN, in expounding the original works of Arabian Writers on legal subjects.

2. I have now the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of the report received from the Committee, together with the Original report mentioned in it, of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, who were directed to attend the Committee, for the purpose of affording any assistance, which they might require in conducting the examination.

3. The circumstances stated in the Report of the Committee, as well as in that of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, whether considered in reference to Mr. MACNAGHTEN's general knowledge of the Arabic Language, or to the Proficiency attained by him, in the study of Moohummudan Law, must be considered in the highest degree creditable to him.

4. If Mr. MACNAGHTEN's knowledge of the Arabic Language, and his acquaintance with Books of Law, had been confined to such a degree of Proficiency, as appears to be contemplated in Statute III., Chap. V. of the College, that Gentleman would not, of course, be entitled to any further reward on the present occasion, since, while attached to the College, he obtained the reward prescribed by Statute XXIII., Chap. IV., for high proficiency in the Arabic Language.

5. Considering, however, the very superior attainments of Mr. MacNaghten, as described by the Committee, the Governor General in Council naturally feels a strong desire to mark the sense entertained by Government, of his laudable exertions, and I am desired to acquaint you, that His Lordship in Council has accordingly been pleased to resolve that a Degree of Honor and a Medal shall be granted to Mr. MacNaghten, as a special mark of the approbation with which Government regards the merit of that Gentleman's extraordinary Proficiency, in reading and explaining Books of Moohummudan Law.

6. You are requested to forward a Copy of this letter and of the Papers enclosed in it to Mr. MacNaghten, for his information.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. TROTTER,
Acting Secy. to the Govt.

Council Chamber;
The 8th March, 1817.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

A. TROTTER,
Acting Secy. to Govt.

Thursday, May 1, 1817.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, Fort William, April 28, 1817.

1. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., to be Military Commissioner in Cuttack, with the Command of the Troops stationed in that Province, upon the following monthly allowances in addition to his Pay and Batta as Colonel, viz.:—

Staff Allowance	Sonaut. Rs.	1,500
Allowance for Camp Equipage and Horses ...	„	300
Ditto Writers, Stationery, Peons, &c. ...	„	150

2. The Military Commissioner in Cuttack will exercise his Command, independent of the General Officer Commanding the Presidency

Station, and will report direct to Head Quarters through the channel of the Adjutant General.

3. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that a Brigade Major shall be attached to the Troops serving in Cuttack, under the Command of the Military Commissioner, on the present arrangement, and to nominate Lieutenant R. C. Faithful, of the 10th Regiment, Native Infantry, to that situation.

J. YOUNG,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JUNE 27, 1817.

THE COLLEGE DISPUTATIONS will take place at the Government House, on Monday next, the 30th instant; and the GOVERNOR General requests the Company, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, of such Ladies, and of such of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants, as may wish to Honor the Ceremony with their presence.

J. MACRA,
Captain and *A. D. C.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JULY 6, 1817.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL having fixed the period of his departure from the Presidency, for Tuesday, the 8th instant, at gun-fire, notice is hereby given, that Breakfast will be prepared at the Government House, for such of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants as may honor His Lordship with their attendance to Chandpaul Ghaut.

J. MACRA,
Captain and *A. D. C.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1817.

MAURITIUS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor, taking into consideration the means for giving still further extension to the substitution of animal labour

where practicable for that of Slaves, and having witnessed with much satisfaction the good effects which have resulted from the premiums formerly given by Government for the introduction of Mules and Asses of the best race from Muscat and other parts, has resolved to give a premium of five dollars a head for each Mule and Ass landed at Port Louis from the Continent of Asia, to the number of one thousand, before the expiration of ten months from the date hereof.

This premium shall be obtained on application, agreeable to the mode hitherto practised in those cases.

By order of His Excellency,

PORT LOUIS, *The 11th August,* 1817.

G. A. BARRY,
Chief Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Vice President in Council, Fort William, the 16th December, 1817.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has great satisfaction in announcing that private but authentic intelligence has been received by Government of the defeat and total dispersion of the PEISHWAH'S Army, and of the occupation of the City of Poona by the British Troops, under the Command of Brigadier General Smith, on the 16th ultimo. The official and detailed accounts of these occurrences may be daily expected.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal Salute be fired on the above occasion from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By command of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, November 28, 1817.

The Price of Grain having been considerably enhanced in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Honorable the Vice President in

Council, with the view of encouraging the importation of Grain into those Provinces, from the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, has been pleased to direct that a Bounty shall be paid on all Grain imported at Allahabad from the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, within three months, and at Cawnpore, Futteh Gurh, or Agra, within four months from the date of this Proclamation.

The following is the rate of Bounty, which will be paid at each of the above-mentioned Stations :—

On all Grain, Wheat, and Barley excepted.

At Allahabad	...	Rs. 19	per 100 Mds.
„ Cawnpore	...	„ 23	„
„ Futteh Gurh	...	„ 27	„
„ Agra	...	„ 27	„

On wheat and barley.

At Allahabad	...	Rs. 22	per 100 Mds.
„ Cawnpore	...	„ 24	„
„ Futteh Gurh	...	„ 31	„
„ Agra	...	„ 31	„

1st.—The Bounty to which persons importing Grain from Bengal and Behar, at the above-mentioned places may be entitled, agreeably to the tenor of this Proclamation, will be paid at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futteh Gurh, and Agra, by the Collectors of Customs in those districts respectively.

2nd.—In order, however, to entitle the Importers to the payment of the Bounty, such persons will be required to produce a Certificate, or Chittee, for the Grain, bearing the Seal and Signature of one of the Collectors of the Custom Houses established in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar.

3rd.—The Officers of Government shall likewise be at liberty to examine the Boats, or other Carriage, whenever they may have reason to apprehend that the quantity actually imported is inferior to the quantity on which the Bounty may be claimed.

4th.—Persons importing Grain into the Ceded and Conquered Provinces from the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, in consequence of this Proclamation, will be at liberty to dispose of their Grain at such price and in such manner as they may judge proper.

5th.—The Certificates or Chittees will be granted by the Collectors of Customs free of all charge.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt., Territorial Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Vice President in Council, FORT WILLIAM, 7TH JANUARY, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has great satisfaction in publishing for general information, the following Copy of a Letter, received from Brigadier General DOVETON, through an official channel, reporting the total defeat, on the 16th ultimo, of the Army of the Rajah of Nagpore, with the loss of all their Guns.

(COPY.)

To RICHARD JENKINS, ESQ., *Resident at Nagpore.*

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, having proceeded yesterday at noon, to take possession of the Guns which His Highness the Rajah had agreed to give up, the heads of the columns were fired upon from the enclosed gardens of the Sooka Durry, and subsequently by the several Batteries in my front. I immediately formed the Troops for the attack, and have the satisfaction to say that by half past one o'clock the whole of the Enemy's Guns and Camps were in our possession.

I am happy to say that, considering the numbers of the enemy, and their great strength in Artillery, my loss is not considerable, and it will be satisfactory to you to know that no European Officer has been either killed or wounded.

The whole of the Troops behaved admirably, and carried the enemy's Batteries in the most gallant style.

There are now upwards of 60 pieces of Ordnance (generally fine brass Guns) in my Park, and more are on their way there; we have

also captured forty-five Elephants. The main body of the Enemy's Cavalry fled in a north-easterly direction.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

NAGPORE; 17*th December*, 1817.

J. DOVETON.
Brigadier General.

(A True Copy.)

R. JENKINS, *Resident.*

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal Salute be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of this brilliant and important success of the British Arms.

By order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council:

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1818.

Fort William, the 16*th April,* 1818.

The HONORABLE the VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that the following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 7th November last, regarding a GENERAL MOURNING for Her late ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, be published for the information of the European part of the community in the territories dependant on the Presidency of Fort William.

The VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL cannot doubt that all persons will be desirous to testify their respect for the memory of Her late ROYAL HIGHNESS, by putting themselves into Mourning on the present most melancholy occasion, in conformity to the tenor of the order issued under the authority of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE REGENT. The Mourning to commence at Calcutta on Sunday next, the 19th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, 7th November, 1817.

Orders for the Court's going into Mourning, on Sunday next, the 9th instant, for Her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of His Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, viz :—

The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress.—Dark Norwich crape.

The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress.—Dark grey frocks.

The Deputy Earl Marshall's order for a General Mourning for Her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of His Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

In pursuance of the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that upon the present most melancholy occasion of the death of Her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Consort of His Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, all persons do put themselves into decent mourning; the said mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 9th instant.

HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEAUX HOWARD,

Deputy Earl Marshall.

November, 7th 1817.

Horse Guards, 7th November, 1817.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, does not require that the Officers of the Army should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

By command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HENRY CULVERT,

Adjutant General.

Admiralty Office, November 7.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, does not require that the Officers of the Fleet or Royal Marines should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion than a black crape round their left arm with their uniforms.

J. W. CROKER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1818.

NOTICE.

The systematic irregularity which has been manifested of late, by several of the Native Merchants, in not paying for their purchases of Salt and Opium, agreeably to the Conditions of the Public Sales, renders it indispensably necessary, that those conditions should, on all future occasions, be strictly enforced against the defaulters, immediately after the expiration of the limited credit. As the Merchants however, who purchased Salt at the last March Sale, may urge the plea of having been ignorant of such a determination on the part of the Board of Trade, it is hereby notified, as well to obviate the possibility of such an excuse being preferred as for general information, that no tenders of Money will be received on account of the Salt Sale, which took place on the 9th and 10th March, 1818, after the 10th May next, the day on which the credit expires; and that the Conditions of the Sale alluded to, and of all future Public Sales, held in this Department, will without further notice be peremptorily enforced against any Persons, who may be found in Balance, after the prescribed periods, or may otherwise fail to comply with the Stipulations of such Sales.

By Order of the Board of Trade,

CALCUTTA, SALT OFFICE;
The 9th April, 1818,

H. SARGENT,
Actg. Secy., Salt Dept.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1818.

NOTICE.

Fort William, 1*st June,* 1818.

The Acting Chief Engineer, with the sanction of Major General J. S. WOOD, Commanding in Garrison, gives notice, that in order to

preserve the Esplanade, lying West of the Road, leading from the Government House to Kidderpore Bridge, Peons will be stationed after the 5th instant at the different places, where hitherto Native Foot passengers have crossed the plain, to prevent such practice in future.

The Sentries on the Works, have likewise been instructed, not to allow any one to cross the slope of the Glacis, nor to approach its crest. And hereafter no Carriages will be permitted to cross from one Sortie to another.

By Order,

H. SEYMOUR MONTAGUE, *Captain,*
Fort Adjutant.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1818.

Resolutions of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, 5th June, 1818.

THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL deeming it to be desirable, that some alteration should be made in the distribution of the business of the Secretary's Office, has been pleased to pass the following resolutions:—

The VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL was pleased to resolve on the 1st instant that the Office and Department of the Surveyor General of India shall be altogether withdrawn from under the Military, and transferred to the Department hitherto denominated the Public, which designation, however, will henceforth be changed, as notified in a subsequent paragraph.

With reference also to the great accession of business in the Political branch of the administration of Government, created by recent events, and which may be expected to increase rather than diminish; the VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL has determined, with a view to afford some relief to that Department, that the Foreign Correspondence shall likewise be transferred, and attached as a Substantive Department to the Office of the Secretary to Government, in the Department lately termed the Public.

Adverting to the miscellaneous description of the duties which, in addition to the present details of the Office, will devolve on the Secretary to Government, in the Public Department, in consequence of

the arrangements above described, the VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL has determined, that that Office shall in future take the designation of Secretary to the Government in the General, Foreign and Commercial Departments.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY,
Actg. Chief Secy.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Vice President and Deputy Governor.

17TH JULY, 1818.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL being expected to arrive early in the ensuing week from the Upper Provinces, the Troops in Garrison, excepting such as the Commanding Officer may judge expedient to detain, and the Calcutta Native Militia, are to be held in readiness under the Command of Major General WOOD, to receive HIS EXCELLENCY on landing.

The Troops to form a street from Chandpaul Ghaut to Government House, through which HIS LORDSHIP will pass, receiving the prescribed Military Honors.

A Salute of Nineteen Guns to be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, on HIS LORDSHIP's landing —the Garrison Flag to continue hoisted all day, and Banner Rolls to be placed to Chandpaul Ghaut, to convey the signal for firing. The Officers of the General, Presidency, and Garrison Staff, are requested to attend at the Ghaut, to receive HIS LORDSHIP.

Major General WOOD, Commanding in Garrison, will be pleased to issue the necessary Orders for giving effect to the foregoing arrangement.

A. HENNESSY,
Town and Fort Major.

Government Gazette, Extraordinary,

Fort William, General Department, 23rd July, 1818.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, &c., &c., having returned from the Upper Provinces, has this day resumed his seat in the Council of the Presidency of Fort William.

J. ADAM,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

Thursday, August 13, 1818.

Fort William, the 31*st July,* 1818.

Territorial Department.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given, that the several Collectors of Government Customs have been authorized, and directed to grant free Rowannahs for Indigo proceeding from the interior of the Country to Calcutta, on receiving from the parties bonds for the amount of transit duty payable on the said Article, with the security of some responsible person executed according to the form annexed to this Notification, and subject to the several conditions hereafter specified.

The Rowannahs above described shall be granted, either by the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, or at the Custom House, from within the range of which the Indigo may be dispatched.

In the event of a dispatch of Indigo, for which a Bond Rowannah may have been obtained, falling short of the quantity therein specified, the Collector whose Custom House the Indigo may first pass, will, on application being made by the party, note on the face of the Rowannah the real quantity dispatched, and the party shall be held bound only for a proportionate share of the duty specified in his bond, the Rowannah being good only for the quantity noted as aforesaid.

In like manner when a portion of the Indigo, covered by a Rowannah, shall be exported, the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, shall note on the Rowannah the quantity so exported, specifying the Vessel on which the Article may be exported, and the place to which it may be consigned; and in the event of the Indigo being

exported otherwise than on a British Bottom to the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, the Collector before permitting the export of the Article, shall require payment of a proportionate share of the amount of the bond, with such further export duty as may be prescribed.

Bonds granted under the terms of this Notification, shall bear Interest at the rate of 12 per cent., but no demand for the Interest due on the Bond shall be made in any case in which the Indigo, therein specified, shall be exported by Sea, whether on a British, or Foreign Bottom.

If any Indigo specified in a Rowannah, granted as above, shall not be exported within the period of one year from the date of its being granted, the Parties shall be allowed to renew their Bond for a further period of one year, on satisfying the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, that the said Indigo is still forthcoming; but if any Indigo, specified in a bond granted under the terms of this Notification, shall remain not exported at the expiration of the second year, the amount of duty payable on such Indigo shall be paid, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent., excepting always cases of unavoidable loss and accident as provided for in the bond.

Bonds shall not be received for any sum less than 500 Rupees. All dispatches therefore of Indigo, which may be less than 100 Maunds, shall be subject to duty as heretofore.

Persons receiving Bond Rowannahs, shall pay a fee of 2½ per cent. on the amount of their bond.

All persons who may prefer taking out Rowannahs as heretofore, are of course at liberty to do so, and in like manner persons who may not be able to find a responsible surety to join them in a bond for the prescribed duty, must take out Rowannahs for their Indigo, under the rules contained in the existing Regulations.

Published by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secy. to Govt., Territorial Dept.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1818.

Fort William,

General Department; September 18, 1818.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract from a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, dated the 6th May last, be published for the information of the Hon'ble Company's Civil and Military Servants on this establishment:—

"PARA. 2. Lieutenant General Sir Hudson Lowe, our Governor of St. Helena, has drawn our attention to the conduct of certain Officers in our Service who, having landed at that island, on their passage to Europe, made their way within the guard of Longwood, without Passports, or permission from the authorities there.

"3. We have conveyed to those Officers the expression of our displeasure at conduct so subversive of Military discipline and subordination, which it is their peculiar duty to attend to and enforce.

"And deeming it expedient to guard against a recurrence of such reprehensible conduct, we have determined to suspend from our Service any of our servants, Civil or Military, who, in the event of their touching at St. Helena, may attempt to gain admission within the guard of Longwood, without permission from the constituted authorities on that Island, or who may disobey the Orders or Regulations established there, and we desire you will promulgate this Resolution to our Servants, Civil and Military, on your establishment."

Published by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1818.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 28th October, 1818.

Extract from the Proceedings of a European General Court Martial, assembled at Hushungabad, by order of Lieutenant Colonel

J. W. Adams, C.B., Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, under a General Warrant from, and agreeably to General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, bearing date the 23rd of June, 1818, for the trial of Captain E. C. Browne of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, and all such prisoners as may be duly brought before the Court :—

Hushungabad, Saturday, July 25th, 1818.

President.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Macmorine, 1st Battalion, 10th Native Infantry.

Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate.—Ensign R. A. McNaghten, 1st Battalion, 19th Native Infantry.

Interpreter.—Lieutenant E. Fell, 2nd Battalion, 10th Native Infantry.

Charge—Captain Edward Cave Browne of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, and lately in command of a Detachment forming the Guard over Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, placed in arrest by the Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, on the following charge :—

For having, during the night between the 12th and 13th of May last, suffered the escape of Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, a State Prisoner, expressly and particularly committed to his charge; thereby evincing a disregard of the important trust reposed in him, a neglect of just precautions for the security of the Prisoner, and inattention to the proper discipline and order of the Troops under his Command; the whole, or any part of such conduct being a shameful and criminal breach of duty, and disgraceful to the character of a British Officer.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Gorruckpore, 23rd June, 1818.

Sentence and Opinion.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, and the summing up

of the Deputy Judge Advocate, are of opinion that Captain Browne is not guilty of the Charge alleged against him, and they do fully and honourably acquit him of the whole and every part thereof. The Court conceive it their duty to notice the great prevarication which appears on the face of, and throughout the Proceedings, and perfectly concur in the sentiments expressed thereon by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

G. MACMORINE,
Lieutenant Colonel and President.

R. A. McNAGHTEN, *Lieut.*,
Offg. Deputy Judge Advocate General, conducting the trial.

Approved and Confirmed.
HASTINGS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1819.

Fort William; General Department, January 22nd, 1819.

DOUBTS having arisen regarding the relative rank and precedence of the Chaplains on this establishment, the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council is pleased to direct that Chaplains shall henceforward take rank with Majors in the Army, according to their respective Appointments and Commissions, until the decision of the authorities in England, on the question, shall have been ascertained.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of CALCUTTA will, by Divine Permission, on Tuesday next, the 9th day of February Instant, Consecrate the Piece or Parcel of Ground, forming part of and subsequently added to the BURIAL GROUND of CALCUTTA lying in Park Street, Chowringhee; and likewise the BURIAL GROUND of the GARRISON and

General Hospital;—and that Divine Service will commence in the Cathedral, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning. After which the Bishop will proceed to the Burial Grounds, for the above purpose.

By order of the Lord Bishop,

Calcutta:
29th January, 1819.

W. H. ABBOTT,
*Registrar.**

Thursday, May 6, 1819.

FORT WILLIAM.

Import Ware-house, the 24th February, 1819.

Notice is hereby given, that all Civil or Military Officers, excepting those attached to the Presidency Station, who may be entitled to indent upon the Public Commercial Stores for Wine, or any other Article, are hereby required to make application for the necessary supplies, agreeably to the annexed Form A, accompanied by an Order for the value upon the Officer, from whom their Pay and Allowances are receivable, in conformity to Draft B.

2. The Draft B to be made use of in cases where the intended Purchase shall not be more than Sicca Rs. 250; but when the amount shall exceed that Sum, the payment may be made by two Instalments, in which case two Drafts must be made out for Payment of the amount in equal portions, at three and five months' date.

3. The Drafts to be granted by Officers attached to the Presidency Station, must be drawn upon their Agents at Calcutta, or the Paymaster at the Presidency, at dates corresponding with those provided for in the last Paragraph.

A.

To the Hon'ble Company's Commercial Agent.

At (*Insert name of Station,*) or Import Ware-house Keeper [*if*] at Calcutta.

Sir,—Please to order the Delivery to the Bearer, of the undermentioned supplies, for the payment of which a Draft upon (here enter the designation of the drawee), is herewith transmitted for the sum of

---

* This appointment was held by Father and Son from the date of the arrival of the First Bishop (Middleton) in Calcutta in 1814, to 1869, or 55 years.—Ed.

Sicca Rs.———conformably to the notification issued from the Import Ware-house on the 24th February, 1819.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Quality.	Amount value.	From whose abstract to be drawn.	REMARKS.

Station and Date. (Sd.) A. B.

[*Here enter designation of office or appointment.*]

N. B.—The above indent must bear the Receipt of the Party applying, endorsed in these words: "Received the within mentioned supplies in full."

(Sd.) A. B.

Applications made otherwise than above prescribed, will not be attended to.

B.

[*Name of Station and Date.*]

Sicca Rs.———

Four months after date, pay to the order of (here enter the name and designation of the Officer from whom the supplies are to be received,) the sum of Sicca Rs.———being to account of my Pay and allowance for the *month* of———

To (*Here enter name of Officer on whom the Draft is drawn.*)

By order of the Board of Trade,

J. TROTTER,

Import W. H. Keeper.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1819.

Presidency Division Orders, by Major General Wood.

Fort William; 16th June, 1819.

In obedience to instructions from the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, contained in a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Nicol, Adjutant General, Major General Wood directs that such Officers as may have been permitted to remain at the Presidency until the opening of the River, shall now proceed to join their Corps without any delay, and all other Officers, with the exception of those who may be detained by sickness, or who may have obtained permission to remain in Calcutta until a fixed period, will leave the Presidency in sufficient time to rejoin their respective Corps before the expiration of their leave of absence. The usual report of departure to be made to the Presidency Brigade Office.

C. T. HIGGINS.
A. M. B.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1819.

HIS EXCELLENCY the MOST NOBLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL having been pleased to resolve, that the Board of Revenue be authorized to dispose of the Ground Rent, collected within the limits of the City of Calcutta, to those persons by whom the same is payable, and who may be willing to redeem it at fifteen years' purchase; Notice is hereby given, that the Collector of the Ground Rents for the Division of Calcutta has been instructed to receive, at his office in Chowringhee, the applications of all persons, occupying Ground subject to the payment of Revenue, within the Divisions specified in the subjoined list, who may be desirous of effecting the redemption of the Rent, payable by them respectively; and to adjust with them the amount of the purchase Money, at the rate prescribed by the resolutions of Government.

DIVISIONS.

Dhee Bazar Calcutta.
„ Calcutta, 1st.
„ Calcutta, 2nd.
„ Arpooley, excepting Kismut Khiderpore.

The word "Dhee" or "Deh" signifies a village, town, or parcel of villages.—Ed.

Dhee Simlea.
„ Shuban Bagecha.
„ Birjee.
„ Entallee.
} Such portions only as are situated within the limits of the city of Calcutta.

Talook Sootanooty, &c.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

The 2nd July, 1819.

G. WARDE,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1819.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

Fort William, 3rd July, 1819.

It having been brought under the notice of Government, that inconvenience frequently occurs to the Troops under this Presidency from the refusal of Shroffs and others to receive in exchange for Articles purchased from them, the money in possession of the Soldiery when not the local currency of the place; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view to obviate future inconvenience of this nature, is pleased to direct that in all cases of Detachments moving from one Province to another, where a different currency prevails, the Officer Commanding shall receive from his men, the money brought by them from the Province they have left, and apply to the nearest Collector to exchange it for a corresponding amount in the currency of the District; that is to say, for one hundred (100) Calcutta Sicca Rupees carried by the Soldiery from the Lower to the Western Provinces of this Presidency, they will be entitled to receive one hundred and four and a half (104½) Rupees of the Benares, Furruckabad, or Lucknow currency; these being all considered in the payment of the Military, as of equal value with the Sonat Rupee, and vice versâ, for one hundred (100) of either of these Rupees received in the Western and brought into the Lower Provinces, the Soldiery will be entitled to receive in exchange Rupees (95-11-0) Ninety-five and eleven annas, Calcutta Siccas.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*,
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1819.

FORT WILLIAM;

General Department, 20th August, 1819.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having, in their recent dispatches, noticed with expressions of displeasure the conduct of cer-

tain Individuals, residing under the protection of a subordinate Presidency, in having been concerned in the management of some Commercial speculations, illegally prosecuted by a Civil Servant of the Company; the Governor General in Council obeys the commands of the Honorable Court in announcing the penalty, which will attach to such associations in future.

Although the Governor General in Council entertains a confident persuasion, that the instances of such inconsiderate encouragement of unlawful speculations must be of the most rare occurrence, His Excellency in Council is, nevertheless, under the necessity of signifying to the Public, that the Protection of the Honorable Company will be withdrawn from any person, who may henceforth be discovered to have aided and abetted Commercial transactions on the part of the Civil Servants, not employed in the Commercial Department, or otherwise authorized to trade.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt.

Thursday, September 2, 1819.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, 7th April, 1819.

Para. 18. We have appointed Mr. Thomas Sewell, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, provided you shall be satisfied that he is not the Son of a Native Indian, or exceptionable in any other respect.

19. The friends of Mr. Sewell have delivered to us the necessary Certificate of his age, and his Order of Rank will be forwarded to you by an early Conveyance.

20. You will accordingly administer to him the usual Oath of Fidelity to the Company.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.,*
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1819.

Respecting the liberty of the Press in Calcutta, erroneous notions have been industriously propagated. It is true that the Censorship of the Press has been taken off, and accordingly it is not now necessary to submit the proofs of a newspaper to the Secretary to Government before publication. It was however deemed expedient by the Governor General in Council, on the Censorship being abolished, to pass the following restrictive rules, which were communicated officially, to all the Editors in Calcutta. Those who violate them, do so of course at their own peril.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to revise the existing Regulations regarding the control exercised by the Government over the newspapers, I am directed to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the following resolutions passed by his Lordship in Council.

The Editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads:—

1st.—Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Honorable Court of Directors or other Public Authorities in England, connected with the Government of India, or disquisitions on Political transactions of the local administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

2nd.—Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the Native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances.

3rd.—The republication from English or other newspapers of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British Power or reputation in India.

4th.—Private scandal, and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in Society.

Relying on the prudence and discretion of the Editors for their careful observance of these rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to dispense with their submitting their papers to an Officer

of Government previous to publication. The Editors will, however, be held personally accountable for whatever they may publish in contravention of the rules now communicated, or which may be otherwise at variance with the general principles of British Law as established in the Country, and will be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor General in Council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them.

The Editors are further required to lodge in the Chief Secretary's Office one copy of every newspaper, periodical, or extra, published by them respectively.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Humble Servant,
J. ADAM,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

COUNCIL CHAMBER;
The 19th August, 1818.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1819.

Fort William; 21st October, 1819.

The Public are hereby informed that the COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE DEBTS OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY IN INDIA will receive sealed Proposals for the Sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at the Accountant General's Office on Monday and Thursday in every week, at the hour of Twelve, until further notice.

The Securities offered for Sale must be blank endorsed, or they will be rejected as not duly tendered.

C. T. GLASS,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1820.

General Order by the COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 25th January, 1820.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief has directed the following General Order, issued from the Horse Guards, to be entered in the Standing Orders of the Army serving under this Presidency, and to enjoin Officers in Command to cause the same to be strictly obeyed.

General Order, Horse Guards, 18th January, 1810.

'The Commander in Chief has directed the following Order, 'issued by the General Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in 'North America, to be inserted in the General Orders of the Army.'

General Order, Quebec, 4th October, 1809.

"The Commander of the Forces has lately had occasion to see "in a Halifax Newspaper, a Copy of an Address presented by the Ser- "jeants of the 1st Battalion Royal Fuzileers to Captain Orr, on that "Officer relinquishing the Adjutancy in consequence of being promoted "to a Company. So novel a circumstance could not fail to draw the "attention of His Excellency, it being the first of the kind that has come "to his knowledge during the Forty Six Years that he has been in the "Service, and as the first instance has thus (so far as he is aware at "least), occurred on the part of the Army, with the Charge of which the "King has been pleased to entrust him, he feels himself called on by "every obligation of duty to His Majesty and the Service, to bear his "testimony against it, by a public expression of disapprobation.

"His Excellency does not mean in this instance to ascribe any "improper motive to the Serjeants. He has no doubt that their sole "view was to express their regard and gratitude towards an Officer who, "in the intimate Connexion that had Officially subsisted between them, "had very commendably conducted himself with kindness to them with- "out departing from that Strictness of Discipline which was indispen- "sable to the discharge of his Duty.

"But while His Excellency thus does Justice to the intention of "the Serjeants of the Royal Fuzileers, he desires, at the same time, very "seriously to observe to them, that in presuming to meet, in order to "deliberate on the Conduct of their Superior Officer, they have in fact, "however unintentionally, been guilty of an Act of great Insubordi- "nation.

"It matters not that the Design of the Meeting, or in whatever "Manner the Address was unanimously assented to, solely to express "their Respect and Esteem, the very Circumstance implies Discussion, "and by that Discussion they rendered themselves obnoxious to the "Imputation alluded to—Who indeed, shall say where such a Practice, if "once introduced, shall end? If the Non-Commissioned Officers of a "Regiment are permitted to express their Approbation of the Conduct

"of the Adjutant, why may they not exercise the same right with "respect to their Commanding Officer? Or what reason can be given "why they should not be equally entitled to express their Disappro- "bation? Indeed, should the practice become general, the merely "withholding the former would imply the latter.

"General Sir James Craig is the more desirous that his Senti- "ments on this Subject should be distinctly understood in the Fuzileers, "because it appears, on the face of the Address of the Serjeants in ques- "tion, that it has been countenanced by the Officer who then com- "manded the Regiment. The Commander of the Forces does no more "than Justice to the Character and Services of that Officer, when he "admits, that feeling as he does the dangerous tendency of the practice "which he is censuring, he also feels himself the more bound to oppose "it, in the first instance, from the Strength which it might otherwise "derive from the Sanction which he appears to have given to it. Lieute- "nant Colonel Pakenham will however believe, that though it was "impossible the General should avoid this observation upon his Error, "yet his doing so can by no means detract from the Esteem with which "he has been taught to view his Character as an Officer, or the Confi- "dence which he should be disposed to place in his Service."

"EDWARD BAYNES,
"*Adjt. General to the British Army serving in North America.*"

'The Reason for which the Commander in Chief has directed the 'Circulation of this Order is, that he may avail himself of this Oppor- 'tunity of declaring to the Army, his most perfect Concurrence in the 'Sentiments therein expressed by the distinguished and experienced 'Officer by whom it was framed, on a Subject, which appears to have been 'by some very much misunderstood. The Circumstance of Inferiors of 'any Class of Military Men assembling for the purpose of bestowing 'Praise and Public Marks of Approbation on their Superiors, implies a 'Power of Deliberation on their Conduct, which belongs to the King 'alone, or to those Officers to whom His Majesty may be pleased 'to entrust the Command and Discipline of His Troops.

'It is a Procedure equally objectionable, whether in the higher or 'lower Ranks of the Army, and as the Commander in Chief cannot but 'regard it as in principle subversive of all Military Discipline, he trusts

'it is a Practice which will be for ever banished from the British Service, 'as deserving of the highest Censure, and he directs Officers in Command 'to act accordingly."

'By Command of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief,

'HARRY CALVERT,
'*Adjutant General.*'

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. of the Army.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1820.

MADRAS.

The 3rd Instant having been appointed for the installation of His Highness the PRINCE AZEEM JAH BAHAUDOOR, as Nuwab of the Carnatic, the Troops in Garrison were paraded at an early hour, and with the Horse Artillery from St. Thomas's Mount, formed a street leading to Chepauk Palace.

Shortly after 8 o'Clock, The Right Honorable The Governor, accompanied by the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Members of the Council, The Honorable Sir E. Stanley, and other Functionaries of the Government, proceeded to Chepauk, escorted by the Body Guard, and was received by the Nuwab AZEEM JAH in the grand saloon of the Palace. His Highness was here invested by The Right Honorable The Governor, with the various insignia of his elevated station. He was then conducted to the foot of the Musnud, where The Right Honorable The Governor addressed His Highness, in substance, as follows:—

"It is with infinite satisfaction I have the honor to congratulate your Highness upon your ascending the Musnud in the direct line of hereditary succession to your late Father of blessed Memory.

"By virtue of the Treaty concluded on the 31st of July, 1801, between the Nuwab AZEEM UL DOWLAH and the Honorable East India Company, a princely income was secured to your much lamented Parent, together with the enjoyment of certain privileges and immunities attached to his elevated rank.

"Under the sanction of the Most Noble The Governor General, and your acknowledgment of the validity of the Treaty, its stipulations are now declared to be equally binding upon your Highness as they were upon the late Nuwab and the British Government.

"Be pleased to accept the assurances of my ardent wish that you may long continue to enjoy in health and happiness these confirmed rights and honors of the Nuwab Soubahdar of the Carnatic.

"Upon this solemn occasion, I beg leave to express the sentiments of profound respect and sincere attachment with which I shall ever be devoted to your Highness and to your illustrious Family, whether the remainder of my life shall be spent in the further discharge of public duties, or in private retirement."

To which the Nuwab replied in Persian, to the following effect:—

"Having through the blessing of God been this day placed by your Excellency on the Musnud of the Carnatic, in succession to my late Father of happy memory, I beg that you will accept my warmest and most sincere thanks for your Excellency's kind congratulations on the occasion.

"I accept with pleasure the stipulations of the Treaty concluded between the Honorable Company and my late Father on the 31st of July, 1801, confirming me in the rank and dignities enjoyed by my Ancestors of Nuwab Soubahdar of the Carnatic, and I beg that you will do me the favor to convey to the Most Noble The Governor General my grateful acknowledgment for his uniform kindness and attention to myself and my Family, and at the same time assure His Lordship, that I shall never cease to entertain a due sense of the generosity and magnanimity of the British Government.

"To you, Sir, personally my obligations are unbounded, no less for the continued support and numerous acts of friendship shewn by your Excellency to my Father from the first moment you entered upon the Government of this Presidency to the day of his decease, than for your kind exertions in my behalf, and the anxiety which you have invariably displayed to meet my wishes. My beloved Father the late Nuwab was ever warmly attached to your Excellency, and since his death your conduct towards myself and his other children has been as much as to lessen the magnitude of the loss which we should otherwise have

more severely felt. That you may, therefore, whether in public or in private life, long continue in the enjoyment of every blessing which Providence can bestow, is the sincere and anxious prayer of myself and my Family."

His Highness was now formally placed on the Musnud of his Ancestors by the Right Honorable The Governor; and took his seat, as Nuwab Soubahdar of the Carnatic, under Royal Salutes, in succession, from the Fort and the Battery in Chepauk Gardens, the Troops under Arms firing three vollies and a salvo.

After complimenting the Nuwab on the occasion, The Right Honorable The Governor withdrew to the right of the Musnud; and nuzurs were presented to His Highness by the assembled Khans and principal Surdars of the Soubahdaree.

The ceremony being concluded, The Right Honorable The Governor returned, with the other Members of the Government, to his residence.—*Govt. Gaz., Feb.* 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1820.

General Post Office,

The 27th March, 1820.

NOTICE *is hereby given* that HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL *has, in conformity with instructions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, been pleased to order,* —*That a London Newspaper, called* "THE CORRESPONDENT FOR INDIA" shall circulate free of Postage through the Company's Territories under this Presidency, for the period of Twelve Months.

P. TREVES,

P. M. G.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1820.

MILITARY.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Fort William; 15th April, 1820.

To obviate, as far as practicable, the extreme inconvenience to which Cadets are liable, on their first arrival in India, from incurring exorbitant expences at Taverns, to which they generally resort, before any arrangement can be made for their occupying quarters in Fort William, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased

to resolve, that an Officer shall be appointed, under the immediate orders of the Town Major, with a Monthly Salary of Two Hundred Rupees, to receive charge of all Cadets arriving at the Presidency, and retain command of them, until they proceed, under orders from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to join a Regiment.

It will be the special duty of this Officer to supply Cadets with Servants; to see that they are settled in Quarters; and generally, to protect them from the extortion and impositions of Native Agents.

On the arrival of a Vessel from England, this Officer will immediately be apprized of it, and of the number of Cadets on board, if any, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their reception.

A set of Mess and Table Furniture, sufficient for 20 Cadets, will, in the first instance, be procured by the Officer in charge, and paid for by Government; the stock being subsequently kept up, as hereafter directed, at the expence of Gentlemen deriving the benefit of the Mess.

An estimate of the probable expence of such permanent Mess Servants, as may be absolutely required to be constantly retained in Pay, will be submitted, through the Town Major, by the Officer in charge, for the consideration and sanction of Government.

The Officer in charge shall consider it his duty to dine daily with the Cadets, and Breakfast with them, at least twice a week, for the purpose of keeping up that perfect regularity so essential to Mess Institutions; and in order to enable him to assist the Gentlemen Cadets in procuring Servants and such Articles as may be necessary for their immediate comfort, the Presidency Pay Master is hereby authorized to advance Two Hundred Rupees on account of each Cadet, on the receipt of the Officer in charge, accompanied by a certificate of arrival from the Town Major,—this advance to be separately accounted for to each Individual, and any balance remaining, to be finally made over on his quitting the Mess, the total advance being ultimately deducted in Monthly instalments of 50 Rupees, by the Pay Master of the Division, within whose circle the Corps to which Cadets are attached, may be respectively situated.

The Mess accounts and all details connected therewith, will be finally closed on each party proceeding to join their Corps, and in

addition to the actual Expence incurred for Messing, a deduction, not exceeding 10 Rupees, shall be made from each Cadet, on his leaving the Mess, to form a fund to meet such expences as may occur from breakage, losses, &c.

A set of Quarters and Out-Offices in Fort William will be allotted for the permanent accommodation of the Cadets' Mess.

The above arrangement being made with the sole view of assisting Cadets on their first arrival in India, it will be entirely optional with them to avail themselves of it; and it is hereby intimated, that those who may have friends in Calcutta, are not required to join the Mess in Fort William.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.,*
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1820.

Fort William, the 24th March, 1820.

WHEREAS an unwarranted Practice prevails in several Provinces under this Government, of forcibly pressing certain classes of the Inhabitants of Towns and Villages under the denomination of Begarees or Coolies, for the purpose of carrying Baggage or other Loads from Stage to Stage, or Village to Village; Notice is hereby given, that the Continuance of this Practice is henceforth strictly prohibited throughout the Dominions under the Presidency of Fort William.

All Public Functionaries, Civil and Military, are required to aid and assist in carrying this Prohibition into complete effect.

All Military Officers are directed to refrain and to restrain those under their Command or Controul, from any attempt to press Coolies or Begarees; also to desist from seeking the Aid of the Civil Authorities for such a purpose, and further to reject such Aid, if proffered.

All Civil Officers are enjoined to pay implicit attention to this Prohibition, with respect to themselves and those under their Controul, as well as all Europeans and Natives, who are considered as British Subjects, or may be enjoying the protection of the British Government; and moreover to refuse Compliance with any Requisitions or Applications from any quarter whatever, tending to a violation of these Orders.

It is hereby further declared, that the offer or actual delivery of any Sum of Money by way of Compensation to Individuals who may be pressed or compelled to carry Burthens, will not be held to justify or to excuse the violation of these Orders, and that all Persons who may employ Threats or Menaces for the purpose of obtaining the Services of Coolies or Begarees, will subject themselves to the Penalties of the Law, and to the severe Displeasure of Government, as fully as if they had used actual Force.

The Prohibition hereby announced with respect to the British Dominions, is to be considered as in equal force for the Conduct of all Persons in the Service of the British Government within the Territories of Foreign Powers.

The present Order is not intended to affect the authorized Provisions, which now exist, or may hereafter be found necessary, relative to the regulated supply of Porters in the Mountainous Portions of the British Dominions on the North Western Frontier, wherein other species of Conveyance may not be procurable.

By Command of His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1820.

Fort William, the 5th June, 1820.

In consequence of the lamented death of His late Most Gracious Majesty King GEORGE THE THIRD, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Mourning be worn by the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.

The Mourning is to commence at Calcutta on Sunday next the 11th Instant.

The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may be observed on this most melancholy occasion, by all

other classes of British Subjects residing within the Provinces subject to this Presidency.

Ordered, that the Flag of Fort William be hoisted half mast high at sun-rise to-morrow, and that Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of his late Majesty, be fired on the flag being hoisted.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, the 5th June, 1820.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Proclamation, a copy of which has been transmitted to the Sheriff of Calcutta, to be proclaimed by him at the Public Court House at 7 o'Clock to-morrow morning.

PROCLAMATION.

"It having pleased Almighty God to take unto himself our late "beloved Sovereign King GEORGE THE THIRD, the Governor General in "Council hereby announces the accession of His Majesty GEORGE THE "FOURTH, now our Sovereign Liege Lord, King of the United Kingdom "of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the dependencies thereof, to "whom our fidelity and allegiance are rightfully due, whom may God "preserve!"

Ordered, that a Royal Salute be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, at 12 o'Clock to-morrow, in honor of the accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King GEORGE THE FOURTH.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Fort William, the 6th June, 1820.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 25th of January last:—

Whitehall, January 20, 1820.

Yesterday morning, at ten o' Clock, departed this life, at Sidmouth, after a short illness, His Royal Highness EDWARD DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHERN, His Majesty's fourth Son, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, 25th January, 1820.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next, the 30th Instant, for His late Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHERN, fourth son of his Majesty, viz.,—

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin, or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress.—Dark Norwich crape.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress.—Dark Grey frocks.

Herald's College, 25th January, 1820.

The Deputy Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for for His late Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT.

In pursuance of the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

These are to give public notice, that it is expected that upon the present melancholy occasion, of the death of His late Royal Highness EDWARD DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHERN, fourth son of His Majesty, all persons do put themselves into decent mourning, the said mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 30th Instant.

HENRY HOWARD-MOLYNEUX HOWARD,
Deputy Earl Marshal.

Horse Guards, 25th January, 1820.

It is not required that the Officers of the Army should wear any other Mourning on the present melancholy occasion than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commanderi n Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

Admiralty Office, 25th January, 1820.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent does not require that the Officers of His Majesty's Fleet or Marines should wear any other Mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and Strathern, than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

J. W. CROKER.

With reference to the orders published in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of yesterday, directing that Mourning be worn by the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services, belonging to the Presidency of Fort William, on the occasion of the death of His late Most Gracious Majesty King George the Third; The Governor General in Council considers it to be unnecessary that any separate Orders should be issued for Mourning being worn on the melancholy occasion of the Death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and Strathern.

Ordered, that the Flag of Fort William be hoisted half mast high, at Sun-rise to-morrow, and that Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and Strathern, be fired.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1820.

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, *26th May*, 1820.

The following Extract from a Public General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820, is published for general information.

5.—"We have of late received various applications from the Wives of Soldiers in the Company's Service, who have come to England in attendance on Passengers, during the Voyage, to be granted a Passage back to India, at the Company's expense. These persons have no claim whatever upon the Company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire that you will make our determination in this respect public, in order that Females coming home in the Service of Individuals may be aware that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India at the Company's expense."

Published by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

2nd May, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the difficulty which has been experienced in procuring Bearers for Travellers passing into the Oude Territories, at the reduced rate lately established, having been under the consideration of Government;—HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has been pleased to order, that the actual expences incurred, in posting Bearers beyond the confines of the jurisdiction of the British Government, shall be charged.—And that Individuals, desirous of having Bearers stationed beyond the Company's dominions, shall deposit the amount chargeable at the established rate to the extreme point of their route within, and One Rupee per Mile for the distance beyond those limits.

P. TREVES,
P. M. G.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL Complaints of Nuisances and Obstructions in the Highways having lately appeared in the Public Papers, it is hereby requested that persons desirous of pointing out to the notice of the Magistracy such Nuisances or Obstructions, will represent them in person, or by Letter, either to the Magistrates in the Conservancy Department at the Police Office, or at my Office in Chouringhee, when they may rely on their Complaints being immediately attended to. It is obvious that representations so made will be more likely to correct the grievances complained of, than Letters published in Newspapers, which are not always seen by the Magistates.

H SHAKESPEAR,
Actg. Chief Magistrate.

June 4, 1820.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1820.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

FORT WILLIAM;

General Department, 19th May, 1820.

IT having been brought to the notice of Government that Masters of Country Vessels have in some instances hoisted Pendants, and assumed other distinctions, in contravention of His Majesty's Proclamation, bearing date the 1st January, 1801, THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has been pleased to direct that the Proclamation in question be now republished; and the Masters of all Country Vessels are hereby required implicitly to conform in future to the tenor of that Instrument. His Excellency in Council also notifies, that strict orders will be issued to the Commanders of the Honorable Company's Cruizers, to give full force and effect to the said Proclamation, and to report to Government, any Vessels offending against it, in order that proceedings may be instituted against the Masters of such Vessels, in the proper Courts.

Whereas by the first Article of the Articles of Union of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, as the same have been ratified and confirmed by two Acts of Parliament, the one made in our Parliament of Great Britain, and the other in our Parliament of Ireland, it was provided, that the Ensigns Armorial, Flags and Banners of our United Kingdom of Great and Ireland, should be such as we should appoint by our Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of

our said United Kingdom—And whereas we have, by our Royal Proclamation, dated this day, appointed and declared that the Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdom should be as therein expressed—And whereas, according to Ancient Usage, the Ensigns, Flags, Jacks, and Pendants, worn by our Ships, and appointed as a distinction for the same, ought not to be worn on board any Ship or Vessel belonging to any of our subjects, so that our Ships, and those of our subjects may be easily distinguished and known,—We have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to order and appoint the Ensign described on the side or margin hereof to be worn on board all Ships or Vessels belonging to any of our subjects, whatsoever, and to issue this our Royal Proclamation to notify the same to all our loving Subjects, hereby strictly charging and commanding the Masters of all Merchant Ships and Vessels belonging to any of our Subjects, whether employed in our Service or otherwise, and all other persons whom it may concern, to wear the said Ensign on board their Ships or Vessels—And to the end that none of our Subjects may presume on board their Ships, to wear our Flags, Jacks, and Pendants which according to Ancient Usage, have been appointed as a distinction to our Ships, or any Flags, Jacks, or Pendants, in shape and mixture of Colours so far resembling ours, as not to be easily distinguished therefrom, We do, with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby strictly charge and command all our Subjects whatsoever, that they do not presume to wear in any of their Ships or Vessels our Jack commonly called the Union Jack, nor any Pendants, nor any such Colours as are usually borne by our Ships, without particular warrant for their so doing from Us, or our High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral for the time being—And We do hereby also further command all Our loving Subjects, that without such warrant as aforesaid, they presume not to wear on board their Ships or Vessels any Flags, Jacks, Pendants or Colours made in imitation of or resembling Ours, or any kind of Pendant whatsoever, or any other Ensign than the Ensign described on the side or margin hereof, which shall be worn instead of the Ensign before this time usually worn in Merchant Ships,—saving that for the better distinction of such Ships as shall have Commissions of Letters of Marque or Reprisals against the Enemy, and any other Ships or Vessels, which may be employed by the principal Officers and Commissioners of Our Navy, the principal Officers of Our Ordnance, the Commissioners for Victualling Our Navy, the Commissioners for

Our Customs and Excise, and the Commissioners for Transportation for Our Service, relating particularly to those Offices,—Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, that all such Ships as have Commissions of Letters of Marque or Reprisals shall, besides the Colours or Ensigns hereby appointed to be worn by Merchant Ships, wear a Red Jack, with a Union Jack described in a *Canton* at the upper corner thereof, next the Staff, and that such Ships and Vessels as shall be employed for Our Service by the principal Officers and Commissioners of Our Navy, the principal Officers of Our Ordnance, the Commissioners for Victualling Our Navy the Commissioners for Our Customs and Excise, and the Commissioners for Transportation for Our Service, relating particularly to those Offices, shall wear a Red Jack with a Union Jack in a *Canton* at the upper corner thereof next the Staff as aforesaid, and in the other part of the said Jack shall be described the Seal used in such of the respective Offices aforesaid, by which the said Ships and Vessels shall be employed—And We do strictly charge and command that none of Our loving Subjects do presume to wear any of the said distinction Jacks, unless they shall have Commissions of Letters of Marque or Reprisals, or be employed in Our Service by any of the before mentioned Officers—And We hereby require our High Admiral and Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral, the Governors of our Forts and Castles, the Officers of our Customs and the Commanders or Officers of any of Our Ships for the time being upon their meeting with or otherwise observing any Ships or Vessels belonging to any of Our Subjects neglecting to wear the Ensign hereby appointed to be borne as aforesaid, or wearing any Flag, Pendant, Jack or Ensign contrary hereunto, whether at Sea or in Port, not only to seize or cause to be forthwith seized such Flag, Pendant, Jack or Ensign worn contrary to Our Royal Will and Pleasure herein expressed, but also to return the Names of such Ships and Vessels neglecting to wear the Ensign hereby appointed, or wearing any Flag, Pendant, Jack or Ensign contrary hereunto, together with the names of their respective Masters or Commanders, unto our High Admiral or Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral, or the Judge of our High Court of Admiralty for the time being to the end that all Persons offending may be duly punished for the same—And We do hereby command and enjoin the Judge, and Judges of our High Court of Admiralty for the time being, that they make strict inquiry concerning all such Offenders, and cause them to be duly punished, and all Vice Admirals and Judges of the Vice Admiralties are hereby also required to proceed

in the like manner within the several ports and places belonging to their respective precincts—And Our further pleasure is, that this Proclamation shall take place according to the times hereafter mentioned, videlicet, for all Ships in the Channel or British Seas, and in the North Seas, after Twelve Days from the date of these Presents; and from the mouth of the Channel unto Cape St. Vincent, after Six Weeks from the date of these Presents; and beyond the Cape and on this side the Equinoctial Line, as well in the Ocean and Mediterranean as elsewhere, after Ten Weeks from the date of these Presents; and beyond the line, after the space of Eight Months, from the date of these Presents.

Given at our Court at St. James, the first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, in the Forty-first year of our Reign.

God Save the King.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt.

Thursday, September 21, 1820.

FORT WILLIAM.

Town Major's Office, 16*th September*, 1820.

MEMORANDUM.

For such Gentlemen as have received Passes from the Town Major's Office, for the admission of their carriages through the Calcutta Gate, or egress through the Chowringhee Sortie, of the Royal Gate.

The Passes are to be shewn to the first Sentry, either in going in, or out of Garrison, and in the event of being refused to pass, or any improper conduct of the Sentry, the Gentlemen are requested not to attempt to force a passage, or confine the Sepoy, but report the circumstance to the Officer of the Main Guard, where every enquiry will be made, and if the Sentry is found to have acted contrary to his orders, the proper authorities will direct his confinement and trial.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Fort William,

C. T. HIGGINS,
Offg. Town Major.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta 25th September, 1820.

Instances of Gambling in the Army having come within the notice of the Commander in Chief, His Lordship earnestly calls upon Officers at the head of Corps to use their active exertions in discouraging so pernicious a practice. It is hereby enjoined as a duty on each Commanding Officer to report to the Commander in Chief any case where a Superior Officer may game with Subalterns. An Officer of any standing ought to feel himself called upon by every principle to warn the inexperienced against the fatal consequences of the practice, instead of endeavouring to strip a Young Brother Soldier of his scanty means, and reduce him to Penury if not to irremediable Ruin.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1820.

FORT WILLIAM.

Lottery Committee Office, 21*st December,* 1820.

The Committee for the Improvement of the City of Calcutta, being desirous of obtaining a large supply of SHINGLE GRAVEL or STONES to be employed in the construction of a Quay and Road, along the banks of the River Hoogly; hereby give notice that they will engage to be at the expense of landing any such Shingle or Stones, which may be brought as Ballast to this Port, provided the vessels on which such Ballast may be brought are anchored at the Honorable Company's Moorings, or in the Stream between Chaundpaul Ghaut and the new Town Duty Office, in Clive Street.

2. Owners or Commanders of Ships, who may be willing to give such Ballast on the Condition of its being landed at the expense of the Lottery Committee, are requested to communicate on the subject with the Secretary to the Lottery Committee, and with reference to the very important advantages which will result to the Commercial Interests of this City from the construction of the proposed Quay, the Merchants, Ship Owners, and others are requested to forward the objects

of the Committee, by causing such Ballast to be brought to this Port on all occasions when its Importation may be found consistent with their own convenience.

J. TROTTER,
Secy. to the Lottery Committee.

CHINSURAH, FORT GUSTAVUS;
The 14th December, 1820.

WHEREAS it has pleased the Netherlands Government in India to adopt certain measures to promote, facilitate and encourage the Import of SALT on the Island of Java, and to order that their views be made known to the Public in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, by means of Advertisements in the principal News-papers current at those three Presidencies; all Merchants, Traders, and Navigators at the said Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, are hereby informed, that with special sanction of the Governor General in Council at Fort William, the following is made known to them; viz.,—

First.—That the Port of Batavia has been thrown open till ultimo June 1821, for the Import of Salt from the British possessions in India.

Secondly.—That all the Salt which shall be imported, is to be sold exclusively to Government.

Thirdly.—That with a view of encouraging the speedy supply of Salt, 41 Spanish Dollars will be paid per Coyang of 3,750 pounds, for all such Salt as shall be imported until ultimo December 1820.

39 Spanish Dollars per Coyang, from the 1st of January till ultimo March 1821.

37 Spanish Dollars per Coyang, from the 1st of April till ultimo June 1821, and

Fourthly.—That the Salt shall be taken from board of the Vessels at the expence of Government.

Fifthly.—That the time stipulated for the disbarkation will be four days for every 160 Coyangs, to be reckoned from the day on which the Commanders of Vessels shall declare to be ready for the delivery of the Salt.

Sixthly.—That for each day's demurage more than shall be necessary to land the Salt imported at the above stipulation, an allowance will be made by Government of half a Rupee per Ton, to be calculated according to the quantity of Salt imported.

Seventhly.—That the Salt which shall be imported, will be exempt of all Import Duties.

Eightly.—That the Ships, however, shall be subject to the payment of the usual Anchorage Money of one Rupee per Ton.

Ninthly.—That in case Government should wish to have the Salt which is imported, transported again to another part of the Island, and the Commanders of Vessels shall be inclined to hire their Ships to Government for that purpose, they shall receive such Freight for the same as is stipulated by the Government Tariff.

And Lastly —That the Salt imported is to be of good quality.

The Resident on the part of the General Netherlands Government in India, for the Netherlands Possessions in Bengal, &c.

D. A. OVERBECK.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1821.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1*st January,* 1821.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL having had under his consideration the Rules in this Department, which have reference to the Privilege of Franking, and it appearing to be expedient that they should be amended or modified,—has been pleased to order, and Public Notice is accordingly hereby given; that after the 1st of February next the following Regulations on that head shall be observed, as far as respects the Civil Department of the Service under this Presidency, viz.,—

First.—That all Officers empowered to Frank, in the Civil Department, stationed in the interior, shall forward, on the last day of every Month, to the Deputy Post Masters of the Stations, whence their Official Letters are dispatched, a List of all Letters transmitted by them during the Month, on the Public Service, specifying the Officers to whom addressed, the places of their destination, and the dates of dispatch to the Post Office, with the following attestation upon Honor subjoined to it, viz.:—

I do hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a correct List of all Public Letters dispatched under my Signature during the Month of———, and that they were *solely* and *exclusively* on the *Public Service.*

Secondly.—That the Deputy Post Masters shall transmit, with their Accounts of the same Month, to the Post Master General, all the Lists so received, with a Declaration superadded on each, signed by himself, that the List has been compared with the entries of the corresponding dates and found correct; or in the event of a want of correspondence with any entry, the particulars of it shall be noted at the foot of the Declaration, in order that the Post Master General may, if he think proper, require an explanation of the cause of the difference.

Thirdly.—It shall, in like manner, be the duty of every Officer entitled to Frank Service Letters at the Presidency, to forward to the Post Master General, a List similarly attested of the Letters dispatched from his Office during the Month; and the Post Master, General shall cause the comparison above described, with the entries to be made, and should any difference be discovered, that Officer shall be empowered to require an explanation of it from the Officer attesting the List.

Fourthly.—All Public Officers in the interior shall furnish through the same channel, at the same periods, and in a corresponding form of attestation, Lists also of the Letters severally received by them, addressed on the Public Service, which the Deputy Post Masters shall transmit to the Superior Office, with a Declaration of comparison, &c., as prescribed in the Second Article of these Rules.

The Heads of Offices at the Presidency shall likewise transmit similar Lists to the Post Master General, to which the Rules contained in the Third Article, shall be equally applicable.

P. TREVES,
P. M. G.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1821.

MILITARY.

General Order, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. Fort William; the 23rd December, 1820.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having been pleased to approve of a Plan recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the Establishment of a General Military Bank in Calcutta,

for the purpose of furnishing the Officers of the Army with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their Monthly Allowances; and to assist such Regimental Savings Banks, as have been established in Bengal; as well as to encourage the extension of similar Institutions throughout the several Regiments serving under this Presidency, by affording them a mode of easily investing their Funds with Security; the following Regulations are with the sanction of Government promulgated for general information, to have effect from the 1st of January, 1821, from which date the BENGAL MILITARY BANK will be open to receive Deposits.

2. After the 1st of January next, all European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Staff, or Warrant Officers, of every description, attached to the Military Branch of the Service, wishing to remit any part of their *Pay* and *Allowances*, shall be considered authorized to have any sum of Sicca Rupees, not less than Ten, and without fractions, regularly deducted from their Monthly Allowances by Pay Masters, and remitted to the Military Bank in Calcuta, on making application to that effect by letter, or upon specifying in a note inserted on the back of their Pay Bills, the sum to be deducted, according to the following Form.

"Deduct from this Pay Bill, and remit to the Military Bank as follows:"—

	Sicca Rupees.		
"For Captain A. B., One Hundred Sicca Rupees	100	0	0
"Lieutenant C. D., Thirty Six Sicca Rupees	36	0	0
"Serjeant E. F., Twelve Sicca Rupees	12	0	0
"Total Sicca Rupees	148	0	0

"A. B., CAPTAIN."

Remittances on account of Staff Serjeants, will be made by Officers drawing their Pay.

3. On the receipt of the Pay Bills and Abstracts, of their respective Divisions of Payment, Pay Masters will Monthly remit the aggregate Sums thus deducted, to the Secretary of the Bank in Calcutta, by a Bill of Exchange on the Accountant General, drawn in favor of the Bengal Military Bank, transmitting at the same time a detailed Statement agreeably to the annexed Form, exhibiting the amount remitted on account of each Individual.

"Memorandum of the Amount of Deductions from the Pay Abstracts of the—Battalion—Regiment, for the Month of———1821, to be remitted to the Bengal Military Bank."

Rank and Names	*Companies.*	*Total of each.*
Captain G. H. ...	1st Gr. ...	Sicca Rs. 50
„ E. F. ...	2nd. Gr. ...	„ 100
Lieutenant P. R. ...	Ditto ...	„ 36
Lieutenant J. R. ...	1st B. C. ...	„ 22
Lieutenant L. M. ...	4th „ ...	„ 30
Lieutenant N. O. ...	7th „ ...	„ 10
Lieut. and Adj. S. T. ...	Adjt.'s ...	„ 40
Serjeant Maj. C. D. ...	Estbt. ...	„ 10
Lieut. and Qr Master T. U. ...	Qr. Mr.'s Estbt. ...	„ 50
Assistant Surgeon P. Y. ...	Medical Estbt. ...	„ 100
Total Sicca Rupees Four Hundred and Forty eight, Sonat* Rupees ...		„ 448

4. These deductions will be regularly noticed in the Pay Office Statements, furnished to each Troop, Company, and separate Establishment, which are directed to be henceforth regularly copied into all Pay Abstract Books of Corps, Companies, and Departments; the Copy being authenticated by the signature of the Officer disbursing the Pay. A voucher of all Bank remittances made through the Pay Master, will thus be preserved with Corps respectively. It is, however, to be understood, that the Bank will receive any Sums Individuals may prefer remitting or paying in direct.

5. In European Regiments or Detached Portions of European Corps, and in all situations where dependant Savings Banks may be established, aggregate remittances will be made of any cash, delivered direct on such account to Pay Masters, or of any sums which Officers may intermediately authorize the Pay Master to deduct from their Abstracts on account of such Banks in like manner as in the case of Individuals, a separate account being opened by the General Bank with those Institutions; the interior details of which will be conducted, under the direction of the Officer commanding, by a Committee or other

* *Sic in Orig. Ed.*

Regimental Management, to whom their annual account with the General Bank in Calcutta will be rendered.

6. The accounts of the General Military Bank are to be closed on the 31st December of each year, that of each Individual or Regimental Bank, being transmitted to the party or parties concerned, as soon after as practicable, and the General Account of the Institution will annually be laid by the Directors before a meeting of all Constituents at the Presidency, to be held in the month of January; due notice thereof being previously given in the Government Gazette.

7. The Money received monthly in the Bank will, at the discretion of the Directors, be lent out to the best advantage, upon the pledge or deposit of Government Paper, Public Bank Shares, or other good Securities, so as to realize the highest rate of Interest, consistent with perfect safety.

8. The direction the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to twelve Directors, three of whom will be appointed by Government, and the remaining nine elected by the Constituents of the Bank, at the General Annual Meeting in January, in the manner hereafter prescribed, by the Rules of the Institution.

9. In order to afford every facility to the Directors in communicating with the Pay Department, and with the Commander in Chief, and to enable His Excellency and Government, at all times to ascertain that the concerns of the Institution are conducted according to the Regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Directors Ex-Officio; viz:—The Adjutant General of the Army; The Military Auditor General; The Accountant Military Department.

10. It is, however, to be clearly understood, that it is not the intention of Government to interfere in the management, exercise any supervision of the Accounts, or to obtain any knowledge of the payments made by Depositors.

11. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the following Officers and Gentlemen, who have accepted that Office, to be Directors, until the first Annual Regular Election in January,

1822, and they are authorized to chose a President from among their number, viz. :—

Colonel J. Nicolls, C.B., Quarter Master General, His Majesty's Forces.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Paton, Quarter Master General of the Army.

Major L. Wiggens, Assistant Military Auditor General.

Major C. H. Campbell, Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Captain R. H. Sneyd, 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Captain W. S. Beatson, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

John Palmer, Esq.

George Cruttenden, Esq.

James Young, Esq.

12. Government is likewise pleased to accept the gratuitous service of Mr. Ballard, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Company; as Secretary to the Bank, and to appoint that House Treasurers to the Institution.

13. The following Rules for the internal Government of the Bank, having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are published for the information of the Army :—

Bengal Military Bank Regulations.

For the Management of the Bank Office business.

1. The Treasurers are to keep the Bank Accounts in a distinct and separate set of Books, the whole of which are to be produced at the periodical Meetings of the Directors, or at any time, if required, by a quorum of them.—Individuals being allowed at all times to inspect their own accounts, and the Secretary will submit for the approval of the Directors, the description of Books and number of Writers required, with their Salaries; which, being authorised, is not to be altered without due sanction.

2. The Secretary will circulate to the Directors, on the 5th of every Month, an Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements

of the Month preceding, and suggest the best apparent method of investing the floating balance: He will at the same time circulate the joint Stock Accounts, which are to be kept in a separate Ledger, expressly appropriated thereto, that the Abstract Statement may be compared with it.

3. All Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, or other Papers and Documents, having reference to pecuniary transanctions, and being Bank Stock or Securities, are to be made out in the names of the Directors: But mere receipts may be signed by the Secretary, for the Treasurers.

4. The Accounts of the Institution are to be made up to the 31st of December, annually, and the Accounts Current of Depositors forwarded with all practicable expedition, after that date.

5. There shall be Quarterly Meetings of the Directors, for the inspection of Accounts, and such other business as may be brought before them; Special Meetings, when required for any urgent business, may be summoned by the President, or any three Directors.

6. The signatures of three Directors shall be considered adequate to sanction any measure, and to authenticate an Account.

7. The Office of President to be annual; and three Directors to go out annually by rotation. The President will be elected by the Directors themselves, but the three Seats in the Direction annually vacated, will be filled up by the votes of Depositors, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15.

For the Guidance of Depositors.

8. Remittances in Calcutta Sicca Rupees may be made to the Bank for Deposit, either through the Pay Masters, as authorized by Government, or through any other channel; but no Remittance will be received under Ten Calcutta Sicca Rupees, or containing the fraction of a Rupee.

9. All sums received will be immediately carried to the Credit of the Depositor, and held so far at his disposal, as that Bills drawn not being in excess to the actual Credit Balance of the Account, will be accepted at any time; but for the sake of preserving simplicity in the Accounts, and of allowing the aggregate Stock to be advantageously employed, such Bills will be payable only at two fixed periods, viz., 15th January and 15th July.—Officers who obtain leave in General Orders

to go to Sea on Sick Certificate, will, however, be allowed to draw any part of their Deposits by Bills, at ten days' sight.

10. It has been determined by the Directors that the aggregate amount of Deposits shall be employed as a Joint Stock, to be vested in Government Securities, or otherwise, as fast as it accumulates in sufficient Sums, the profit arising from this employment of the Capital of the Bank, after deducting the Office expences, being divided among the Shareholders according to their respective proportions, and carried to the credit of their Accounts.

11. The Half-Yearly Drafts of any Shareholder, being under Sicca Rupees One Thousand (1000) will, at the periodical payments, be discharged in cash; but if their aggregate exceeds that amount, it will be optional with the Directors to make Cash payments, or to meet the demand by a portion of transferable Stock; and in all such cases, as well as in closing Accounts, where the Amount exceeds the above Sum, they reserve to themselves the power of making that transfer, either at the rate at which the said Stock was purchased, or at the rate of the day, or at par, as may appear most equitable.

The Drafts of Individuals will be discounted by the Bank on its own account, whenever the amount of capital in hand admits of such accommodation.

12. The foregoing Rules regarding the periods and modes of Payment of Demands on the Bank, are not to be considered applicable to such as are granted by one Depositor, in favour of another, or when the payment constitutes the opening of a new Account; such transactions being mere transfers of Account will be negotiable at any period.

13. An Account Current will be furnished to each Depositor annually, and be open at all times for his inspection; but no person will be admitted to see another's Account, without written authority to that effect. All Deposits being regularly entered in the Pay Office Statements, or acknowledged by the Secretary, every one will possess the means of always knowing the state of his own Account. No letters which merely contain such enquiries, can, therefore, be attended to, but references on points requiring explanation, will be received and duly submitted to the Directors.

14. All Letters for the Bank are to be addressed to the Secretary in the prescribed form, and the Postage of all direct correspondence will be charged to the Individual.

15. It having been determined, that the Office of President shall be annual, and that three Directors, not being such Ex-Officio, shall go out annually, the Directors to fill vacancies being chosen by the Depositors at large, a list of Gentlemen, willing to undertake the duty, will be published to the Army, two months before the Annual Meeting in January, after which the three new Directors will be chosen by a majority of votes; Depositors absent from the Presidency, voting either by letter to the Secretary, or by Proxy.

W. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*,
Secy. to Govt., Mily., Dept.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1821.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

30th January, 1821.

THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL having renewed the consideration of the Rates of Postage leviable on News Papers, dispatched by Dawk under the existing system, has been pleased to resolve that the following Rules shall be in force for the Regulation of the Weights and Postage of such Publications, from and after the First day of March next, viz.:—

First.—News Papers, published and dispatched weekly, shall be charged with Postage as single Letters, provided they do not exceed Three Sicca Weight.

Secondly.—News Papers, published and dispatched twice or thrice in the week, shall be charged with Postage equal to Two-thirds of the rate leviable on single Letters, provided they do not exceed Two and a half Sicca Weight.

Thirdly.—News Papers, published and dispatched oftener than three times within the week, shall be charged with Postage equal to one half of the rate leviable on single Letters, provided they do not exceed Two Sicca Weight.

Fourthly.—Any excess in the above Weights will render the News Papers liable to a proportionate increase of Postage, agreeably to the general rules of the Post Office.

P. TREVES,
P. M. G.

EXPORT WARE-HOUSE; *February* 1, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Honorable Company's Export Ware-house, until Saturday, the 10th Instant, for the supply of the Undermentioned ARTICLES, for the use of His Majesty's Government at Mauritius; viz.:—

Good Cargo Bengal Rice, B. Mds. ...	15,000
Patna Blankets, Pieces	10,000
Blue Gurrahs, ditto	8,000

The Tenders to specify distinctly the Price at which the Goods can be furnished; (viz.: the Rice per Bazar Maund, and Blankets and Gurrahs per Corge,) as also the period at which they will be ready for delivery.

Musters of the Articles will be lodged at the Export Ware-house agreeably to which the deliveries are to be made.

One half of the Purchase Money will be paid immediately upon a Settlement of Terms, and the remainder on the fulfilment of the Contract.

Two Securities to be Tendered on the part of the Contractor for the due performance of the Contract, and their assent to become Security must be annexed to the Proposals.

By Order of the Board of Trade,

F. MACNAGHTEN,
Head A. E. W. H. K. in Charge.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1821.

FORT WILLIAM, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

26th January, 1821.

An instance having recently occurred in which the Captain of a Brig, belonging to the Port of Calcutta, clandestinely received on

board his Vessel, at Port Jackson, several individuals who had not received the permission of the Government of New South Wales to leave that Colony, such conduct being in breach of the established Rules and Regulations of the place, and in violation of the conditions of a Bond which the Captain of the Vessel had executed; the Governor General in Council deems it proper to give this Public Notice, that any British Subject who may hereafter be guilty of similar misconduct will (in addition to any other penalties to which he may be legally subjected for such misconduct,) be considered to have forfeited the countenance and protection of Government, and will be liable to be sent to England under the provision of Section 36th, 53rd George III., Cap. 155.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

W B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, MARINE BOARD OFFICE.

31st January, 1821.

NOTICE.

It having been represented to Government by the Select Committee of Supra Cargoes at Canton, that the Commander of the Ship MAGNET, had, on his departure from China, left three English Seamen on shore at Macoa, that thereby they became chargeable for their expenses to the Honorable Company, and that the inconvenience arising from such conduct on the part of the Masters of Vessels frequenting China is calculated to create considerable embarrasment; the Marine Board, therefore, under the authority of Government, do hereby prohibit the Masters of such Vessels from leaving any of their Seamen on shore at China, and warn them of the responsibility which they will incur by a breach of this order.

By order of the Marine Board.

E. S. PORTBURY,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Political Department.

February 17th, 1821.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council deeming it necessary that all British Subjects proceeding from his Presidency to any of the Ports in the Persian Gulph, for the perpose of visiting or passing thro' the Interior of the Territories dependant on the Pashalik of Bagdad, shall provide themselves with a Passport from this Government; Notice is hereby given, that application for such Passport is to be made to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, and that any person failing to conform to this Notice, will be exposed to the hazard of being stopped on his arrival at any of the Ports aforesaid, and of being prevented from the further prosecution of his Journey into the Interior.

GEO. SWINTON,
Secy. to the Govt.

Thursday, April 19, 1821.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

14*th April,* 1821.

Notice.

Daily Complaints being preferred by the Circulating Peons, that Persons to whom Letters have been delivered often refuse, or delay, to make Payment of the Postage levied—a practice which creates great confusion in the Accounts of this Department; Notice is hereby given, that the General Post Office Peons have, of necessity, been positively interdicted from leaving Letters unless the Postage due thereon is paid on the instant, conformably with the Regulations on this head, which have frequently been notified in the Government Gazette.

All persons considering themselves aggrieved by an overcharge or otherwise, are requested to state the particulars in writing, and to rely on prompt attention being paid thereto.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,
P. M. G.

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, 29th, *March,* 1821.

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS having lately transmitted to Fort St. George a Letter from THE KING to the NUWAB OF THE CARNATIC, and this day having been appointed for its delivery to His Highness, the Troops in Garrison, consisting of His Majesty's 84th Foot, the 2nd Battalion 8th, 2nd Battalion 10th, and 2nd Battalion 21st Regiments of Native Infantry were paraded, at an early hour, under the command of Colonel Hewitt, C. B., and marched, right in front, to form a street, in conjunction with the Horse Artillery and the Corps of Golundaz from the Mount,—extending from the Durbar to the Gate-way of the Government House.

The Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE, His Excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, the Honorable MR. STRATTON, and the Honorable SIR GEORGE COOPER had been invited by the Honorable the GOVERNOR to meet at the Banqueting Room,—where the whole of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Services, Civil, Military and Marine, and all the Gentlemen of the Settlement were assembled.—The Flag and Signal Staves of the Fort were decorated with the Flags of different Nations, and the Shipping in the Roads presented a similar display of Colours on the occasion.

At about 7 o'Clock the Procession began to move towards Chepauk. The ROYAL LETTER placed on a costly crimson Velvet Cushion, was borne by the Chief Secretary, accompanied by the Persian Translator to the Government, upon an Elephant splendidly caparisoned. It was escorted by the Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 34th Foot, with the Regimental Colour, preceded by the Garrison Band.

As the LETTER passed, the Troops, in succession presented arms; and on the entering the outer Gate of Chepauk it was saluted with 21 Guns from the Saluting Battery in the Garden.—His Highness the PRINCE UZEEM JAH, the NUWAB's brother, was seen here advancing, out of respect to His Majesty's Letter to meet the procession. On joining it, His Highness fell in to the left.

Arrived at the Palace, and the Honorable the Governor having been received by the NUWAB in the Veranda of the Durbar, the ROYAL LETTER was removed from the Elephant.—It was carried by the Chief Secretary to the foot of the Musnud, which the NUWAB, now ascending,

the Letter was presented to His Highness by the Honorable the Governor—under Royal Salutes, in succession, from the Horse Artillery, the Fort, and the Battery at Chepauk. It was afterwards read by the Chief Secretary as follows :—

THE KING'S LETTER.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, by the GRACE of GOD, KING of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, King of Hanover, &c., &c., &c.

To HIS HIGHNESS the PRINCE AUZUM JAH, Omdut-ool-Omrah, Mookhtar-ool-Moolk, Roshun-ool-Dowlah, Mahommed Moonwar Khan Bahadoor, Bahadur Jung, Nabob Subadar of the Carnatic.

It was with much concern that we received intelligence of the death of your Highness's Father, the NUWAB AZEEM UL DOWLAH, whose well-tried fidelity and excellent character were fully known to us, and had long secured to him our sincere respect and esteem.

Deeply suffering in mind under the recent privation of several of our nearest and dearest relatives, and more especially of a beloved and highly revered Father, who, but a few weeks ago, was removed from this transitory state, to receive in a happier and ever during life the reward of virtues which will endear his memory to the latest posterity, WE are the better enabled to sympathize and condole with your Highness on the occasion of your own loss.

It is, however, vain to repine at the ordinances of the Almighty, who, in His infinite wisdom, has appointed a narrow limit to human life:—it rather behoves us to imitate the bright examples of our departed parents.

We congratulate your Highness on your peaceable and undisputed succession to the station and dignities of your Illustrious Ancestors.

Your Highness will doubtless be highly gratified at the appointment of our trusty and beloved SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and a Major General in our Army, to the important office of Governor of Fort St. George, for which he has been selected as well on account of his meritorious services in India, as under a firm persuation that, from his many

excellent qualities, and chiefly the kind disposition which, in a more subordinate situation, he uniformly mainfested towards our Indian subjects, no one was better calculated to insure their attachment to our rule and Government.

We are convinced that, in all his transactions with your Highness, it will be the constant endeavour of SIR THOMAS MUNRO to promote your Highness's comfort, and we trust that your Highness will repose the utmost confidence in his wisdom and friendship, and ever conform to his advice, which your Highness may be assured will on no occasion have any other object than to preserve unimpaired the harmony which so happily subsisted towards the British Government and your Highness's Father, the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

We heartily pray, that your Highness, enjoying the inestimable blessing of health, may long continue to fill your present exalted station; and so we bid your farewell.

We are your affectionate Friend,

GEORGE R.

Given at our Palace of Carlton House, the 29th day of May, 1820, in the First Year of our reign.

GEORGE CANNING.

The Persian Translator to the Government then read a Persian Translation of the Letter; and after another Royal Salute from the Horse Artillery, repeated by the Fort, and followed by the Saluting Battery in Chepauk Gardens, three Vollies were fired by Coprs in succession from the right.

Khulauts were then presented by His Highness to the Chief Secretary and to the Persian Translator to Government; and, in conclusion, the Honorable the Governor, addressing his Highness in Persian, took occasion to advert to his long acquaintance with his Highness's Family; the interest which he had always taken in its prosperity; and his solicitude for the increase of its honor and renown. The arrival, at this moment, of the Letter from His Majesty, which had just been read, he could not but regard as a most auspicous event; and his having been the medium of delivering it to his Highness was to him

a source of peculiar gratification. He felt assured that the harmony, which had so long and so happily subsisted between the British Government and the Carnatic Surkar, would be strengthened and cemented infinitely by this Act of his Sovereign. It was the first wish of his heart, and would be his constant prayer, that their Friendship should be everlasting.

During this part of the ceremony the NUWAB stood up on the floor of the Durbar, supported by the Honorable the Governor on his right. His Highness appeared to be much affected by SIR THOMAS MUNRO's address. At the close of it, he again took his seat on the Musnud, and received a few Nuzurs; but shortly afterwards arose, and politely inviting the Honorable the Governor to breakfast, conducted him to another part of the Palace, where a most sumptuous entertainment had been prepared for the whole party.

On returning to the Durbar the NUWAB re-ascended to the Musnud, the Honorable the Governor taking his seat to the right of it; and Nuzurs were now presented to His Highness by several of the Khans and principle Surdars of the Soobudaree.

On taking leave, Itr, Goolab, and Pan, with Chaplets of Roses, &c., were bountifully distributed by his Highness, who then accompanied the Honorable the Governor to his Carriage.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1821.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

11*th April*, 1821.

To prevent inconvenience, Notice is hereby given, that all applications by Persons requiring DAWK PALANKEEN BEARERS, will be received at the General Post Office every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of Ten in the forenoon, and Three in the afternoon, after which they cannot be attended to.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

P. M. G.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1821.

NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

26th May, 1821.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council was pleased on the 4th Instant to annul the Rule published under date the 1st of January last, which directed the Heads of Offices, empowered to frank letters on the Public Service, to furnish at the end of each month lists of all Letters despatched by them under their Official designation.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,
P. M. G.

THURSDAY; JULY 19, 1821.

GARRISON GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor of Fort William, 7th July, 1821.

It having been represented to the Most Noble the Governor of Fort William that considerable inconvenience is experienced by the European part of the community who resort to the respondentia, from the Crowds of Native Workmen and Coolies who make a thoroughfare of the Walk.

His Lordship is pleased to direct that Natives shall not in future be allowed to pass the Sluice Bridge (but such as are entering or leaving the Fort), between the hours of 5 and 8 in the Morning, and 5 and 8 in the Evening.

The necessary Orders to be given to the Captain Commanding the Sepoy Guards, to communicate these instructions to the Sentry standing near the Sluice Bridge, and to the one posted on the Bank between the Fort and the River.

Gentlemen's Servants and Palankeens are to pass at all times.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Fort William.

C. T. HIGGINS,
Offg. Town Major.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1821.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 18*th August,* 1821.

The Dromedary Corps is directed to be disbanded on the 1st October next.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to the Local Officers attached to this Corps a Donation of One Year's Pay and Allowances, at the rate of 200 Rupees per Mensem to Lieutenant, and 150 Rupees to a Cornet.

The Native Officers and Men are also authorized to draw a Donation of one month's Pay, to enable them to return to their Homes and Families.

The Local Officers will consider themselves discharged the service from the 1st October next, the date on which the Corps will be disbanded.

The Grenade Howitzers, Arms and Stores in use with the Dromedary Corps are directed to be sent into the Delhi Magazine; the Camels to be delivered over to the Commissariat, and the European Artillery detail placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The discharged Native Officers and Men will, on application to the Resident at Delhi, be indulged with grants of Land in the Waste Bhattee Country, the same as was sanctioned to similar ranks in the disbanded Rampoorah Local Cavalry.

As the position occupied by the two Corps of Irregular Cavalry called "Skinner's Horse," will hereafter be generally distant from each other, which renders it inconvenient to the Public Service that they should be continued under the same Commandant, His Lordship in Council directs that the 2nd Corps shall from the 1st October, be placed under the Command of Captain Baddeley, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, being from that date designated "Baddeley's Frontier Horse."

W. CASEMENT, *Lt. Col.,*
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, 31*st August,* 1821.

We, the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, for the Management of the Affairs of the United East India Company, do acknowledge and declare our good friend and Ally the Nabob BOORHAN-OOL-MOOLK EHTASHAM-OOD-DOWLAH WALLA JAH SYYUD AHMED ALLI KHAN BEHADUR, Younger Brother of the Nabob SYYUD ZYNE-OON-DEEN ALLY KHAUN BEHADUR, deceased, to have succeeded to the Subadarry of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, in which We will assist and support him to the utmost of our power, and We also hereby require and command all persons within or belonging to, our jurisdiction, and We do desire all persons our friends and Allies, to acknowledge the said Nabob SYYUD AHMED ALLY KHAUN BEHADUR as Subadar of the said Provinces.

Published and proclaimed by order of the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 31, 1821.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that a Salute of Nineteen Guns be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, at 12 o'Clock this day, in honor of the accession of His Highness the Nabob AHMED ALLY KHAUN to the Musnud of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and that the above Proclamation be read at the head of all the Troops in Garrison at Sunset this Evening, under a Salute of Three Vollies of Musquetry.

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1821.

RESOLUTION.

Of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, in the Political Department, under date the 31*st October,* 1821.

Circumstances having recently come to the knowledge of Government, which suggest the expediency of preventing Sales of Valuable

Property, from being made by the Civil and Military Officers of the Honorable Company's Service to foreign Princes and Chiefs, or to Natives of rank or opulence residing under the protection of the British Government, without due intimation to Government through the principal local authorities of the proposed Sale and transfer of such Property and the consideration to be received for it; His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit in future all Sales, Purchases, and Transfers between the Civil and Military Servants of Government on the one hand, and Natives of the description above noticed on the other, of Grounds, Houses, Boats, Equipages, Horses, Elephants, Plate, Furniture, and generally every description of Private Property exceeding the value of Five Thousand (5000) Rupees, without the sanction of Government being previously obtained, under such penalties as the circumstances of each particular case of disobedience to these Orders may demand.

The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of adverting to the resolution passed in the Political Department, under date the 17th September, 1813, and published in General Orders of the 18th of the same month, cautioning all Civil and Military Officers of Government against carrying on any communications with Native Princes and Chiefs, or other Vakeels, except through the channel of the Political Agents of Government, and of renewing the Order for the strictest observance of this caution in future.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

GEO. SWINTON,
Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1821.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

16*th November*, 1821.

The following Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th June, 1821, is published for general information:—

2. "With reference to our orders to your Presidency in the Military Department, of the 14th April, 1813, (paras 160 to 162,) 20th

October, 1815, (paras 110 to 112,) and 30th ultimo, which we consider to be equally applicable to our Civil Servants, we desire that you will take immediate measures for making those Orders known to them, with an intimation to all other Europeans residing in India, that if any European not in our Service shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any Native, either by violently and illegally Beating or otherwise Maltreating him, such European shall be immediately sent to England, pursuant to the provision made in Act of the 53, Geo. 3, Cap. 155, Clause 36."

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1821.

FORT WILLIAM.

Import Ware-house, 1st November, 1821.

The Board of Trade have, with the sanction of Government, been pleased to nominate the following Officers to be Agents for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Wines at the undermentioned Stations :—

Lieutenant Colonel C. Brown, at Futtyghur.

Captain Thomas Lamb, Berhampore.

Doctor David Turnbull, Mirzapore.

Doctor John Browne, Bareily.

J. TROTTER,
Import W. H. K.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 31st day of this present month of December, will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, at the Honorable Company's Import Ware-house, a quantity of MANUFACTURED SHEATHING, and THICK COPPER, BATTERY and BRASS COPPER; COPPER BOTTOMS; COPPER SHEATHING NAILS; LEAD IN PIGS; RED LEAD; TIN PLATES; PLAIN STEEL; Iron, British and Swedish,

flat and square Bars; Bolts; round and square Rod; Nail Rod; Hoop Iron and Rivets; Broad Cloths of different quality and colours; Lady's Cloth; Seraglio Ratteens; Embossed Long Ells; Narrow Purpets; Fine and Ordinary and Welch Flannel; Muslins; Chintz, &c.

The Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

CONDITIONS.

1st.—One Rupee to be paid down on each Lot, to bind the bargain.

2nd.—A Deposit of Five per Cent. in Cash or Company's Paper to be made on the Amount of each Lot at the time of Sale; and in failure of such Deposit being made the Purchases to be considered void, and the defaulter declared incapable of ever bidding again at the Company's Sale.

3rd.—The Goods to be cleared from the Honorable Company's Ware-house on or before the day 30th of April next, in either of the undermentioned modes at the option of the Purchasers, viz.—

4th.—By liquidating on Clearance the amount value of the Goods in Cash, or by entering into an agreement in the form to these Conditions annexed previous to the removal of any of the Goods; and by Depositing under the the said agreement with the Import Warehouse Keeper, Company's Paper, to the full value of the Articles to be cleared, together with the current value of the said Paper, at the time the Goods are sold.

5th.—In the event of a failure in the terms prescribed for the payment of the Goods, agreeably to the last mentioned mode, such portion of the Company's Paper, as may be deposited thereon, will be sold on the 30th day of the above month of April, for the indemnification of the Honorable Company in the amount value of the Goods cleared thereon, by the Proprietor of the Paper,—such Paper to be negotiated at the current price of the day, on which the payment becomes due.

6th.—The Company's Paper, which may be deposited by Purchasers, will be returned by the Import Ware-house Keeper, to the Purchasers, on his paying on or before the said 30th day of April, in Cash, the value in full of the Goods, for the payment of which the said Company's Paper may be lodged as Security, and such agreement as may

be granted by Purchasers as aforesaid, will be cancelled by the Import Ware-house Keeper, on his receiving in Cash the value in full of the Goods, for the payment of which the said agreement may respectively provide, and subsequent to the acquirement of the Proprietor's signature to the thereunto annexed receipt, as an acknowledgement for the due return of the Paper, originally deposited by him. The above-mentioned agreement is to remain and continue in the possession of the said Import Ware-house Keeper.

7th.—All Goods purchased at the ensuing General Sale must be paid for, or the payment thereof secured in the manner herein before-mentioned, on or before the said 30th day of April next; in failure whereof, the whole of the Deposit required by the second Article of these Conditions will become and be forfeited to the Honorable the said United Company, and all and every such Articles as may remain uncleared or unpaid for, or the payment for which shall not have been secured as aforesaid, on or before the 30th day of April next, will be re-sold for Ready Money, by Public or Private Sale, on or after the 1st day of May next, on account and risk of the First Purchasers, who are to be severally liable to all charges or loss attending such Re-sale, and who will further be considered incapable of bidding at any future Sales, until they shall have satisfied all claims, which may be against them in consequence of the Re-sale.

8th.—If any Profit should arise on the Re-sale, it is to belong to the Company.

9th.—Any Bidders that may not be able to give satisfactory information, with respect to the place of their residence or to their occupation, will be required in addition to the Deposit of Five per Cent., to make a Deposit in part payment of their Purchases to such extent as the Import Ware-house Keeper may think proper to determine, and in failure thereof their biddings will be void, and they will not be allowed to become Purchasers of any Article at the Sale.

10th.—On a payment for Goods being made and the Goods removed from the Company's Godowns, an equivalent proportion of the Deposit will be returned to the Purchaser, so that Five per Cent. will be always retained on the balance of the Purchases, until the whole amount shall be paid, and the Goods removed from the Ware-house.

11th.—The Woollens purchased at the ensuing General Sale will not be permitted to be exported to China.

12th.—The weighable Goods to be delivered and charged for by Factory weight, and the Woollens and other Goods, in their original packages, agreeably to the quantity specified in the Europe Invoices, the Honorable Company not being responsible for any deficiency which, on being opened, may eventually be exhibited.

A List of the Articles for Sale, may be seen at thé Import Ware-house, and the Articles viewed there, three days previous to the day of Sale.

By Order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM; } J. TROTTER,
26th December, 1821. } *Import W. H. K.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FORT WILLIAM.

The 27th December, 1821.

NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to the unprecedented high price of INDIGO, no further Tenders of that Article for sale to the Honorable Company will be received for the present at the Export Ware-house.

By order of the Board of Trade,

W. NISBET,

Secretary.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Fort William, the 6th March, 1822.

AUTHENTIC intelligence having been received of the death of Her Majesty Queen CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, Notice is hereby given, that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council and the Principal Officers of the Government, Civil and Military, will go into Mourning, on Sunday, the 10th instant, in consequence of that melancholy event.

Military Officers are not expected to wear any other Mourning on the present occasion than a Black Crape round their left arms, with their uniforms.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Couucil,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th April, 1822.

THE case of Jemadar Ruhmut Alli Khan, of the Patna Provincial Battalion, having been brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, and it appearing to His Lordship that the Jemadar has been guilty of gross insolence and contumacy towards the Magistrate of the City of Patna in open Court, as well as betraying most culpable negligence in his duty; His Excellency is pleased to direct, that Jemadar Ruhmut Alli Khan be paid up, and dismissed from the Honorable Company's Service, from the date of publication of the present order to the Patna Provincial Battalion.

His Lordship is induced to mark this instance of misconduct with severity, as well from the peculiarly aggravating circumstances of the case, as to the example proving a warning to the Native Soldiers in general, that the person and office of the Magistrate must ever be held sacred and duly respected by all classes of British Subjects; and more particularly by those whose express duty it is to enforce the decrees, and to maintain the authority of the public functionaries of the Government they serve.

In order to ensure due publicity, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the dismissal of Jemadar Ruhmut Alli Khan, and the cause thereof, shall be clearly made known to every Native Corps in the Army, to be drawn up on Parade for that purpose as soon as convenient after the publication of this Order.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Communication, under date the 10th ultimo, has been received by this Government, in regard to Overland Dispatches from the Government at Bombay, viz.:—

"In consequence of opportunities constantly offering by sea, the periodical dispatch of the Overland Mail to Europe has been discontinued."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE General Post Office is open for the receipt of Notes of Enquiry, addressed to the Post Master General, from the hours of Ten o'Clock in the morning, until Two, every day, Sundays excepted.

The above rule is to be considered applicable to Letters or Notes, on the subject of Dawk Bearers.

Letters intended for the Mails are received every day from Three in the afternoon, until one quarter past Six.

News Papers cannot be received after 5 P. M. Letters from Out Posts have the additional Stamp of A. M. or P. M. under the Seal, which exhibits the date of their arrival at the General Post Office.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,
Post Master General

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1822.

Fort William, Wednesday, 10th July, 1822.

WITH sentiments of the deepest concern, the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL notifies to the Public, the demise on the night of Monday last, of the RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP of Calcutta.*

His Excellency in Council, adverting to the unaffected piety, the enlarged benevolence, and the acknowledged moderation of the late

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* Thomas Fenshaw Middleton, first Bishop in India. He arrived in Calcutta in December 1814.—See Vol IV, page 371.—ED.

Bishop, conceives that he only anticipates the eager and unanimous feeling of all Classes of the Christian Inhabitants of this City, when he announces his desire that every practicable degree of respect and veneration should be manifested on this most distressing occasion to the memory of this excellent and lamented Prelate.

His Excellency in Council is pleased, therefore, to request, that the Principal Officers of Government, both Civil and Military, will attend at the melancholy ceremony of the Bishop's interment, and that every other public demonstration of attention and respect consistent with the occasion, be observed on the day appointed for the Funeral.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 22nd August, 1822.

WITH reference to General Orders of the 14th June last, it is directed that the reports of Regimental Committees, and receipts therein mentioned, shall only be transmitted to the Joint Secretary of the Military Board, when payment for the Horses shall be made by a Commissariat Officer.

When the payment is made by a Pay Master or other Officer in charge of a Military Treasure Chest, to either of whom, if at the Station, a preference is to be given in the preparation of the Bills, unless otherwise solicited by the Horse Dealer, the disbursement will appear in his Accounts in the usual manner.

Government having reason to apprehend that the strict prohibition of Dustooree is not so generally known to the Horse Dealers as the Interest of the Service requires, His Lordship in Council most positively enjoins, that whenever a Public Officer shall make a disbursement

for Horses, he shall not only cause the money to be paid in his presence, but he is to consider it an imperative part of his duty to explain to the Horse Dealer, that no Person has the smallest claim on him, and that prompt redress will be afforded should any such demand be made.

The Officers of the Commissariat and Pay Departments are hereby held responsible, that any Public Servant under their authority who may be found making demands of this nature, or receiving money from Horse Dealers under any pretext whatever, shall be instantly dismissed from the Service of Government.

The Military Auditor General and the Military Board respectively, are not to pass the Bill for the price of any Horse, unless it exhibits a Certificate from the Disbursing Officer, that the money was disbursed, and the ordered explanation given by him to the Dealer. The Certificate being wanting, the Orders of Government are to be taken on the occasion.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.*,
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1822.

FORT WILLIAM.

General Department, 19*th September*, 1822.

IN consequence of the Death of the ARCHDEACON* of Calcutta, on the 4th Instant, the MOST NOBLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, by virtue of the powers vested in the Supreme Government by His Majesty's Letters Patent, creating the See of Calcutta, is pleased to provide for the temporary performance of the functions of the Archdeaconry and Bishoprick as far as they may by Law be exercised, in the following manner:—

The Reverend Daniel Corrie is nominated to perform, temporarily, the duties of Archdeacon, and the said Reverend Daniel Corrie, in conjunction with the Reverend Joseph Parson, both being Clergymen of the Church of England, resident within the Diocese, are appointed to perform the Episcopal Functions of the See of Calcutta, as far as by

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* Henry Floyd Loring, first Archdeacon of Calcutta.—See Vol. IV, page 142.—ED.

Law they may be exercised under the present emergency, until the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of the late Lord Bishop and Archdeacon shall be supplied by higher Authority.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1823.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fort William, General Department, 3rd May, 1822.

MISTAKES having occurred on the part of Individuals applying to Government for permission for Servants to proceed on board ship with respect to the description of such Servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any Servant on board Ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful enquiry, the Country to which such Servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, that Extracts from former Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, relative to Servants proceeding on board ship, be now republished for general information.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 19*th August,* 1807.

14. "We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black Servant, or the Wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or Private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's Service, being allowed to come to England in attendance upon Passengers on board any Ship whatever, a Deposit of £100 instead of £50, as heretofore, be made in the Company's Treasury at your Presidency."

Extract from Paragraph 17 *of a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the* 11*th January,* 1809.

"We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the Deposit should be made not

only for the Return of Natives of India, but for that of Black Servants in general, and we therefore now direct that the prescribed Deposit shall be made for the Return of all Servants who may be Natives of any parts of Asia or Africa, or other Countries whatever Continents or Islands which are situated within the Limits of the Company's exclusive Trade."

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 22nd July, 1814.

69. "We however direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any Female European Servant to proceed to Europe, the Deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 19th August, 1807, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the Female Servant is the Wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private in His Majesty's or Company's Service; if so, to what Regiment or Corps the Husband belongs, and whether it is the Woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India."

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th January, 1820.

4. "We have of late received various applications from the Wives of Soldiers in the Company's Service, who have come to England in attendance on Passengers, during the voyage, to be granted a passage back to India, at the Company's expence. These persons have no claim whatever upon the Company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We therefore desire, that you will make our determination in this respect public, in order, that Females coming home in the Service of Individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India, at the Company's expence."

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Secy. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

22nd November, 1822.

FREQUENT instances having been brought to the notice of Government, of Individuals belonging to the Honorable Company's Vessels, quitting their ships without permission, for the purpose of procuring employment in India, in violation of their engagements, and in contravention of the Law, the Governor General in Council deems it to be his duty to adopt decisive measures for repressing this illegal practice.

His Lordship in Council observes with regret that in some cases these derelictions of duty have been committed by persons whose rank admits of no extenuation of such a disreputable procedure, and who therefore, as they are not restrained by the reflexions natural to their station from such unwarrantable conduct, must be subjected to the disgrace, which it will entail. His Lordship in Council is therefore pleased to declare, that all persons whatever belonging to the Honorable Company's Naval Service, who shall in future be discovered to have deserted from their ships, will be apprehended, and sent to England by the first opportunity, in such manner as the Government may direct.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Secy. to the Govt.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, on Board the Nereide Yacht, 6th January, 1823.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS cannot quit India without soliciting the Officers, European or Native, the Non-Commissioned Officers, and the men of both His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops, at whose Head he has so long had the Honor of standing, to accept his sincere Thanks for the Satisfaction which their conduct has uniformly given to him.

The Fidelity, the Zeal, and the Discipline, which have been so characteristic of the Army during his connection with it, have been a source of the highest gratification to him; and he could expatiate with equal truth and pleasure on the brilliant Gallantry of the Troops. But what in his opinion has distinguished them the most, is the humane care shown by all Ranks that the Inhabitants of the Countries through which Divisions passed, should suffer as little as possible from the Progress of the Forces.

Though the Marquess of Hastings had not the opportunity of witnessing in person, with regard to the Madras and Bombay Forces in the Field, this generous feeling towards the defenceless People, he can, from official Reports, speak as confidently respecting them as he can relatively to the Bengal Troops whose kindly considerate attention on this point he had constant occasion to observe with admiration. The sentiment thus indulged by the different parts of the Combined Army has its reward in the Gratitude manifested by a vast Population to every Detachment that moves through Central India.

His Lordship, therefore, desires to include the whole of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces in India in the Warm Tribute which he hereby offers to their Merits; and he trusts all Portions and Descriptions of those Forces will believe in the earnestness of his Parting Prayer for their Welfare.

JAMES NICOL,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Thursday, March 13, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; *6th March*, 1823.

1. The Regulations for the Dress of Officers of the Royal Army, dated Horse Guards, 25th April, 1822, having been received by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, all former orders transmitted to this country relative to Military Costume, are of course to cease at the period directed, viz., the 25th of October of the current year, on which day the new Regulations will be in full force in India, so that every practicable endeavour must be made in the interval by all

concerned to conform to the rules prescribed within the period specified.

2. In consideration, however, of the great inconvenience which, in a tropical climate, would be felt from a rigid adherence to these Regulations in all their parts, the Commander in Chief, after a full Review of the well regulated indulgences which have been from time to time sanctioned by his predecessor in Command, will take upon him to permit from this date the few following exceptions, solely in consideration of the intense heat at certain periods of the year.

3. The embroidered Coat is not to be worn by the General, or personal Staff, except at the Government Houses of the three Presidencies, at Public Dinners, Levees, and Balls, on which occasions Tight Pantaloons, and Hessian Boots are to be used, the same as prescribed for Officers attending Levees at the British Court.

4. The Dress as laid down in the Regulations is to be worn only at the Government Houses of the three Presidencies, by Regimental Officers of Cavalry, and Infantry, when attending Public Dinners, Levees, and Balls, on which occasions the Sash for Infantry is dispensed with. The Coat to be hooked only at the Collar, and a Waist Belt to be worn under it. The Girdle, Pouch Belt, and Sabre Tache, worn by Officers of Cavalry, may in like manner be dispensed with. The Jacket to be hooked at the Collar, and the Waist Belt as now used.

5. In every other situation, whether of dress or undress, all Officers are allowed during the hot months to wear white Cotton, or Linen Trowsers, or Overalls. Their Coats, or Jackets, hooked only at the Collar, without Sash, or Girdle, and the Waist Belt under the Coat, or Jacket. The only exceptions are, that on public duty, or at Reviews, Officers are to be dressed exactly according to the King's Regulations, with the indulgence of wearing the loose Trowsers instead of the Tight Pantaloons.

6. The Woollen Overalls, or Trowsers, prescribed by the Regulations, are to be worn by all Officers of the Royal Army serving in the Bengal Presidency, from the 15th of November, to the 15th February, at the stations and places below Patna, and from the 1st of November, to the 1st March, at the stations to the North and Westward of Dinapore inclusive.

7. Their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief at Madras and Bombay are requested, with reference to climate, and local circumstances, to fix the periods for wearing the Warm Overalls, or Trowsers by His Majesty's Officers under their command respectively.

8. The adoption by the Officers of the Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General's Departments, by the King's Brigade Majors, and by Regimental Officers of Infantry of the Shell Jacket, as an undress to be worn by Individuals when taken their Exercise in, or around Cantonments, or Camps, also at Regimental Parades, or Drills, but never at Reviews or on public duty, having, with due consideration, been sanctioned by the Marquis of Hastings, the Commander in Chief orders a continuance of that attire on the occasions laid down. The Shell Jacket while on Regimental Parade to be buttoned, and the Waist Belt made of white Buffalo leather, inch wide, to be worn.

9. His Excellency further sanctions the use of Jackets of the lightest texture, and of the most convenient description for functionaries of the Public Departments in their respective Offices, and for Regimental Officers in their own Quarters.

10. When Officers are engaged in Field Sports they will wear of course such Clothing as they may find most suitable, and on such occasions there can be no objection to their wearing round Hats; but it must be clearly and distinctly understood, that in every other situation whatever, Staff Officers are always to wear Cocked Hats, and all Regimental Officers their respective Regulation Caps.

11. The Shell Jacket is to be made of scarlet Broad Cloth, or Camlet, with the Prussian Collar three inches deep, single Breasted, small Button, Staff, or Regimental, as the case may be, without Lace of any description, excepting that required to form the Shoulder Strap.

12. For the Staff, the usual Blue Collar and Cuffs, and for Regimental Officers, the established Facings of their Corps.—Field Officers to wear Epaulets, made small of the Staff or Regimental pattern, on the Shell Jacket.

13. The Commander in Chief having given every attention in his power to the severity of Climate, in endeavouring with the requisite

advertence to Uniformity, to suit the convenience of the Army, he naturally expects all concerned will strictly adhere to the Rules laid down, as it would mortify him exceedingly to find himself obliged to notice any loose deviation after the latitude now assigned.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOMAS McMAHON, *Col., A. G.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1823.

Fort William; General Department, 27th February, 1823.

IT having been represented to this Government in the month of May, 1822, that a part of the Crew of the ship Futtel Mine, which was stated to have been lost on the Island of Nancowrie, were detained by the Inhabitants, the Honorable Company's Cruizer Prince of Wales was dispatched at the instance of the Governor General in Council in December last from Prince of Wales Island, with instructions to her Commander to verify the report of the detention of the persons in question, and eventually to rescue them from the power of the Islanders. Lieutenant Collinson's Report of his enquiries having been received, the following Copy of it is published for general information :—

To C. W. WRIGHT, ESQ., *Master Attendant,* Prince of Wales Island.

SIR,—I beg leave to state for the information of Government, that I arrived off the Nicobars on the 17th December; on the following morning I proceeded through St. George's Channel under easy Sail, occasionally heaving to, for the purpose of allowing the Native Boats to come alongside, which they did in considerable numbers from the two Nicobars, bringing off trifling articles, as Cocoanuts, &c., &c., for Sale. In some of the Canoes were observed a few pieces of old Iron, as Nails, Bolts, &c., &c., and a small quantity of Sheet Lead. On making enquiry from whence they procured these articles, was informed by one of the Natives, who spoke a little Portuguese, and appeared rather an intelligent man, they were taken from the wreck of a Ship which had been lost on the South West side of the Great Nicobar. This person being questioned when, and where the circumstance of the Ship-

wreck took place, very readily gave the following account, which was corroborated by the different people of the Canoes, which afterwards boarded us from the Great Nicobar :—

" About two or three years ago (as near as I could make out from the account of this man), a ship anchored on the South West side of the Great Nicobar for the purpose of procuring refreshments, and during a violent squall was driven on shore in the surf and wrecked, the Crew were enabled to get on shore with safety as well as the Captain and Officers, and the latter, after remaining on the Island two days, had fitted out their Boat and put to Sea, with the intention of making the Port of Acheen, or some other part of the Sumatra Coast; in the mean time, the remainder of the Crew were supplied with such Provisions, &c., &c., as the Natives made use of themselves. The Ship went to pieces, and the different articles belonging to her passed in the course of barter through the whole range of Islands: this person also asserted that a Brig with an European Crew had arrived at the Great Nicobar two or three Months ago, and taken away from the Island the remainder of the People formerly belonging to the wrecked Vessel."

On clearing the Channel, I hauled up under the lee of the Little Nicobar, and anchored very near the shore, and during the day sent on shore Lieutenant Moresby, to make further enquiries. The Natives of this Island gave exactly the same account of the wreck I had previously received from the Inhabitants of the Great Nicobar; they also pointed out the place where the circumstance is said to have happened. I sailed round the Head Land, which was pointed out as the place of the Ship wreck, but could perceive no appearance of any part of a wreck remaining, and the Surf ran so high, as precluded the possibility of landing in any Boat. I was further informed at these two Islands that, with the exception of the Shipwrecked People, no European or Seacunnies had ever resided amongst them. I indeed saw one person, who came from the Great Nicobar, and spoke Hindustanee, and did not resemble the Natives; he appeared to me to be a man from the Coromandel Coast, but entirely conformed to the manners and customs of the Natives. They professed some knowledge of an European they called John! who had formerly lived on the Island of Bampoka, and who they said had been dead some years.

After Coasting along the West side of the Little Nicobar, I arrived and anchored off the West side of the Island of Nancoury

and Carmorta; and the Ship was shortly visited by a number of Canoes, with the usual trifling articles for Sale; besides some pieces of Old Iron; one Boat had on board of her two or three Elephant's Teeth, which they acknowledged having procured from the Inhabitants of the Great Nicobar; they denied that any vessel had been wrecked near Nancoury, or that any Manillaman, European or Stranger of any description resided among them; they knew the person they call John, and informed us of his death at Bampoka, three years ago: one of the Natives who came on board, was dressed in the European style and produced a Recommendation or Certificate from Captain Ritchenor, Commanding the Fazilkareem; this was dated November, 1822. The Boats were sent on shore at this place, but procured no additional information. I coasted along the West side of Nancoury within musquet shot of the beach, on this side, there was no appearance of Inhabitants whatever, but all a seemingly Impenetrable Jungle.

Passing along the West-side of Carmorta, I proceeded to the Island of Bampoka, and intending to water the Ship at that place, anchored very close to the Village, the only one on the Island, the population of which does not exceed thirty Males. The Islanders of Bampoka corroborated the several accounts I had received from the Inhabitants of the other Islands, respecting the wreck of the ship and the residence of the European among them; I was shewn a number of articles of Iron work, as Iron Knees, &c., &c., which they said they procured from the Inhabitants of the Great Nicobar; they also pointed out the Hut in which the European Worthington had resided, and the spot where he was buried; they gave the following account respecting the above named European; viz.:—

"That he formerly belonged to a Frigate which touched at Nancoury, fifteen years ago, for refreshments; from this Vessel he deserted and secreted himself among the Natives, with whom he lived for the space of five years, when some of the Bampoka People visiting Nancoury, he returned with them to that Island, since which period to the time of his death he resided at Bampoka."

The Natives appear to regret his loss, and give a very excellent character of him; he seems to have employed himself in rearing Hogs, Poultry, &c., &c., and the only piece of cultivated ground we saw had been the property of this Man, as we remained some days at this Island,

and had frequent opportunities of visiting several parts of it. If any persons, European or native, still resided there, we should most probably have seen or heard something of them.

The natives of this Group of Islands appear to be a mild inoffensive race of people, and I should think it improbable they would ever attempt to attack any Vessel, neither being possessed of any Arms or Boats capable—whatever their inclination might be of carrying such a measure into effect, their Boats being very small and frail, and I did not perceive any kind of arms among them, except the Fish Gig* (or instrument for striking might be termed so).

We found the Inhabitants of Bompoka particularly civil and attentive to us, readily shewing us every part of the Island we wished to visit, and in fact meeting our wishes in every respect.

The Inhabitants of these Islands, generally speaking, go quite naked, with the exception of a small piece of Cloth about half an inch broad, passed round the Loins and between the Legs, but which does not even answer the purposes of decency.

There was a person at Bompoka who dressed in a Shirt and Trousers, which I suppose had formerly belonged to Worthington. In this dress he had very much the appearance of a Manilla Seacunnee; and all the natives I have seen in that dress had the same striking resemblance. The Inhabitants of Nancoury, who have more frequent intercourse with Ships than any of the other Islanders, have consequently adopted more of the manners of Europeans, and are very fond of imitating them in dress, and making use of the few words of English they may have learnt during that intercourse. They also appear to appreciate the value of their Commodities better than the others, and prefer Dollars generally to any thing else, as some of the Natives of Nancoury wear the European dress on the arrival of a Ship at this Port, and in that dress have much the appearance of Seacunnies; strangers may have been deceived, seeing this People at a distance in their Canoes, and supposed them Europeans, or Portuguese.

The before-mentioned Brig was the only Vessel of the kind, I could learn, that had visited any of the Islands, and I have every reason to suppose her to have been a Vessel of War.

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* *Sic in Orig.*—Eds.

The wind suddenly shifting round from the North East to South East, and South, with hard Squalls and coutinued rain, I was obliged to move very precipitately from Bampoka, and the weather afterwards continued so boisterous and unsettled with continued rain, that I did not conceive it prudent or safe to touch at the Car Nicobar.

The Inhabitants of these Islands appeared particularly jealous of their women; during our intercourse with them, particularly at Bompoka, where, though they invited us to sit under their Huts in the shade, whenever any person from the Ship visited the shore, and paid the greatest attention to us, yet we were not gratified with the sight of a single Female. They complain much of the Bermah Vessels, which visit them occasionally—the people of these Vessels not being satisfied with the little traffic they carry on; but generally make free with their Hogs, Poultry, &c., &c., whenever they can lay hold of them.

From the information I have been enabled to collect with regard to the loss of the Futtel-Mine, it is my belief that she was wrecked on the Great Nicobar, and that the Crew of her (with the exception of the Commander and those who accompanied him, who most probably perished in their Boat) were rescued by the Brig which visited the Island between two and three months ago.

I am, &c.,

W. S. COLLINSON, *Lieut.*,
Comg. the H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales.

H. C. CRUIZER,
PRINCE OF WALES,
15*th January*, 1823.

By Command of the Honourable the Governor General in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1823.

THE PRESS.—In the Supreme Court on Saturday last, the 15th of March, Mr. Money, Standing Counsel to the Company, laid before the Court, to be registered and published, a Rule framed by the Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, to regulate the future publication of Newspapers, &c., within the Settlement of Fort William. The Rule was publickly read, and is as follows:—

A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, for the good order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, made and framed by the Honorable the Governor General in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

WHEREAS matters tending to bring the Government of this country as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in Newspapers and other papers, published in Calcutta, for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by law the printing and publication within the settlement of Fort William in Bengal of Newspapers, and of all Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, and other printed books and papers, in any language or character published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever.

1st. Be it therefore Ordained by the Authority of the Governor General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, at and within the said Settlement or Factory of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, by and in virtue of and under the authority of a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament made and passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same." That fourteen days after the Registry and Publication of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall, in its discretion, approve of and consent to the Registry and Publication of the same, no person or persons shall, within the said settlement of Fort William, print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any Newspaper or Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed books or paper whatsoever in any language or character whatsoever, published periodi-

cally, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever, without having obtained a licence for that purpose from the Governor General in Council, signed by the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person officiating and acting as such Chief Secretary.

2nd. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor General in Council for such licence as aforesaid, shall deliver to the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting and officiating as such, an affidavit, specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions, and places of abode, of all and every person or persons, who is, or are, intended to be the Printer and Printers, Publisher and Publishers, of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in the said affidavit named, and of all the Proprietors of the same, if the number of such Proprietors, exclusive of the Printers and Publishers, does not exceed two, and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the Proprietors resident within the Presidency of Fort William, or places thereto subordinate, who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building, wherein any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper.

3rd. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every such affidavit shall be in writing, and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken without any cost or charge by any Justice of the Peace, acting in and for the Town of Calcutta.

4th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that where the persons concerned as Printers and Publishers of any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, together with such number of Proprietors as are hereinbefore required to be named in such affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the affidavit hereby required shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons, who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta; and when the number

of such persons shall not exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, or by so many of them as are so resident.

5th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that an affidavit or affidavits of the like nature and import shall be made, signed, and delivered in like manner, as often as any of the Printers, Publishers or Proprietors, named in such affidavits, shall be changed, or shall change their respective places of abode or their printing house, place, or office, and as often as the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper, shall be charged, and as often as the Governor-General in Council shall deem it expedient to require the same, and that when such further and new affidavit as last aforesaid, shall be so required by the Governor General in Council, notice thereof, signed by the Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such, shall be given to the persons named in the affidavit, to which the said notice relates as the Printers, Publishers, or Proprietors, of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper, in such affidavit named; such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered, as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate is printed; and in failure of making such affidavit, in the said several cases aforesaid required, that such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper, shall be deemed, and taken to be printed and published without licence.

6th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every licence which shall and may be granted in manner and form aforesaid, shall and may be resumed and recalled by the Governor General in Council, and from and immediately after notice in writing of such recall signed by the said Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such, shall have been given to the person or persons to whom the said licence or licences shall have been granted; such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered, as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book, or paper, to which said notice shall relate is printed, the said licence or licences shall be considered null and void, and the Newspapers, Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, printed books, or papers to which such licence or licences relate shall be taken and

considered as printed and published without licence; and whenever any such licence as aforesaid shall be revoked and recalled, notice of such revocation and recall shall be forthwith given in the *Government Gazette* for the time being published in Calcutta.

7th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said Settlement of Fort William, shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a Proprietor thereof or as Agent or servant of such Proprietor, or otherwise sell, vend, or deliver out, distribute or dispose of; or if any Book-seller or Proprietor, or Keeper of any reading room, library, shop or place of public resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give or supply, for the purpose of personal or otherwise to any person whatsoever, any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, or Pamphlet, or other printed book, or paper as aforesaid, such licence, as is required by the Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation not having been first obtained, or after such licence, if previously obtained, shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such persons shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Sicca Rupees four hundred.

8th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that all offences committed and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their Summons or Warrant for bringing the party or parties camplained of before them, and upon his or their appeaarnce or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and to give judgement or sentence according as in and by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation is ordained and directed, and to award and issue out warrants under their hands and seals for the paying of such forfeitures and penalties as may be imposed upon the goods and chattles of the offender, and to cause sale to be made of the goods and chattels if they shall not be redeemed, within six days, rendering to the party the overplus, if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeiture or penalty, and the costs and charges attending the levying thereof, and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized

and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals to cause such offenders or offenders to be committed to the common Gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding four months, unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied, and that all the said forfeitures when paid or levied, shall be from time to time paid into the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and directions of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace at the General Quarter or other Sessions.

9th. Provided always, and be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation contained, shall be deemed or taken to extend or apply to any printed book or paper, containing only Shipping Intelligence, Advertisements of Sales, Current Prices of Commodities, Rates of Exchange, or other intelligence solely of a Commercial nature.

J. ADAM.
EDWARD PAGET.
JOHN FENDALL.
JOHN HERBERT HARINGTON.

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

15th March, 1823.

EXTRAORDINARY.

THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1823.

Arrival of Lord Amherst as Governor General.

THE Honorable Company's Yacht NEREIDE arrived this morning at Six o'Clock, having on board the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AMHERST, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal. His Lordship landed at half past Eight o'Clock this morning, and was received with the usual honors. At Nine o'Clock LORD AMHERST took the prescribed Oaths and his Seat as Governor General.

The following Proclamation is published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, BARON AMHERST, OF MONTREAL, in the County of Kent, and one of his

Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to be Governor General of Fort William in Bengal; and whereas General the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, hath been appointed Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the Honorable East India Company in the East Indies, and one of the Councillors of Fort William aforesaid; and JOHN ADAM and JOHN FENDALL, Esquires, have been appointed Councillors of the said Presidency; the said appointments are hereby notified, and it is further proclaimed that the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AMHERST has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of Governor General, and taken the usual oaths and his seat accordingly, and that JOHN ADAM and JOHN FENDALL, Esquires, (His Excellency the Commander in Chief being absent on a visit to the Upper Stations of the Army,) have respectively taken their seats at the Board, as Councillors of the said Presidency.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM; *August 1st*, 1823. W. B. BAYLEY, *Chief Secy. to the Govt.*

Fort William, 1st August 1823.

The Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

MR. CHARLES LUSHINGTON to be Private Secretary to the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Major STREATFIELD, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to be Military Secretary to the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Lieutenant the Honorable JEFFREY AMHERST, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment; Lieutenant JOHN COOKE, of the Royal Marines; Lieutenant ALEXANDER ST. LEGER MCMAHON, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers; and Captain JAMES DALGAIRNS, of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry; to be Aides de Camp to the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Extra Aide de Camp, Brevet Captain HUGH CALDWELL, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Honorary Aide de Camp, Major HENRY HUTHWAITE, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

The 1st August, 1823.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JOHN HERBERT HARINGTON, Esq., to be Senior Member of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, and Agent to the GOVERNOR GENERAL at Delhi.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1823.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 3rd October, 1823

No. 138 of 1823.

A Lock Hospital, under the existing rules of the service, is authorized to be established temporarily at the Station of Kurnaul.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col.,*
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1823.

RESTRICTION OF RATE OF INTEREST ON LOANS.

Political Department, 17th October, 1823.

THE following Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 9th April, 1823, is ordered to be published for general information.

Para 3.—You will observe that we are advised by these high Legal Authorities that the restriction contained in the 30th Section of the Act 13 Geo. III, Cap. 63, which restrains the rate of interest to 12 per cent., extends to Contracts made, as well in those parts of the East Indies which are not under the Government of the East India Company, as in those which are; that the same restriction extends to Loans made to Native Princes and Governments in the East Indies, as well as to those made to Individuals, whether the Contracts for such Loans be made or carried into execution within, or beyond, the Territories under the Government of the East India Company. That the same restriction extends to Loans made under a License from the Governments in India, pursuant to the 37th Geo. III, Cap. 142, S. 28, and that it is not lawful for a Mercantile or Banking

Partnership, consisting partly of Natives of India, and partly of European born Subjects of His Majesty, to make a Loan to a Native Prince, contrary to the provisions of 37 Geo. III, Cap. 142, S. 28, whether the Contract for such Loan be made or carried into execution within, or beyond, the Territories under the Government of the East India Company; that, in either case, the contract of the House would be void, and that the European born Partners would be liable to be prosecuted for a Misdemeanour.

Para. 4.—We desire that you will cause this explanation and instruction to be made public, and that you will institute prosecutions against all Persons in any way contravening the Law as thus explained.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEO. SWINTON,
Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1823.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the 6th and 7th Sections of the Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, passed by the Governor General in Council on the 14th March, 1823, and Registered in the Supreme Court on the 4th of April last; NOTICE is hereby given, that the License granted by Government on the 18th day of April last, authorizing the printing and publishing in Calcutta, of a Newspaper called "*The Calcutta Journal of Politics and General Literature*," and of a Supplement thereto issued on Sundays, entitled and called "*New Weekly Register* "*and General Advertiser* for the stations of the interior with heads of "the latest intelligence, published as a Supplement to the Country "Edition of the Calcutta Journal" has been this day revoked and recalled by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, *The 6th November*, 1823. }

W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

ANTIQUITIES OF DACCA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1816.

FROM the early and continued civilization of the vast country of India, where the Arts flourished antecedently even to those of Egypt, and where the climate is so friendly to the long duration of fossil substances, valuable and numerous architectural remains might with certainty be expected. European knowledge, therefore, has been enriched with the descriptions of some of them by travellers, and by graphical delineations. The British public has in particular been interestingly informed by the Paintings which, for many years past, have adorned the Royal Academy Exhibition, first by Mr. HODGES, and afterwards by the Messrs. DANIEL. This information has been extended by Engravings from a portion of these Paintings, and a still more valuable addition is just now presented to the admirers of elegant Design, Engraving, and descriptive Typography, by the very able Lecturer on Art, Mr. J. LANDSEER. They are more valuable, inasmuch as that gentleman has added to the beautiful designs by Mr. D'OYLY, his own hitherto unequalled Engravings of Indian Scenery, together with one equally admirable by one of the Messrs. Cooke. The work will consist of five or six successive folio numbers, each containing four Engravings, some Vignette embellishments, topographical Letter-press, and a brief historical account of Dacca. The name of LANDSEER, as Engraver and Publisher of this original work, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of its excellence, "associated" too, as his Prospectus assures us he is to be, "in the execution of the plates, by the first talents that Great Britain has produced in this department of Art." Not but that the promises of Artists, any more than those of Authors or of Patriots, have often proved delusive, but that we have the best possible assurance in this distinguished Lecturer and Artist's acknowledged ambition in the pursuit of his elegant profession, in its never having yet suffered him to take advantage of the popularity of his name and talents, to send forth works previously sub-

scribed for, that were deficient in promised ability. The refinement of taste alone, independently of every other consideration of morality and character, ought always to have induced such honorable and decorous conduct, but no phenomena are more wonderful than the contradictions of the human character, and the tergiversations of the votaries of taste, as well as the philosopher,—of Addison who basely envied Pope, and of Bacon who more basely acted the fawning courtier, force us to exclaim—"Alas poor human nature!"

The following are the subjects in the first Number:—

1. *Mosque on the Bouagunga Branch of the Ganges.*—"Like some of those Venetian buildings which adorn the shores of the Adriatic, and are beheld with so much pleasure in the pictures of CANALETTI, this Mosque rises immediately from the margin of the river, with an effect at once stately and picturesque. Its neglected domes and arches are now shattered by accidents, and crumbling to decay, yet, in the general proportions and character of its architecture, the principles of elegance and simplicity appear to be combined, and the *tout ensemble* can scarcely fail to impress the beholder with respect for the taste and talent of its architect." In the undulatory broken lines, and numerous touches and gradations, described with a rare and exact attention to the due medium between the too bold and too fine, the Engraver has given the just character of an edifice which "time and vegetation, and storms and sunshine, have not only tinted with a rich variety, but so tempered the vividness of its hues, that a cool solemnity, suited to religious purposes, still appears to prevail here." He has admirably seconded the talents of the Designer, who has harmonized to this character his effect of light and shade, by subduing it to a tone of gravity.

2. *Part of the City of Dacca.*—"The principal object in this view is an insulated building, situate on a nullah of the Ganges. Its rectangular pannel-work is a general characteristic feature of the architecture of this city; its arched perforations, somewhat resembling the cinque-foil arches of the Gothic style, and its four stories gradually lessening upwards, both in length and breadth, serve to lighten, in appearance, the native massiveness of its pyramidal form. To the westward is the remains of a bridge. In the distance, a mosque, a few modern houses of the European inhabitants of Dacca, and a bridge, are so situated as to give an air somewhat Italian to this part of the landscape." A mild lustre is spread throughout this landscape, shining from a sky

partially clouded, and engraved with unsurpassed tenderness of gradation and atmospheric light, pleasingly contrasting the deeper tones and broken surfaces of the ruins.

3. *The Mosque of Syuff Khan.*—"In the architecture of this edifice,—its pannel-work, pointed arches, and hexagonal minarets,—a composed variety is beautifully conspicuous. The ornaments are placed where the most classical taste would probably have placed them. The labour of the hand is everywhere subservient to the purposes of the mind." The praise here so justly bestowed on the Architect, may with similar truth be given to the Designer and Engraver for the diversified and natural character of all the objects, the broken ground, the neatly indented and broadly massed building, the overcanopying foliage of the banian, and the lofty tinted sky.

4. *Remains of a Bridge near the Tantee Bazar.*—This bridge is situated in a remote and romantic suburb of Dacca. "To the noise of mariners and shipwrights, which once resounded along the nulla, to the bustle and pomp of commerce and princely equipage, has succeeded a degree of loneliness and silence. A sentiment of pensive serenity possesses the scene. The bridge is fast following its predecessors. Its form and proportions are firm and elegant, its arch noble, and in its decoration, enrichment has been led on, as it ought always to be, by simplicity." The Artists have here, as in the former scenes, blended a suitably sentimental effect with the peculiar locality of the objects. The mildly illumined sky throws out, in delicate contrast, the broad and deepening shadows of the lofty blending trees, bridge and water, "shewn toward evening, where the charms of colour are veiled with grey." The best manual skill has, in fine, given matured birth, throughout these engravings, to the faithfully felt beauties of Indian scenery. They will add to the unequalled celebrity of the British School of Landscape Engraving.

CALCUTTA.

Thursday, January 18, 1816.

On Monday afternoon, about four o'Clock, the Right Honorable the Countess of Loudon and Moira and family left Government House, in the State Carriages, attended by the Governor General's Body Guard, and proceeded as far as the Powder Mills, where Her Ladyship embarked on board the *Sonamookhee*, prepared to convey her

to Saugor, and escorted by the Master Attendant, Commodore Hayes, in the *Philip Dundas.* LORD MOIRA accompanied Her Ladyship as far as Diamond Harbour. Relays of horses having been posted at convenient distances along the new road from that place, His Lordship returned to the Presidency by land, yesterday evening.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1816.

Translation of a Letter from the China Captain at *Tring-gana,* addressed in Chinese to Major FARQUHAR, Resident of Malacca, in consequence of his having forwarded to the Writer, a box of Chinese New Testaments and Tracts in the close of 1814.

The Ruler of the vile Country (*a*), *Tring-gana,* whose surname is *Chang,* and his name *Shing-been,* presents this Letter up to the Throne (*b*) of the Exalted King of the pearl nation. Respectfully commencing —I was a short time ago graciously favoured with the receipt of a Box of sacred Books, and a Letter (*c*) valuable as the Gems. I bow the head, worship and read; and according to order have divided the Books, and presented them to the multitude to deliver to their children and friends, that all may diligently read the classics of the virtuous sages. In days of old the Province of *Shan-tung* (*d*), in the adorned middle nation (China) (*e*) produced the holy and virtuous Sage, Confucius, who taught to read the ancient classical Books, and delivered them down to ten thousand generations. During a former Dynasty (viz., that of *Sung*), appeared the great literary character, called *Choo-foo-tfze,* who paraphrased the said Books.

But I knew not before, that the nations, without.side (*e*) had virtuous sages, who could make moral Books to be handed down to myriads of ages, to exhort the people to reform their evils and return to

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(*a*) It is the custom in Chinese correspondence, and in polite conversation, to use some term that denotes meanness, or rather expresses a high degree of humility, when a man has occasion to speak or write of himself, his Parents, his Children, his House and Country; and, on the contrary, to bestow some honorable epithet on all that belongs to another; even his Dogs and poultry are (honorable), while those of the writer or speaker are all mean and vile.

(*b*) Literally ("the Dragon's Seat") a term given to the throne of the Emperor.

(*c*) A Chinese Letter addressed to him by a friend to the propagation of the Gospel.

(*d*) In Chinese Books it is commonly called *Loo-Kwob,* that is the Kingdom of Loo, the chief theatre of the actions of the great Chinese Philosopher.

(*e*) The Chinese being generally extremely ignorant of Geography, call their own country the "*Middle Nation,*" and consider all the world beside as its suburbs only, hence the term "outside."

goodness—such merit and virtue are inexhaustible. The bird *Hung* *(f)* being at hand, I purposely adorn this inch Letter, and respectfully offer it up to the Ruler of the nation to examine it. His humble subject Captain *Chang Shing-been* bows and pays his respects.

December 16.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1816.

We understand that the Tradesmen in Calcutta have prepared a Representation addressed to the Grand Jury, stating the disadvantages and loss to which they are constantly subject in consequence of there being no rules in existence at this Presidency for the guidance and engagement of the various native workmen employed by them. No native will undertake the performance of any work without a previous advance, for which no adequate security can be obtained. It is stated that at the time of the decease of Mr. Rolt, Cabinet-maker, the advances made to his workmen amounted to 40,000 Rupees, and of that large sum it is not expected that 2,000 Rupees will be recovered. The same system of advance prevails in every department of trade; and, while it insures a certain outlay to the tradesmen, it affords no certainty of the work stipulated for being done. The object of the Representation, therefore, is to establish certain rules for fixing the wages and attendance of native workmen of every class, and for securing the fulfillment of engagements on which advance-money may have been paid.

CEYLON.

[From the *Government Gazette*, January 24.]

This day the 24th, the King of Kandy with his family embarked on board H. M's. Ship *Cornwallis* for Madras—a very great concourse of people assembled to witness this extraordinary embarkation.

It was late in the afternoon when they left the shore in the boats of the *Cornwallis*, the King with his wives and mother-in-law, under the

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(*f*) "*Hung*." This phrase refers to a story among the Chinese; they say that a certain man, cut off from all communication with China, wished exceedingly to send Letters thither, but knew not how; at length he caught this Bird, and tied his Letters to its feet, by which means his object was accomplished. Hence, when the Chinese send a Letter, they generally say, "this comes by a convenient Bird"— *i. e.*, a favourable opportunity.

care of Mr. Granville in the Captain's Barge, and the attendants in another—Colonel Kerr, Commandant of Colombo, and Mr. Sutherland, Secretary for Kandyan affairs, went with Captain O'Brien in a third—The Master Attendant's boat and several others followed to the Ship—In conducting the females of the King's family to the boat, and in receiving them on board the Ship, due attention was shewn to preserve that decorum with which all Indian women of high rank expect to be treated.

In regard to the King himself every feeling of hostility had ceased from the moment he became a Captive, and his wishes had been always indulged as far as they could be gratified with safety and propriety. He was taken to the water-side in the Governor's own Carriage, and his Ladies were carried in Palanqueens. They were closely veiled as they went into the boat; and during their embarkation, which took up some time, the King stood by, and assisted by giving orders to his own people with much composure and presence of mind. He was very handsomely dressed, and his large trowsers drawn close together upon his ancles, reminded us much of the figure of Rajah Singah as given by Knox. The wind was high, and the boats encountered a good deal of sea in their Passage to the Ship. The women were first taken on board, and the King followed. They were all drawn up in a Chair, and the whole was managed with the regularity and precision which are so remarkable in every thing that is done on board an English Man of War. Some of the Ladies were, of course, much alarmed, and some had suffered a good deal from sickness in the boat, but the King showed no sign of fear, and behaved like a man. When the whole circumstances of his situation are taken into consideration, and it is recollected that, in addition to his natural feelings upon leaving an Island where he had lived so long in a barbarous state, he was carried through a rough Sea, which he had not been upon since his infancy to an English Man of War, which he had never seen before, it must be acknowledged that his whole deportment indicated considerable dignity and firmness of mind. Captain O'Brien had allotted very spacious accommodations to the Kandian Family, and his behaviour was in all respects so kind and attentive, that we are confident every possible comfort will be given to the Royal Captives during their voyage. Mr. Granville proceeds to Madras in charge of the King and his family, until they are delivered over to the care of the Madras Government.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1816.

Letters of the 5th, from Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, K.C.B., near Muckwanpore, communicate the important intelligence of the Cessation of Hostilities in Nepaul, and of the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace with that State, having been received by the Major-General. The particulars of this happy termination of the contest, are expected in the course of the day.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1816.

PEACE WITH NEPAUL.

The Ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Nepaul is an event upon which we sincerely congratulate our Country, and more especially the authorities, which have conducted the War, that required all the energy and prudence of the British character to a successful and prosperous termination. The immense tract of territory which extends from the Sutlij to the Morungh, and transversely between the hills to the northward of Bahar, and the Himalayah Mountains, had been little known or understood previous to the last Campaign, and few were aware that our arms were directed against any power beyond that of the petty State of Nepaul, on the borders of our own possessions. The object of attacking a remote frontier near the Sutlij, therefore, could not be seen without a knowledge of the views and power of the Enemy. These being completety ascertained, all our resources were brought into action, and principally directed against the strongest and most remote point of the Mountainous range, which seemed to give protection and security to the aggressor. Nepaul Proper is a territory of small extent, originally bounded on the west by the State of the Goorkahs, but afterwards conquered and incorporated with the latter power. The Goorkah Government becoming distinguished for daring enterprize, and a thirst for dominion, carried its arms as far as Tibet, where the Chief of the expedition plundered one of the wealthiest temples at Diggercheh of all its gold and jewels. With this treasure, the Goorkahs were enabled to carry on a successful warfare against the surrounding States, and had, in a short space of time, made Kemaoon the western boundary of the Nepaul Dominions. When OMUR SINGH rose into notice, and exhibited proofs of a bold and enterprizing genius, he was employed by the Rajah to pursue his conquests to the banks of the Sutlij. The only unsubdued state to the eastward of that river is the Rajah of Belaspoor,

who was, however, compelled to pay tribute to the conqueror. As the Goorkah Chief advanced to the westward, he had erected strong forts and stockades at convenient distances, but particularly at Almorah, Serinagur and Malown and on the frontier subject to the incursions of the Seiks he had defended his new possessions with a line of almost impregnable fortifications. The consolidation of the Goorkah power had been rapid and almost unchecked by any material resistance. The whole tract of country embracing many considerable and populous provinces lying between Katmandoo and the Sutlij, was entirely in the possession of the Nepaul Government, and organized, no doubt, for the purposes of future conquest. To the eastward again, the Rajah of Siccam had been deprived of half his territory, and the Chinese were alarmed by the spirit of ambition which influenced the Rajah of Nepaul. Some Military movements took place by the direction of the Emperor of China, and Katmandoo was nearly being invested, but the difference was soon arranged in consequence of well-timed professions of obedience by the Goorkahs. In a short period the Goorkah State, originally not more than 500 miles in circumference, had grown to ten Geographical degrees in length, and from two to three in breadth. The existence of a power organized with deep political sagacity, and possessed of extensive resources, might be expected at some period to threaten the security of the Company's Territory when its policy or ambition required further extent of dominion. The states comprising the Goorkah sovereignty were perfectly at rest, and quiet if not satisfied, under the reigning Rajah. Omur Singh and his Sons governed in the new provinces, and the consolidation of the Goorkah Empire was complete. Hitherto no aggression had been committed on the lands belonging to the Honorable Company. At length, however, repeated irruptions took place, and with a disposition on the part of the Nepaul Government, that could not be mistaken.

The rapid view which we have drawn of the progress of the Goorkah power will assist in explaining to our readers the military operations of the recent campaign, and the prudence and wisdom with which the general plan of attack was formed. The southern barrier, from its mountainous nature, had been supposed inaccessible to a large army, but the western boundary, beyond the Jumna and near the banks of the Sutlij, was of easy access, and consequently had been fortified with extraordinary care against invasion by the Seiks. The heights on which Malown is situated, were almost covered with military positions, and it became the grand object in the commencement of the campaign

to dislodge the enemy from the situation which he had deemed of the greatest importance. The Division of the army under Major-General OCHTERLONY was ordered to this point. One Division was directed in the first instance against the Doon, and afterwards against Jytuck, and another Division was intended to penetrate Kemaoon and cut off all communication for supplies between the capital and the strong positions occupied by OMUR SINGH and his Son, at Malown and Jytuck. A fourth Division was destined for the invasion of Palpah and Bootwal, while the principal Division was intended to act directly against Mukwanpore and the Capital. The successful operations in Kemaoon and to the westward accordingly, put us in possession of the whole country situated between the Gogra and the Sutlij. Subsequent negociations for the re-establishment of Peace terminated the Campaign, but the tardiness and delays of the Nepaul Government, in ratifying the Treaty, occasioned a second struggle which has been triumphantly successful.

It is generally known to our readers, that overtures for Peace were made by the Government of Nepaul towards the close of the first Campaign, and that the negotiations terminated in the conclusion of a Treaty at Segowley by Lieutenant Colonel BRADSHAW, on the part of the British Government, and GOOROO GUJRAJ MISSER and CHUNDER SEEKUR OPADEEAH, the accredited Agents of the Rajah of Nepaul, on terms advantageous and honorable to the British Government, but at the same time moderate and liberal when considered with reference to the success of our arms and the reduced condition of the enemy.

The influence of intrigues and discussions in the Cabinet, and the temporary prevalence of a party hostile to Peace, at the head of which was stated to be OMUR SINGH THAPPA and his Sons, are assigned as the causes of the refusal of the Government of Nepaul to ratify the Treaty. This singular and unprecedented act of that Government compelled the British Government to resume preparations for hostilities, and to direct the advance of the troops under the command of Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, which has led to the signal defeat and ultimate submission of the enemy.

We have reason to believe, that even at the moment when the renewal of hostilities was determined on, the British Government, consistently with the moderation which has marked its proceedings throughout these transactions, offered to accept the ratified Treaty, provided the submission of the enemy were not delayed; and although the ratification of that instrument was insisted on as an indispensable preliminary to all

discussion, a distinct expectation of considerable relaxation from the terms of the Treaty was held out to the Government of Nepaul. It would appear that the Nepaulese Government, confiding in the natural strength of their country and their means of opposing our advance, did not avail themselves of this liberal offer, and although some negociation took place during the advance of Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, and after his arrival at Etowndah, it led to no decisive result, and appeared to have been set on foot by the enemy with a view to gain time, and obtain a cessation of hostilities,—an object which was defeated by the prudence and firmness of the General.

It was not till after the action on the heights of Mukwanpore, and the subsequent advance of our positions to within 500 yards of the the enemy's outworks, and the fall of Hurryhurpore,—which event, from a comparison of dates, must have been known to the Goorkahs, though the intelligence had not been received in our camp,—that negociation was renewed. On the evening of the 4th of March, CHUNDER SEEKUR OPADEEAH repaired to Sir D. OCHTERLONY's Head-Quarters, and earnestly besought him to accept the Treaty of Segowley ratified by the Rajah, which was declared to be in the possession of Kajee BUKHTAWER SINGH, the brother of the Prime Minister who had been deputed from Katmandoo for the purpose, and was at Mukwanpore. This proposition led to considerable discussion—during which the earnest and submissive entreaties and protestations of the Vakeel were repeated with renewed urgency. Being satisfied at length that the enemy was sincere; that he was compelled by the necessity of his affairs to sue for Peace; that the terms of the Treaty of Segowley secured to the British Government every desirable object of negociation, and that the acceptance of those terms in the moment of our triumph and the reduced and irretrievable condition of the enemy would be equally conducive to the interests, reputation, and dignity of the British Government; he consented to receive the ratified Treaty, on the Vakeel's signing a written Declaration, that the Rajah relinquished all expectation of the favor and indulgence which had been previously held out to him, and looked to nothing but the rigorous execution of the terms of the Treaty. This condition was eagerly and joyfully accepted by CHUNDER SEEKUR, who immediately repaired to Mukwanpore, whence he returned in the course of a few hours with a Paper to the above purport, executed by Kajee BUKHTAWER SINGH and himself, with the Ratified Treaty, which we had the pleasure of laying before our readers in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 15th instant.

The Declaration of the Vakeels, we understand, has been since recognized and confirmed by the Rajah.

As soon as the Ratifications were exchanged, hostilities ceased on both sides. At the very moment when CHUNDER SEEKUR arrived in Camp with the ratified Treaty, the Eighteen-Pounders were moving out of the park to ascend the heights by the road prepared for them to the spot which had been selected for the Battery, within five hundred yards of the enemy's first stockade. Some of our Officers were permitted to visit the forts and positions of the enemy, after the cessation of hostilities. According to their report, the position is extremely strong by nature, but the fortifications are of no consequence.

It has been ascertained that the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, on the 28th of February, was at least 800 men.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICES may be satisfactory to our readers, in the scarcity of information relative to the territories which are designated in the Treaty of Peace.

The disputed lands mentioned in the second Article consist principally of the Districts of Bootwal and Sheoraj, lying between the District of Goruckpore and the range of Hills in that quarter; and certain lands on the frontier of Saun, which had been at different times occupied by the Goorkahs. Our right to these lands had been clearly proved by local investigation, and the renunciation of all claim to them by the enemy was essential to the honor of the British Government.

By the operation of the 3rd Article the Goorkahs are deprived of the whole of the lands below the first range of Hills westward of the river Cosah, which divides the District of Purneah from Tirhoot; the reservation implied in the 3rd clause of that Article being superseded by the enemy's evacuation of the whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and the Cosah, on the advance of our troops.

Bootwal Khass is the term by which the Town of Bootwal is designated, and this place alone remains to the Nepaulese below the Hills westward of the Cosah. The Kali is the name by which the Gogra is distinguished before it issues from the Hills. It forms the eastern boundary of the Province of Kemaoon, and divides it from the Goorkah Province of Dotee. Eastward of the Cosah, the Goorkahs retain below

the Hills, the Province of Morung, with the exception of that portion of it which lies to the eastward of the Meitchee, a small river at no great distance from the Teesta. By the retention of this latter part, we secure a free communication with the territories of the Rajah of Siccam by the Pass of Nagarcote. By the cessions specified on the fifth clause of the third Article, the Rajah of Siccam will recover a considerable portion of the territory wrested from him by the Goorkahs,—while the re-possession of the Fort of Naggree will give him a secure frontier in that direction. The connexion which has been formed with Siccam may eventually lead to an enlargement of our commercial relations with Tibet and the countries beyond it.

The stipulations of the fifth Article provide for the exclusion for ever of the power and dominion formerly possessed by the Goorkahs in Kemaoon, Gurhwal (or Serinagur) and in the territories of the numerous petty states between the Jumna and the Sutlij. Kemaoon has been finally annexed to the British dominions, and the limits of this province have been extended to the Westward, by the annexation to it of a portion of Gurhwal, so as to render the Alekannundee (one of the principal branches of the Ganges), the Western boundary of the Province. The Deyrah Doon has also been annexed to the British dominions, as well as one or two other portions of territory and certain Forts, and their dependent lands, the possession of which was necessary for Military purposes. With these exceptions, the whole of the territories Westward of the Kali, from which the Goorkahs have been expelled, has been restored to the representatives of the families which possessed them before the Goorkah invasion, or when the ancient families had become extinct, have been conferred on Chiefs who served the British Government with zeal and fidelity during the war. All these Chiefs hold their lands in a sort of feudal dependence on the British Government, which, without interfering in the details of the internal administration, engages to arbitrate their differences, and protect them from foreign enemies, the over-grown and formidable power of the Goorkahs in that quarter being thus replaced by a body of petty Chiefs, owing their prosperity to the British Government, and looking up to it as their common Sovereign and Protector.

The advantages resulting from the provisions of the remaining Articles are too obvious to require any remark.

In our last we omitted to state that during the latter part of the action at Seekur Khutree our troops had erected a stockade of several

hundred yards in length on the north-west side of the village, which after the engagement was completed. The Brigade under Colonel NICHOLLS joined the centre Division on the 29th of February. Lieutenant BOILEAU arrived at the Presidency a few days ago, having left the Army on the 11th at Simrora Bassa on its return from Nepaul. The Major-General was at Bettia on the 13th, where he intends to remain till he receives orders for the distribution of his force.

We regret that want of time prevents our being able to give a plan of the battle at Seekur Khutree.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1816.

The Throne and Sceptre of the King of Kandy reached London on the 12th of October, as a present to the Prince Regent. The Kandian Colours, with the Eagles taken at the Battle of Waterloo, were removed the same day, to Whitehall Chapel, to be there deposited.

[*Govt. Gaz.*, February 29.]

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1816.

The papers of the week have mentioned the irruption of a formidable band of robbers into the Midnapore District from the Pergunnah of Boggree. The Pergunnah in question happens to be a part of the District of Midnapore, and has for a long period been infested by bands of plunderers, who have at various periods, since its first annexation to the British Territories, openly resisted the authority of Government, and have committed the most atrocious acts of violence and outrage. We understand that they are formed chiefly of the descendants and families of the Guard of a former Rajah, who had granted them *chakuran* lands, in the Pergunnah, which made them independent of his successors, and has enabled them to break the peace, and pillage their surrounding neighbours almost with impunity. They are professional and hereditary robbers, whose activity and crimes have so frequently baffled the vigilance of the Police, that Government found it necessary a few months ago to suspend the ordinary functions of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the operation of the general Regulations in that part of the District of Midnapore, appointing at the same time an active Civil Servant, Commissioner, with powers adequate to the exigency of circum-

stances. It appears that the present disturbances have arisen from the rapacity of a neighbouring Zemindar, who had refused to extend any degree of indulgence to his ryots at a season of great distress and difficulty. The people in consequence rose upon the Zemindar, and the Boggree Free-booters, profiting by the insurrection, joined and led the discontented ryots, and are said to have plundered the Zemindar, who narrowly escaped with his life, of about 10,000 Rupees. They have since made their escape, and the Military power has been called in to aid the Civil authority in reducing a banditti which has so long endangered the Peace of the District of Midnapore. They are generally known by the name of *Chooars*. Great numbers of them have been apprehended.

The most surprising novelty that has appeared in Calcutta for some time past is the Mermaid Pearl, now exposed for sale at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s, Jewellers. The Pearl, which is of the greatest brilliancy, is about one inch and five eighths in length, and three and a half in its largest circumference. The shape is like the trunk of the human body, and the chest and the back and shoulders present the marking of the muscles with a wonderful degree of precision. Every advantage has been taken of this accidental resemblance, which imagination and taste could supply. To this *torso* has been fitted a beautiful head and arms for the purpose of completing the figure of a Mermaid. The tail is formed of exquisite workmanship, and studded with emeralds and rubies. It is said to be valued at two lacks of rupees, and is submitted for sale by order of the Supreme Government, the Honorable the Court of Directors having advanced a large sum on this security. The following Motto is enamelled on the ornamental part:—

Fallunt aspectus cantesque Syrenis.

Thursday, May 9, 1816.

A Plan for constructing a Canal from Calcutta to Channel Creek was submitted to the public in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. At first sight the utility of the work appears unquestionable. It may be proper, however, to institute a preliminary inquiry, with the view of ascertaining the usual extent of loss sustained by the Merchants of Calcutta, during the stormy season, in conveying cargoes to Ships between the Presidency and Saugor. The calculation of expense that has been made for excavating and completing the Canal is ten lacks of rupees, the advan-

tages of which will be enjoyed by the Mercantile Community alone. The inquiry thus noticed will shew the expediency or otherwise of the scheme under consideration; but we apprehend that there will be more difficulty in discovering means of raising the ten lacks of rupees than in establishing conviction of the usefulness of the Canal. The funds resulting from the Calcutta Lottery are already appropriated to purposes of more universal benefit, and it would require at least twelve Lotteries to cover the whole expenses attending the construction of the Canal. The improvements in Calcutta would thus be suspended six years, which would perhaps be a greater evil than the promised good of a safer transit of merchandize to Saugor; and it would be impossible to increase the number of Lotteries annually without the greatest hazards of ruining the whole. Even if funds could be realized, a toll or tax on the boats to any reasonable extent would probably do little more than pay the interest of the capital sunk. We shall be glad to be informed of any feasible means that could be adopted for providing the sum required. It has just been suggested to us that if the Canal could he made private property, and divided into transferable shares, ten lacks of rupees might be immediately collected from the Commercial body, but there may be insurmountable objections to such a disposition of the scheme. The following are the calculations and estimates that have been made for carrying the proposed work into execution:—

"The distance from Calcutta to Channel Creek may be estimated at 47 miles, more or less, or yards 82,720, or cubits 165,440.

"On the supposition that the Canal be in breadth 90 feet at the top, and 30 feet at the bottom; and in depth 21 feet—in yards it will be 30, 10, and 7; and in cubits 60, 20, and 14.—Then 40 × 14 × 165, 440 = 92,646,400, the solid contents of the Canal in Cubits.

"Suppose, again, the *Chowkah* of 216 cubic cubits to cost Re. 1-8, then $\frac{92646400}{216}$ × 1 Rupee and 8 Annas = 643,377 Rupees: which will be the cost of excavation.

"To the above must be added two pairs of double and two pairs of single sluices, for retaining the water in the Canal, and for admitting boats to pass in and out at all periods of the tide; as well as for keeping out the tide water, which, by leaving a deposit, would be likely to choke the Canal.

"By the subjoined letter from a professional person it will be seen that the double sluices would cost 1,10,000 Rupees; to which if 40,000 Rupees, the probable amount of two pairs of single ones, be added, the whole cost on this account will be 1,50,000 Rupees.

"The charge for superintendence may be estimated at 2,000 Rupees per mensem for three years, which will amount to 72,000 Rupees; and unestimated contingencies may be taken at 20,000 Rupees, making a total cost as follow:—

Cost of excavation of earth	Rs.	6,43,377
Sluices with their masonry	„	1,50,000
Contingencies	„	20,000
Superintendence	„	72,000
Purchase of land	„	56,190
	Total Rs.	9,41,567

"The cost of the ground is reckoned in the following manner:— Supposing it to take in breadth 210 feet, and the whole length to be 47 miles, or feet 248,160; then it will be in square feet 5,21,13,600; which will give 3,619 beegahs of 14,400 square feet each. If the beegah be estimated at 10 Rupees, which, for the whole extent through which the Canal will run, may be considered a sufficient allowance, the land will come to 36,190 Rupees. If to this be added 20,000 Rupees as the surcharge of the land more immediately in the vicinity of Calcutta, then the whole cost will be 56,190 Rupees.

"The total expense of the undertaking may, in round numbers, be stated at ten lacks of rupees."

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1816.

THE following interesting communication, published in the last *India Gazette*, on the subject of Congreve's Rockets, is highly deserving of the notice of the general reader, as well as of military men:—

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

DUM DUM, 23RD JUNE, 1816.

Mr. Editor,—In the supplement to your paper of the 3rd of June you published the copy of a paragraph from one of the Bombay papers,

relative to a Rocket Practice which took place at that Presidency. It is therein stated *that "out of several rockets which were let off at Byculla "three or four appeared to fail completely; that one rocket, instead of "quitting the stand, when lighted, met with some obstruction which kept it "fixed to the spot;* and that this rocket *burst, but fortunately did no mischief, "though several pieces of the shell were picked up a few yards from the stand."* With regard to the rockets which did go fairly off, the Bombay Editor observes, that—"*It appeared that the least obstruction, or resistance "whatever, materially altered their direction;*"—and he finishes his para-"graph by observing, that "*however destructive they may be as Engines of "War, they do not appear to be a considerable improvement in our Military "system.*"

Yet this Editor appears to allow that these Engines of War may be capable of "*doing much mischief in peculiar circumstances, where other means of Warfare may not be readily applicable.*" In such cases, he does then admit, that this self-impelling ammunition would increase our means by placing at our disposal an arm of War which can be used in cases where others are not applicable; but the Editor who admits this will not allow, a projectile which possesses such advantages, to be an "*improvement in our Military system !!*"

The trial of this projectile at Bombay seems, in fact, to have been attended with certain accidents, probably not arising from any defect in Colonel Congreve's projectile, but proceeding from a want of attention to proper precautions in using it; the ferule of the stick might have caught the Chamber, and caused the fixture of the Rocket alluded to by the Bombay Editor, and the Rockets may have been depressed too much when fired for ground ranges. But it is surely unfair to deduce general rules from simple accidents. Yet the Bombay Editor, without enquiring into the cause which created the accident in question, proceeds on the mere fact to ground a general alarm against using them; this alarm he has endeavoured to spread, by inserting it in his Paper; and, according to him, Colonel Congreve's Rocket is "*pregnant with danger in its execution, not to those only against whom it is directed, but against those who are to have the management of it.*"

It is, however, to be observed, that this Engine of destruction, which Colonel Congreve has emphatically termed, the Soul of Artillery free of the Body, the Essence of Ordnance clear of its encumberances, has

been long in use in India, and, as improved in Europe, has met with the approbation of some of the first Generals of the age.

Count Walmoden, on being asked what he thought of them, replied that he thought them "*perfect Hell.*"—Bernadotte, Bulow, and Winzingerode are among tho whose have highly approved of them, and often used them. It is then to be hoped that the opinions of such Men will have some weight, even when opposed by the opposite *Military* sentiments of the Bombay Editor.

The Rockets which were thrown at the Battle of Leipsic seem to have been directed with "*sufficient mathematical precision*" to have effected their purpose: for, *the surrender of the whole of Five French Battalions was received by Captain Bogue at the head of his little force.* And it was in making a similar attack on another Post, occupied by the French in greater force, on that memorable day, that this gallant Officer met his death.

The Bombay Editor will find that Colonel Congreve himself allows that Rockets can only *approximate* to what the Editor terms the mathematical precision of other Artillery. They are not indeed quite so accurate in the direction of their flight as common balls, but as Colonel Congreve observes,—"*the value of this objection vanishes when considered.*" "*If,*" says he, "*the difference of fair accuracy were as ten to one against the Rocket; as the facility of using it,* is at least ten to one in its favor; the ratio would be that of equality." He then adds, "*the truth is that the difference of accuracy for actual application against Troops, instead of ten to one, cannot be stated as even two to one.*

Every individual, in comparing this new projectile with those now already in use, ought to consider that each Rocket containing an innate impelling force is, in fact, a new species of Artillery; capable of conveying every description of ammunition, to ranges exceeding those of common Ordnance; that the Rocket is capable of being conveyed where no Ordnance can travel, and can be used in indefinite numbers.

The above observations were drawn from me, in consequence of my wish, to see justice done to Colonel Congreve, and his improvements on Indian War Rocket; as to his "*discoveries in the art of Gunnery,*" I suspect they will be found to exist, only in the sneers, or ignorance, of the Bombay Editor.

Having said this much, I have now to acquaint you that a few of Colonel Congreve's Rockets were yesterday fired from the Artillery Practice Ground at Dum Dum. A heavy shower had fallen during the day, and gave us a fine clear evening. The wind which had been boisterous during the squall at ½ past 5 P. M. (when the trial was made), blew lightly across our range, from right to left. Three 32-pounder Carcass Rockets were first fired, from a Bombarding frame or ladder, placed at 55 degrees of elevation above the horizon; their time of flight was from 20 to 25 seconds, in the air; they ranged 2,890, 2,036, and 2,874 yards respectively. The Bombarding frame is simply a light ladder, having two supporting legs or prypoles; (by moving these props, the ladder is elevated or depressed); two appropriate iron chambers are fitted, one on each side, at the upper end of the ladder, as receptacles for the two Rockets to rest in; the sticks of the two Rockets are guided by being loosely confined, each in two receptacles which receive them, and which are fastened to the sides of the ladder lower down.

The Rocket, when fired from a Bombarding frame, is ignited by means of a Gun Lock, which is fixed on the side of the chamber above alluded to; the person who fires stands 10 or 12 yards in the rear, to one side of the frame, and draws the trigger by means of a string. In the vent of the chamber, (which communicates with the pan of the Gun Lock) a quill tube is placed, the end of which communicates with the opening at the bottom of the Rocket, while the other is at the mouth of the vent close to the pan, the vent giving the body of the tube a slanting direction upwards, and towards the Rockethole, the fire from the tube is thus thrown upon the composition in the body of the Rocket, which immediately takes fire.

The circular opening in the bottom of the Congreve Rocket (which in the common Rocket is called the choak), is merely a hole left in the bottom of the thin iron plate which composes the body of the Rocket; this hole may be considered as the bottom of a long cone, which forms the vacuum in the interior of the Rocket; all round this vacuum, and between it and the iron case, or thin plate, the composition is driven.

But to proceed, on Thursday evening, the first tube being rather short, although it took fire, it did not ignite the Rocket; accident was now prognosticated by some, who superstitiously thought this a bad omen. Another tube was, however, quickly fixed by Mr. Allen of the Rocket

Department, who superintended the operation, and the lock was again primed.

Upon the trigger being drawn, the Rocket composition was inflamed, the Rocket rested a few seconds; the flame, smoke, and rush of sound increased, evincing the progress of ignition; the Rocket now moved from the frame, with a gradual, but quick encrease of velocity; and with rushing violence pursued a straight direction, rising most majestically into the air, in an extended curve; its track being visible more than a mile and a half of horizontal distance, by the tail of fire and smoke which accompanied it.

The second Rocket diverged to the right (the quarter from which the wind blew); it took an eccentric curve, spirally revolving in the air, but not a bad direction.

The third Rocket, like the first, pursued a good direction.

Each of these Rockets were dug out of the ground this morning, having buried the bottom of their heads nearly five feet into the solid earth.

The one which only ranged 2,036 yards was the second one whose flight diverged from the proper direction.

These Rockets are used as means of conflagrating Shipping or Towns.

The carcass composition burned for a considerable time after their fall, about from 5 to 6 minutes each.

The Field Rockets were now tried from their proper frames, they differ from the Carcass Rockets in not having a pointed conical head, but have common Shells fixed to their head by glue and tin straps corded over. In order to ignite these Shells, a small quick match is passed through a tin tube, which is soldered outside of the iron case of the Rocket; one end of this quick match communicates with the Rocket composition, through the hole at the bottom of the Rocket; the other with the fuze of the Shell. This fuze is placed in a fuze hole, which is fixed on one side of the Shell, low down, next to a short iron neck, which is cast with the Shell, and is a frustrum of a cylinder, which fits into the top of the Rocket cylinder, in which it is glued. I have called the Shells common, but they are essentially different in several respects, viz., in the situation of the fuze hole, in having a cylindrical neck, and some of them are elliptical, in form of an egg, to increase their capacity.

Two 12-pounder Field Rockets were first fired from the Cavalry frame at 40 and 35 degrees of elevation; the first pursued rather a devious course, diverging a little from the proper direction; but the second went straight forward; they were about 13 seconds in their flight, and their Shells burst well at 12 seconds. They ranged 1,903 and 1,986 respectively.

Two 12-pounder Field Rockets were now tried, from the frame, taken off its elevated tripod, and fixed close to the ground, laying at about 9 degrees of elevation. The first pursued a most excellent direction, about 4 or 5 feet from the ground the whole way,—an exclamation of admiration was drawn from the spectators. It is, indeed, plain that no horse or foot could withstand a volley of such projectiles thus thrown. Its fierce and frightful appearance would appal the most undaunted mind opposed to it; it might be said to sweep the plain with fire, smoke, and irresistible violence, accompanied with a rushing roar, which would put to flight any horse in the world.

The second Rocket had, I believe, less elevation than the first (only 4 degrees), and grazed near the Frame. It took a very devious direction to the right, leaving marks of several grazes in the ground, each of which altered its direction more or less. It flew towards a village on the right of the range, and luckily buried itself after ranging 430 yards in the bank of a hollow, close to the village, which it otherwise would have entered.

A 6-pounder Field Rocket was now tried from the Infantry frame, mounted on the tripod, 35 degrees of elevation; it went in a very straight direction, ranging 1,907 yards of horizontal distance.

Two 32-pounder Field Rockets were next tried from the trough of the heavy car, at ground ranges; elevation, 7 degrees. The first grazed the ground with its head, near the car, and went rather wild; but after one or two grazes it again assumed a good direction forwards, and ranged 1,262 yards; its Shell bursting well.

The second diverged, after its first graze near the car, and took a direction considerably to the left (at an angle of 20 degrees probably, from the proper direction); it crossed the ditch and main road on the left of the range, flying wild, then took a direction to the right, and was found on the plain 320 yards to the right from the main road. It ranged 1,450 yards.

Congreve's Rockets may, on this occasion, be said to have had only a partial trial—enough, however, to convince all of their effect, when properly fired in volleys.

Some will, no doubt, always fly rather wild, but the want of perfect accuracy is amply made up by the facility of using them in large numbers. Time and experience may hereafter enable us to control their direction better, for we should hold in mind that Colonel Congreve's system is yet in its infancy.

I am, Mr. Editor,
A LOOKER-ON.

P. S.—Two of the Shells did not burst, their fuzes were probably extinguished by the earth which attached itself to them in grazing.

In addition to these observations we may remark that Lieutenant General Cockburn thus describes an experiment with the Rockets in Sicily, in 1810 :—

"The Commander of the Forces reviewed the Artillery. A ship, with Congreve Rockets, arrived lately, and this day Sir John Stuart ordered an experiment with them; their force and noise is prodigious; they went nearly three thousand yards, and set fire to some timber where they fell. At 8 o'Clock, P. M., when perfectly dark, a discharge of these rockets was repeated; great numbers of people went out to see it; but, in their night appearance, there seemed little difference between them and a common rocket, except in their noise. These rockets cost about twenty-five shillings each, and are of three sorts: one with a small shell to burst; one with a carcass to set fire to any place; and the third, with a shrapnel shell, containing forty musket bullets."

[From the *Monthly Magazine* for January 1816.]

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul and its dependencies, in Persia, Tartary, and India: comprising a view of the Afghaun Nation, and a history of the Dooraunee Monarchy. By the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, of the Hon'ble East India Company's service, resident at the Court of Poona, and late Envoy to the King of Caubul.

THE SIKS.

WE now saw a good deal of the Siks, whom we found disposed to be civil, and by no means unpleasing. They were manly in their appear-

ance, and were tall and thin, though muscular. They wore little clothes, their legs, half their thighs, and generally their arms and bodies, being bare; they out* had often large scarfs, thrown loosely over one shoulder. Their turbans were not large, but high, and rather flattened in front. Their beards and hair on their heads and bodies are never touched by scissars. They generally carry matchlocks, or bows—the better sort generally bows—and never pay a visit without a fine one in their hand, and an embroidered quiver by their side. They speak Punjaubee, and sometimes attempt Hindostanee, but I seldom understood them without an interpreter.

Shauh Zemaun.

While we were at Rawil Pindee, the haram overtook us, and with it came Shauh Zemaun. We visited him on the 10th of July, and were not a little interested by the sight of a monarch whose reputation at one time spread so wide both in Persia and India. We found him seated on a plain couch, in a neat but not a large tent, spread with carpets and felts. We stood opposite to him, till he desired us to be seated. His dress was plain; a white mantle, faced with Persian brocade, and a black shawl turban; but his appearance was very kingly. He looked about forty when we saw him. He had a fine face and person. His voice and manner strongly resembled Shauh Shujau's; but he was taller, and had a longer, more regular face, and a finer beard. He had by no means the appearance of a blind man; his eyes, though plainly injured, retained black enough to give vivacity to his countenance; and he always turned them towards the person with whom he was conversing. He had, however, some appearance of dejection and melancholy. After we were seated, a long silence ensued, which Shauh Zemaun broke, by speaking of his brother's misfortunes, and saying they had prevented his showing us the attention he otherwise would. He then spoke of the state of affairs, and expressed his hopes of a change. He said, such reverses were the common portion of Kings; and mentioned the historical accounts of astonishing revolutions in the fortunes of various princes, particularly in that of Tamerlane. Had he gone over all the history of Asia, he could scarcely have discovered a more remarkable instance of the mutability of fortune than he himself presented; blind, dethroned, and exiled, in a country which he had twice subdued.

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* *Sic in Orig.*

The Punjaub.

The fertility of the Punjaub appears to have been too much extolled by our geographers; except near rivers, no part of it will bear a comparison with the British provinces in Hindostan, and still less with Bengal, which it has been thought to resemble. In the part I passed through, the soil was generally sandy, and by no means rich; the country nearer the hills was said to be better, and that further to the south, worse. Of the four divisions of the Punjaub east of the Hydaspes, the two nearest to that river are chiefly pastured on by herds of oxen and buffaloes, and that most to the east, towards the Hysudrus, or Sutledge, though most sterile, is best cultivated.

The two former are quite flat; the latter is wavy, but there is not a hill to the east of the Hydaspes, and rarely a tree, except of the dwarfish race of Baubool. On the whole, not a third of the country we saw was cultivated. It, however, contained many fine villages and some large towns, but most of the latter bore strong marks of decay. Umritsir alone, the sacred city of the Siks, and lately the seat of their national councils, appeared to be increasing; on the contrary, Lahore is hastening fast to ruin, but the domes and minarets of the mosques, the lofty walls of the fort, the massy terraces of the garden of Shaulimar, the splendid mausoleum of the Emperor Jehangeer, and the numberless inferior tombs and places of worship that surround the town, still render it an object of curiosity and admiration.

The inhabitants become more and more like the natives of Hindostan as we move towards the east: the most numerous class were the Juts, and, next to them, the Hindoos; the Siks, though the masters of the country, were few in number; we often made a whole march without seeing one, and they nowhere bore any proportion to the rest of the population. After crossing the Hydaspes, we found the Siks unmannerly and sullen; probably from political causes, for they are naturally a merry people—careless, childish, and easily amused,f ond of hunting, and given up to drinking and debauchery. Almost the whole of the Punjaub belongs to Runjeet Sing, who in 1805 was but one of many Chiefs, but who, when we passed, had acquired the sovereignty of all the Siks in the Punjaub, and was assuming the title of King. Towards the east, his territories are bounded by states under the protection of the British, but on all the other sides he is busied in subjugating his weak neighbours by the same mixture of force and craft that he so successfully employed against the Chiefs of his own nation.

On crossing the Sutledge, we reached the British cantonment of Lodeeana, from whence the mission proceeded straight to Delly, a distance of two hundred miles.

Situation and Boundaries of Afghaunistaun.

The present Kingdom of Caubul extends from the west of Heraut, in longitude 62°, to the eastern boundary of Cashmeer in longitude 77° east, and from the mouth of the Indus in latitude 24°, to the Oxus in latitude 37° north.

The whole space included between those lines of latitude and longitude does not belong to the King of Caubul, and it will hereafter appear, that of those which may be considered as annexed to his crown, many owe him but a nominal obedience.

This Kingdom is bounded on the east by Hindostan, in which it, however, comprehends Cashmeer and the countries on the left bank of the Indus. On the south it may be coarsely said to have the Persian Gulph; and on the west, a desert extends along the whole of the frontiers. Its northern frontier is formed by the mountains of the Eastern Caucasus, which are, however, included within the western part of the boundary there formed by the Oxus.

According to the nomenclature of our latest maps, it comprehends Afghaunistan and Segistan, with part of Khorasan and of Makran; Balk, with Tokarestaun and Kilan; Kuttore, Caubul, Candahar, Sindy, and Cashmeer, together with a portion of Lahore and the greater part of Moultan.

The whole population of the Kingdom cannot be under fourteen millions. This was the number fixed by one of the gentlemen of the mission, on a calculation of the extent and comparative population of the different provinces. All extensive deserts were excluded; no greater rate of population than one hundred to the square mile, was allowed to any large tract except Cashmeer, and sometimes (as in the whole country of the Hazauresh) only eight souls were allowed to the square mile.

The different nations who inhabit the Kingdom of Caubul were supposed to contribute to the population in the following proportions:—

Afghauns	4,300,000
Beloches	1,000,000
Tartars of all descriptions	1,200,000

Persians (including Taujiks)	... ...	1,500,000
Indians (Cashmeerees, Juts, &c.) ...	...	5,700,000
Miscellaneous tribes	... ...	300,000

Animals.

The lion, though so common in Persia, and lately found in such numbers in Guzerat and in the Hurriana, north-west of Delly, is very rare in Afghaunistan. The only place where I have heard of lions is in the hilly country about Caubul, and there they are small and weak, compared to the African lion: I even doubt whether they are lions. Tigers are found in most of the countries east of the range of Solimaun; and it is there that leopards are most common. They are, however, to be met with in most of the woody parts of Afghaunistan. Wolves, hyænas, jackalls, foxes, and hares are common everywhere. The wolves are particularly formidable during the winter, in cold countries, when they form into troops, frequently destroy cattle, and sometimes even attack men. Hyænas never hunt in bodies, but they will sometimes attack a bullock singly; and both they and the wolves always make great havoc among the sheep. Hares are kept for the market at Caubul, and two sell for a rupee.

Bears are very common in all the woody mountains, but they seldom quit their haunts, except where sugar-cane is planted, which tempts them into the cultivation. They are of two kinds, one of which is the black bear of India, the other is of a dirty white, or rather of a yellow color.

Name.

The origin of the name of Afghaun, now so generally applied to the nation I am about to describe, is entirely uncertain, but is, probably, modern. It is known to the Afghauns themselves only through the medium of the Persian language. Their own name for their nation is Pooshtoon; in the plural, Pooshtaunch. The Berdooraunees pronounce this word Pooktauneh; whence the name of Pitan, by which the Afghauns are known in India, may probably be derived.

Education.

The following is the course of study pursued about Peshawer: a child begins its letters (in conformity to a traditional injunction of the Prophet) when it is four years, four months, and four days old; but its studies are immediately laid aside, and not resumed till it is six or seven years

old, when it learns its letters, and is taught to read a little Persian poem of Saadis, which points out the beauty of each of the virtues, and the deformity of each of the vices, in very simple, and not inelegant language. This takes from four months to a year, according to the child's capacity. After this, common people learn the Koraun, and study some books in their own language; people of decent fortune proceed to read the Persian classics, and a little of the Arabic grammar. Boys who are to be brought up as Moollahs give a great deal of their time to this last study, which, as the Arabic grammars are very elaborate, and comprehend a great deal of science, that we do not mix with the rudiments of a language, sometimes occupied several years. When a young Moollah has made sufficient proficiency in this study, he goes to Peshawer, Hushtnugur, or some other place famous for its Moollahs, and begins on logic, law, and theology. No further knowledge is required to complete a Moollah's education, but many push their researches into ethics, metaphysics, and the system of physics known in the East, as well as history, poetry, and medicine, which last is a fashionable study for men of all professions. For those studies, and for the more advanced branches of theology and law, they often travel to distant cities, and even to Bokhaura, which is a great seat of Mahommedan learning; but Peshawer seems, on the whole, to be the most learned city in these countries, and many more students come thither from Bokhaura than repair to that city from Peshawer. India has not a great reputation for learning, and the heresy of the Persians makes all Soonnees avoid the infection of their colleges.

Religion.

The Mahomedan religion is so well known, and all details regarding it are to be found in so many books, that it is quite unnecessary to mention any of its forms or tenets, except such as are particularly observed by the nation which I am describing. The Afghauns are all of the sect called Soonnee, which acknowledges the three first Caliphs as the lawful successors of Mahomet, and admits their interpretation of the law, and their traditions of the prophet's precepts. They are opposed to the Sheeahs, who reject the three first Caliphs as rebels and usurpers of an office which belonged of right to Ali, the nephew of Mahomet, and the fourth of his successors. This last sect is confined to the Persians and their descendants; all the other Mahommetans being Soonnees. The difference between them, though I do not believe it is sufficient to affect any serious part of their conduct, is enough to create a bitter

enmity between the two sects. The unlearned part of the Afghaun nation certainly consider a Sheeah as more an infidel than a Hindoo, and have a greater aversion to the Persians for their religion than for all the injuries the country has suffered at their hands. The feelings of the Afghauns towards people of a religion entirely different from their own, is, however, free from all asperity as long as they are not at war. They hold, like all other Mussulmans, that no infidel will be saved; that it is lawful and even meritorious to make war on unbelievers; and to convert them to the Mussulman faith, or impose tribute on them.

PUSHTOO VOCABULARY.

English.	*Western Pushtoo.*
God ...	Khoda.
Heaven ...	Asman.
Father ...	Plar.
Mother ...	Mor.
Son ...	Zoe.
Daughter ...	Loor.
Brother ...	Wror.
Sister ...	Khor.
Husband ...	Meru.
Wife ...	Ourut.
Maiden ...	Peghlu.
Boy ...	Zunky.
Man ...	Meru.
People ...	Suré, or Khuliq.
Head ...	Ser.
Rain ...	Baran.
Hail ...	Guly.
Lightning ...	Breshnu.
Snow ...	Waora.
Ice ...	Yukh.
Day ...	Rwudz.
Night ...	Shpu.
Morning ...	Suba.
Evening ...	Masham.
Summer ...	Doby.
Spring ...	Psurly.
Autumn ...	Muny.
Winter ...	Zumy.
Year ...	Kal.
Time ...	Wuqt.
Earth ...	Mzuku.
Water ...	Obu.
Sea ...	Derea.
River ...	Rod.
One ...	Yuo.
Two ...	Dwu.
Three ...	Dre.
Four ...	Tsulor.
Five ...	Pinza.
Six ...	Spuzh.
Seven ...	Own.
Eight ...	Utu.
Nine ...	Nuh.
Ten ...	Lus.
I	Zu.
Thou ...	Tu.
He, she, it ...	Hughu.
We ...	Moozhu.
You ...	Tase.
They ...	Hughudee.
Yes ...	Ho.
No ...	Nu.
A horse ...	As.
A cow ...	Ghwa.
A bull ...	Ghwae.
A cock ...	Chirg.
A hen ...	Chirgu.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1816.

HINDOO COLLEGE.

THE plan for the HINDOO COLLEGE is, we understand, in considerable progress; the sentiments of the principal Hindoos on the subject having been collected, and a digest of the whole prepared for further observations and improvements. It is, we believe, intended that there shall be two departments: one to be called the Primary, or Preparatory School, and the other the Superior School, or College. In the Primary School the pupil is to be instructed according to the Lancasterian plan in reading and writing English, and in cyphering. The Bengallee and Persian languages to be taught also. The pupils to be not less than eight years of age. The branches of knowledge taught in the College, or Superior School, will be History, Geography, Chronology, Mathematics, and Experimental Philosophy. The pupils on leaving College to be granted a Certificate of their studies and proficiency. It is proposed, we understand, that the contributions shall be of two kinds: one for the BUILDING FUND, and another called the FREE EDUCATION FUND. The first is intended for the purchase of ground and erecting buildings, and also for the purchase of a College Library and a Philosophical Apparatus. Each Subscriber of five thousand rupees to be a Governor for life. The second Fund to be appropriated as its name implies. It has been thought advisable and prudent to limit the admission of pupils, during the first year, to one hundred. The Institution is to be under the general superintendence of a Managing Committee, to be composed of Governors and Elective Members, qualified by the extent of their subscriptions, the amount of which has not yet been finally arranged. There are also other points respecting the nomination and election of free scholars, which will probably be settled at the next meeting. The above is a general outline of the plan in contemplation.

Another MEETING of the Sub-Committee will take place at an early day, when the plan will be finally adjusted, for the purpose of being submitted to a General Meeting of the Subscribers. It will be published for general information.

A MEETING of the Committee of the several Insurance Offices was held last week at the Town Hall, at which it was determined to institute a rigorous investigation into the circumstances attending the attempt to set fire to the *Indian Oak*, while lying at the New Anchorage. Sir William Rumbold, one of the Magistrates of the Town of Calcutta,

who happened to be near the spot at the time, on a trip for change of air, repaired on board, and communicated the result of his inquiries to Messrs. Palmer & Co., who laid the Letter before the Secretaries of the Select Committee. Mr. Palmer had directed the Commander of the *Indian Oak* to proceed to Calcutta, together with all such persons as might be useful in the investigation, and, in consideration of the detention of the Ship, the Committee of the Insurance Offices came to the resolution that the owner should be reimbursed and indemnified for the actual expences of the Ship, and also that the Freighters should be compensated by an allowance of 12 per cent. per annum upon the value of the Policies for the period of her detention. It was further resolved that, for the expences incurred in the prosecution, the owners should also be indemnified; and the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Sir William Rumbold for his laudable exertions on the occasion.

The adoption of these measures are unknown to the Commander of the *Indian Oak*, the ship having put to sea about six days ago.

The evidence that has been since adduced, we understand, goes to shew that one of the three Seacunnies apprehended had been heard to say that he would set fire to the ship; that all their clothes, at the time the fire was discovered, were packed up to be taken away in a moment; that they kept aloof when exertions were making to quench the flames; and that there could be little doubt that they placed the lighted cheroot, which was found between decks, for the purpose of destroying the ship. The following is a more circumstantial detail:—It appears that Paul Jones, one of the Sea-cunnies, had been chastised by one of the Officers of the *Indian Oak*, who afterwards expressed great indignation at being so treated, and declared to Lewis, another Seacunnie, that he wished to return to Calcutta, which his comrade said was impossible, as the ship was on the point of sailing. Paul Jones continued in bad humour, and said that, if he was not better used, he would set fire to the ship, desiring Lewis at the same time to keep his resolution secret. Paul afterwards associated much with two other Seacunnies, and they were seen constantly together. On the night of the fire Lewis slept on deck, and observing Paul Jones frequently go down the fore-hatch-way, he asked him what he was doing—the reply was, that he went down for some biscuits, offering to bring some for Lewis also if he wished. Lewis desired him to do so, but half an hour afterwards, when Paul Jones came upon deck, Lewis observed

that he had not brought the biscuits, and that he was in a violent perspiration, trembling excessively. At day break, Lewis went down the fore-hatch-way, and found Paul Jones and the other two Seacunnies employed in piling up chests against the bulk-head. The place was very hot, and he asked them why they were piling up the chests to make it hotter, upon which Paul Jones told him to go upon deck if he found it unpleasant. Lewis accordingly went upon deck, and immediately saw smoke issuing from the main-hatch-way. The alarm was given, and happily the fire was soon extinguished. Suspicion first fell upon Paul Jones and the other two Seacunnies, in consequence of their remaining aft at the time of extinguishing the fire; and in the course of the day Lewis and several others gave evidence against them, the substance of which we have just stated. The Seacunnies had put a lighted cheroot through the bulk-head to the cotton, which, not taking fire so soon as they expected, they piled up the chest in the morning, it is supposed, to prevent too early a discovery.

We at present purposely avoid touching on the subject of the legal question that has arisen out of the prosecution. It appears that no Statute subsequent to the 13th of George I. extends to this country, unless it is specially so enacted in the Statute. The difference between setting fire to a cargo and setting fire to a ship will probably be discussed at the trial, and the penalties of each distinctly stated.

Thursday, July 11, 1816.

The Bill for abolishing the punishment of the Pillory had been read a third time, and passed.

THEATRE.

On Saturday last the Second Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Chouringhee Theatre was held at the Town Hall, pursuant to advertisement, when a report of the Dramatic proceedings of the past year was read. The first year had closed with a debt of 17,000 Rupees, and to meet this excess of expence, and also to carry into effect some important improvements in the building, the sum of 20,000 Rupees was immediately raised by a contribution of 200 Rupees on each single share, and 100 Rupees on each share exceeding one, held by the same Proprietor. It was, therefore, satisfactory to find the present report commence with an-

nouncing that there was little or no demand to make upon the Members of the Dramatic Society, except for their attention and indulgence.

The only offset against the estimated deficit of 17,000 Rupees at the close of the last year was a probably realizable debt of about 2,000 Rupees. Little more than 800 Rupees of this, however, had been recovered, and the net debt due by the house was, therefore, found to exceed 16,000 Rupees. Of that sum, the part demanded was paid off from the Subscription realized, or 20,200 Rupees, and a balance left of 4,200 Rupees, to be appropriated to the purposes of current expenditure, or occasional improvement.

The cost of the portico, about 1,740 Rupees, and expences of the recent alterations, about 3,433 Rupees, make a total sum of 5,173 Rupees expended on the objects that have been stated, and have thus exceeded the amount subscribed at the last Annual Meeting by nearly 1,000 Rupees; but the interest accumulating on the sums received, added to the receipts of the Theatre as compared with the current expenditure, will leave scarcely any balance against the concern, after the good debts due to it shall be realized, and even in the event of their not being recovered, the total deficit cannot exceed 200 or 300 Rupees.

The chief sources of the extra expenditure have been specified above. The current expences are calculated upon the performance of twenty Plays, the number represented this year, and the whole charges on which amount to about 45,500 Rupees, while the whole receipts extend to nearly 43,000 Rupees—a difference which is of little consequence, especially when it is considered that the current charges include several minor articles of alteration, and improvement in the building and scenery, that the charges of one quarter have scarcely any counterpoize in the receipts, and that the Theatre has been able to make a present of 3,500 Rupees to a public Subscription. To understand these circumstances more clearly, it became necessary to enter into the same order of detail adopted in the report of last year, and go through the history of the last twelve months, by quarterly periods as before, without, however, attempting any very minute exactness in the detail of accounts of which the shortness of the time had not allowed the managers to prepare more than the general results.

The first quarter of 1815-16 extending from July to September, gave the usual number of six Plays, of which the aggregate receipts

were 13,226 Rupees; an amount exceeding that of any quarter in the year preceding, but which incurred a charge of 13,448 Rupees, and left a trifling balance, consequently, against the Theatre of 222 Rupees, the chief reasons of there being such a deficiency were the very large establishment and the cost of dresses, in which articles the charge was as high as in any similar period. The collections, however, made in this quarter, of bills due to the Theatre on account of the former year, left a small balance in favor of the house, and the portion of debt of the last year, entered on the books of the Theatre, or 13,300 Rupees, was reduced, with the aid of less than 5,000 Rupees from the subscription fund, to 7,800 Rupees instead of 8,300 Rupees left by that payment alone, making therefore a profit on the transactions of the quarter of 500 Rupees.

The Second quarter of the Theatrical year was by far the most successful of any that had been experienced since the opening of the house, in consequence partly of the season, which comprehends October, November, and December, the best months of the year,—partly of the great popularity of some of the performances, and partly from its having been found practicable to get up seven plays within the three Months, by gaining one play upon the weeks of this period, and the close of that preceding. The receipts of the seven plays amounted to 15,100 Rupees, and the expences, though not lower than usual, to but 12,730 Rupees, leaving consequently a profit in this respect of 2,370 Rupees, by which, and the other collections of the quarter on account of outstanding debts, &c., the balance of debt against the Theatre, although augmented by several bills not before presented, was reduced to the sum of 5,749 Rupees: no further drafts being made on the sum raised by the last subscription.

The third quarter of the year proved much less successful than either of the preceding, and would almost have thrown the Theatre back to its situation at the beginning of the second quarter, had not several circumstances occurred to counteract this effect, and contributed to a still further reduction of that part of the original debt, which had not yet been actually claimed, and which the Theatre of course was discharging gradually by its own unassisted means. The performances of this quarter were seven in number, and the aggregate amount of their receipts would contravene what has been stated above, presenting an excess above the charges; but with one of those plays the Managers had nothing to do in their report except in as far as it operated, not to

the profits, but to the losses of the concern—the Play alluded to being that for the Waterloo Subscription, and which, contributing nothing to the Establishment, or general charges of the Theatre, and in some degree diminishing the receipts of the plays, at least immediately prior and subsequent to it, may be regarded as some drawback upon the ordinary and natural proceeds of the quarter. The only charges made to the Waterloo Play were for dresses and the contingent expences of the evening, with a small but inadequate balance, retained for the general expenditure of the house; the receipts were 4,914 Rupees, the sum paid to the Subscription 3,500 Rupees, and the whole deduction therefore only 1,444 Rupees, of which nearly 1,100 Rupees were required for the new dresses and decorations of the Play. Returning, therefore, to the general account, the proceeds of the six Plays performed for the interest of the Theatre amounted to no more than 9,168 Rupees, whilst the charges exceeded that Sum by nearly 2,000 Rupees, presenting an aggregate of 10,835; the balance of debt, consequently, should have been, including the balance of last quarter, nearly 8,000 Rupees; but sundry collections, including 400 Rupees on account of the general Subscription, and the receipt of 1,600 Rupees, which His Excellency the Governor-General has done the Theatre the honor to subscribe annually, prevented the balance of debt from receiving any increase, and, in fact, reduced it by 600 Rupees, leaving a total deficiency on the three quarters of but 5,132 Rupees, which, when compared with the debt at the commencement of the year, subject to the deductions for drafts upon the Subscription, leaves a reduction effected upon that debt by the Theatre itself of 2,904 Rupees—or, what is the same thing, a profit to that amount upon the operations of the Theatre during the three first quarters of the second year—averaging, consequently, nearly 1,000 Rupees per quarter.

The advantageous situation in which the Theatre was placed at the end of the third quarter, and the necessity for cleaning and repairing the house, as well as the expediency of remitting for a short time those performances which had proceeded without any interruption for a period of 17 months; and further, the desire natural to many of the Amateurs to relax from their exertions, induced the Gentlemen connected with the management of the stage to determine upon a recess during the three months which have hitherto proved the most unfavourable of the year—from April to June. In this quarter there has been but one representation, and the interval has been occupied by the arrangements which most of the Proprietors are now qualified to appreciate. The season

was necessarily one of great proportionate expenditure, as the only receipts have been those of the late solitary performance, and the collection of a few bills due to the house incurred in the preceding quarters. As much economy, however, as was expedient or prudent, was adopted, and the Establishment, which was not actually employed during the recess, was either dismissed or only paid a half of their allowance: the result of this measure has been a saving to the Theatre of nearly 3,000 Rupees.

The total debt incurred by the Theatre, including the balance of the third quarter of 5,132 Rupees, and which, it should be kept in mind, is the debt of the first year alone, amounts at the end of the fourth quarter to about 10,600 Rupees: to defray this amount, the accounts of Messrs. Fulton & Co. present a balance of 7,500 Rupees in favour of the Theatre, and the outstanding debts, which will most probably be realized, may be estimated at 1,000 Rupees more, leaving, therefore, a net deficit of only 2,100 Rupees. To set off against this balance, we have two payments on account of the last Subscription yet in arrears, and the amount of these added to his Lordship's Subscription for the second year, now due, is equal to 2,000 Rupees.

It must be satisfactory to the Proprietors to find, by reviewing the above statement, that the Theatre has been fully equal to its own ordinary expences. The total receipts of the twenty Plays performed on account of the general concern, including the Subscription of the Governor General, are 42,000 Rupees, deducting the 800 Rupees on account of the old debt—while the expences incurred on the actual performances alone amount to little more than 40,000 Rupees—that is, deducting from the 45,000 Rupees mentioned above, the 5,000 Rupees expended on additions and repairs. Corroborating, therefore, the interference drawn even from the results of the first year, that with regular representations and systematic conduct, the Theatre can be carried on without loss or embarrassment, even under the disadvantage of a permanent and very heavy Establishment, and the difficulty of a vigilant and economical controul over the various branches of its necessary expenditure, the state of its scenery and wardrobe might now almost preclude the necessity of further additions, under effective Superintendence; but the Managers declared that, constituted as the Theatre is at present, it is not possible for them to ensure such a Superintendence, and they contented themselves, therefore, with delivering over the concern to the Proprietors in a condition very essentially augmented, and without any further tax of moment upon them for

pecuniary assistance. The Proprietors have also now received, it may be presumed, some consideration for their contributions. The whole sum advanced by them, including interest, may be calculated at 1,660 Rupees per Share; from this is to be deducted the value of Tickets upon forty Plays, amounting to 960 Rupees, and, for the remaining 700 Rupees, is to be hoped they will find more than an equivalent in the immensely improved state of their property in the Theatre, and the continuation of those privileges which will accompany every future representation.

After the report was read, the Meeting passed the following resolutions:—

1*st.*—Resolved that Mr. FULTON be called to the Chair.

2*nd.*—Resolved that the Managers of the past year be re-elected.

The Managers having declared that they could not pledge themselves to maintain the same regularity in the succession of performances as obtained last year:

3*rd.*—It was resolved that the Establishment go on as heretofore, with such modifications as the Managers may determine upon, the Proprietors depending entirely on their exertions and the kindness of Amateurs for as many performances as can be conveniently got up.

4*th.*—Resolved that the unanimous thanks of the Proprietors be given to the Amateurs and Managers for their unwearied and successful exertions in conducting the affairs of the Theatre.

5*th.*—Resolved that the thanks of the Meeting are in a special manner due to Mr. Wilson for the invaluable support he has given to the Theatre from the period of its first institution—a support which, as the proceedings of the Managers have shewn, has been so highly important, that without it, the public of Calcutta must have been entirely deprived of this rational source of amusement.

Objections having been started about the great number of Free Tickets disposable for every Play, one of the Bachelors liberally proposed at the Meeting, in the hopes of adding to the receipts of the house, that Bachelor Proprietors should in future relinquish their claim to a Lady's ticket. But it was observed that the Bachelors present bore so small a proportion to the other Members that it would be unfair for married

men to interfere with their privileges, and, as it were, monopolize advantages, for the marriage state! Indeed, it was a question which ought to be left to the Bachelors themselves, and when their resolution is carried, the Managers may be requested to act accordingly. Another Member proposed, as a mode of preventing the indiscriminate giving away of Lady's Tickets, that an advance of one Rupee should be levied on each. But this would be a new way of taxing the Proprietors without producing any useful effect, or any check on the supposed injudicious distribution of Tickets. The old plan was accordingly continued.

On Saturday evening, the admired Play of Henry the Fourth will be performed. Our old and inimitable representative of Falstaff again comes forward, and Hotspur will be in the best hands. Unusual gratification may be therefore expected.

Thursday, August 1, 1816.

Among the articles of intelligence recently received from Mooltan, we observe the occurrence of an atrocious domestic crime, which yields to no instance of cold-blooded cruelty on record. An adherent of Runjeet Singh had received a present of one thousand rupees from his master, and, delighted with his good fortune, hastened home to his friends to communicate his joy, and deposit in safety his wealth. To his sister he gave as a present one hundred rupees, and placed the remaining nine hundred under her charge. Astonished and dazzled with having all at once such an immense sum in her possession, she began to consider in what manner she might become mistress of the whole, and formed the horrid resolution of murdering her brother. She communicated this diabolical design to her husband, who, horror-struck at her depravity, enjoined her not to imbrue her hands in the blood of her relation. She was, however, deaf to his entreaty, and in the night, determined to secure the rich reward, proceeded, as she thought, to the bed-side of her brother; the blow was mortal, but what was the horror of this abandoned wretch when, having mistaken her victim, she found that she had murdered her own son, who had been sleeping close by his uncle. In the morning she was carried before the *Hakim* of the village, charged with having murdered her son, for which she would have been punished with death, but after the husband had come forward and explained the particulars of the case, he simply ordered the prisoner's ears to be cut off! Such

appears to be the punishment in Mooltan for a crime of this magnitude.

Holkar had sanctioned the residence of a news-writer from his Highness the Peshwa, in his Camp.

The camp of Meer Khan, by the last accounts, was near Madoorajpore, within the limits of the Jypore territory.

Thursday, August 8, 1816.

Our Letters from Katmandoo, of the 21st ultimo, state that the Goorkah Surdars with some Elephants and Guards, had proceeded to T'hancote to escort the British Resident to the Capital, where he arrived about ten o'clock on the 20th, having passed through the City to the place appointed for his accommodation. The Rajah had expressed a desire that he should be introduced at Court at an early period, and as Monday the 22nd was understood to be a *lucky* day for the interview, the Honorable Mr. Gardener was to proceed to the Durbar, about 12 O'Clock, on that day, to be presented in form. The party had killed a fine large leopard close to the tents at T'hancote after a furious resistance, in which he wounded several Goorkahs and followers of the Embassy severely.

Thursday, August 22, 1816.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

Sir,—A List of Books was put into my hands the other day: opposite some of their names was written "sold," curiosity led me to read the Catalogue, and remark those which had been so quickly disposed of, and thus to be enabled to form some idea of the public taste with regard to literature. Almost all the best English works were unsold: there appeared to be no demand for the histories of Greece, Rome, "Melmoth's Cicero," or, in fact, for any of a serious or national nature. Under the head "sold," I found on the file "The Sorrows of Werter," Spirit of English Wit, Spirit of Irish Wit, Life of Rochester, Ladies' Museum, Ackerman's Repository, &c., &c. Is it not a disgrace, Mr. Editor, that such trash as I have just mentioned should be sought after with so much avidity in India? I say in India; because the society in this country is very limited, and composed of people of some education, all holding the situation in life of gentlemen. This is not exactly the case in England.

There we have rich butchers, rich men milliners, rich tailors, and rich barbers (always leading characters). Now, the eagerness of a romantic snip to read the "Sorrows of Werter" may be excusable, and by the barber's procuring the Spirit of Wit, and Ackerman's Repository, the poor man would only be "labouring in his vocation," and could not be blamed for studying to deck our faces with smiles whilst he ornamented our heads with curls, shewing a noble example of laudable industry; amusing and adorning us at one and the same time. But surely it is a reproach against our taste that stuff, such as the above, should have been bought up immediately, and other valuable productions neglected. I think that in general one can form a pretty correct judgment of a person's mind by seeing his library, in the same way that you can judge of his character, by observing that of the company with whom he associates. At home I once had a strong proof of the truth of this assertion. Amongst the books of a person of a diseased mind, who wished it to be believed that he knew everything, I found Sermons, Homilies, Volney's Ruins of Empires, Aristotle, Grammars, Dictionaries, Letters upon Education, and Joe Miller! all crowded one upon another. What can be more deplorable than to see a mind thus distorted and corrupted? It is in my opinion a kind of madness, but little removed from that of the "straw-crowned King of Moorfields." The fashion is now to have a collection of books, and one has only to fill his shelves with volumes, use long words (no matter if mis-applied) upon every occasion, and strew his table with papers, to be esteemed by the generality of mankind an eccentric being; which, by the way, with most people, is synonymous with a man of abilities. We have now quacks in literature as well as in physic; but I trust that in the next list of books for sale I may find the public taste a little altered; for the better it must be. You may perhaps recollect that the books found on the table of the unfortunate Cordelia, (the chére amie of Talleyrand) after she had committed the fatal act, were, Rousseau's Eloisa, and the Sorrows of Werter, the former of these was open, and had the following passage underlined:—"By making existence insupportable, God commands us to put an end to it; in putting an end to existence, we therefore only obey the commands of the Divinity." The Sorrows of Werter, I need hardly tell you, has generally been found on the table of every suicide.

I remain, Sir,

Yours most obediently,

AN OBSERVER.

The establishment of the Bazaar in Soho Square, under the patronage of Mr. Trotter, has been followed by others in various parts of London. This mode of disposing of the products of industry must be, therefore, considered beneficial to the community. An attempt had been made to compel the persons vending goods at Bazaars, to take out the Hawker and Pedlars Licence; and some individuals who sell in the Bond-street, or the St. James's Bazaar, had been so frightened as to submit to this imposition. Mr. Trotter, in behalf of the individuals whom he had patronized, resisted the claim, and put the matter in such a train as to elicit the opinions of the Law Officers on the question. All the Law opinions were against the liability. Information having been laid against many of the persons who had places in the Bazaars, they were brought before Mr. Fielding, of the Queen's Square Office. Mr. Gurney appeared as Council for the Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars, and Mr. Pooley, for the defendants. Mr. Gurney addressed the Magistrate and said, "I am employed professionally, not to put down the Bazaars, but to see if they are not subject to take out their Licences, to enable them to deal in the manner they do, to put them on a level with Shop-keepers, who are under the necessity of paying taxes of every description; for I contend that if those persons are allowed to exhibit their articles, and are not subjected to taxes, as Shop-keepers are, it most certainly will be not only to the injury of such Shop-keepers, but finally to their destruction." The case that was selected, and which it was agreed should suffice for all, was that of the son of Mr. Lord, in Cheapside, who lives in the city, keeps a Shop there, and every morning carries the goods from the Shop to sell at the Bazaar. Mr. Fielding said, "In my opinion, it is an insult to offer a person a less sum than he asks for his articles; and what I highly esteem the Bazaars for is, their never taking less for their goods than they first ask the buyer for them." Mr. Fielding further observed that he had refused to receive the opinion of many eminent Lawyers. Mr. Trotter had called upon him; also his young friend, Mr. Harnett, who waited upon him, with the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals; but he had refused to receive or read any opinion that he might not be biassed in his decision. He would now give his opinion of the case before him:—"That persons coming from Cheapside to Westminster were not travelling from town to town, as the town of London included Westminster; they were but one town, though called by two names—for we are not out of London when in Westminister. There are but two

classes of persons subject to the penalty; those going from town to town, exposing goods for sale, and those that go to other men's houses, offering to sell (these require two different Acts of Selling); and as the parties, in my opinion, do neither, my decision is, that they are not liable to be convicted, but exempt from the Hawker's duty, and so are all institutions of a similar description."

On Tuesday, the 20th August, about 11 o'clock, His Highness the the Nawab Delawer Jung Bahader (who resides at Chitpore), accompanied by his eldest son the Nawab Soulut Jung, and his grandson, the late Nawab Moshir Jung's Son, with a grand retinue, proceeded from his house to pay a visit of ceremony and respect to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, at the Government House. When His Highness's Carriage entered the north area of the Government House he was saluted by the guard, and immediately after Mr. Molony, Acting Persian Secretary to Government, and three Aides-de-Camp, descended the grand stair-case, and proceeded to receive the Nawab and his Children, and conveyed them to the presence of the Right Honorable the Governor General, who advanced from his throne and proceeded to meet and embrace each of the visitors, after which ceremony His Lordship invited them to be seated near him. His Lordship expressed himself in terms suitable to the occasion, which appeared to be highly complimentary to respectable visitors. Some time after the Nawab and his Children had taken their seats, His Lordship decorated the Nawab with a rich Turband, Jewels, and a Necklace, ornamented with Diamonds, Pearls, &c., and ordered the intended Khilaut to be laid before His Highness. His Lordship also presented him with a fine male Elephant, Sword, Target, and a superb Nalkee, such as eastern Noblemen ride in. When His Highness the Nawab had received these marks of the Governor General's favor and esteem, he appeared highly gratified; a similar ceremony was observed on conferring a rich Turband, Jewels, and Necklace, ornamented with Diamonds and Pearls, on the Nawab Soulut Jung, who was also presented with a Khilaut. His Highness's grandson received a Pearl Tassel with gold hook to his Turband; after having been honored by these flattering marks of the Governor General's favor, His Highness signified a desire to return with his Children, which being granted. His Lordship gave Ottur and Paun to the Nawab and his Children. On taking leave of the Right Honourable the Governor General,

His Highness was handed to the superb Nalkee by Mr. Molony and several Aides-de-Camp, and immediately returned with his retinue to his House at Chitpore.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1816.

WE understand, from the *Mirror* of yesterday, that a Gentleman who belongs to Bombay has completed a plan for telegraphic communication between that Presidency and Fort William. He proposes, wind and weather permitting, to convey a sentence in six minutes and a half through the northern sircars and across the centre of the Peninsula in lat. 16° or 17° north. The greater part of the route is highly favorable for the transmission of signals; but in the Province of Bengal the expence and difficulty will be much greater than through other tracts. He has computed that 70 or 80 stations will suffice for the chain, and the whole expence is, for such an undertaking, very moderate. The machinery is simple, being an enormous black triangle moved on a pivot, and the secret is wholly in the cypher to be used. Major Young is now superintending some experiments, made to prove the value of the invention, to which we cordially wish the most complete success.

UMR SINGH THAPPA, the Goorkah Chief, whose name is so intimately connected with the Nepaul War, died on the 29th of July, aged 68, at Neel Kaunt'h, a place of reputed sanctity, five days' journey to the northward of Katmandoo. Two of his widows devoted their lives on the occasion; one having actually sacrificed herself on the spot, and the other being about to be burnt at a temple named Rusputnat'h in the valley of Katmandoo. The intriguing and restless disposition of this Chief is well known, and it is fortunate for the tranquillity of the Nepaul Dominions that death has prevented him from furthering those designs, upon which, it is supposed, he was engaged immediately before his decease. The Regent of Nepaul has now lost the most formidable opposer of his measures.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1816.

IT will be observed with pleasure in the Report of the Budget, published in this day's paper, that the abolition of the Income Tax has not been attended by the proposal of a single new tax of any kind, to supply the place of the six millions lost to the Treasury on that account.

The Progress of Science has of late years been rapid and successful, and a variety of schemes of public utility have been accomplished, which earlier times would have pronounced impossible. Had it been said fifty years ago that under the streets of London metallic tubes would, in process of time, be passed to convey inflammable air, in the same manner as water is supplied to every house from the new river, or the water-works at London Bridge, and that from the large conductors, smaller ducts should be branched off to supply light to every lamp on the outside and even inside of houses, the assertion would have been regarded as that of a visionary or a madman. Yet this important object has been attained; and at this moment almost all the shops in the Strand, Fleet Street, Cheapside, and several other Streets, are entirely lighted with gas! The smaller tubes, about three inches diameter, rise from the large ones under ground, run up the sides of the wall, and terminate in the lamp, being furnished with a valve or cock. The lamp-lighter has only to turn the cock to allow the gas to rush out, when he ignites it, and it burns with a steady and brilliant flame. When the light is no longer required, it is extinguished by turning back the cock. There are already three reservoirs, constructed for the preparation of the gas, in different parts of London. The Gas Light Company had obtained a Charter for 21 years from Parliament, but they are now applying for a perpetual Charter and a Grant of £200,000. The House of Commons has appointed a Committee of its Members to examine witnesses and report upon the application. The Engineer to the Company, in his evidence, stated that every mile of the main conductors costs about £2,000. Last May 5,000 private lights, and 700 parish lamps were supplied with gas. The average consumption of coal for this purpose is said to be about 28 Chaldrons a day. As the general adoption of gas lights throughout the Metropolis will materially injure the trade in oil, it is not surprising that oil-men and tallow-chandlers are the chief opposers of the Company's project. One objection has been started of national consequence. It is that by destroying in a certain degree the whale-fishery, our nursery of seamen will be ruined. But this argument appears to be more imposing than solid. The north trade with the collieries is at present, we believe, infinitely more extensive than the whale-fishery, and also furnishes the best sailors. If the Charter is granted to the Gas Light Company, the annual consumption of coal in the reservoirs will be, according to estimate, 30,000 Chaldrons, which will greatly augment the coal-trade and

require a greater number of hands in the pits and the navigation. But the immense saving in expense that would result from the plan in contemplation is by far the most important and substantial consideration. Some interesting information on the subject will be found in our extracts of to-day.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1816.

SHAH SHOOJA, the Ex-King of Caubul, has at length succeeded in effectually eluding the vigilance of RUNJEET SINGH, who, having usurped his throne, has continually sought to get him into his power. This unfortunate Prince appears to have crossed the Sutledge in a remote part of the hills, and arrived at one of our outposts, in the early part of last month, whence he proceeded to Loodeana, where his queen and family have for some time resided, under the protection of the British Government. We understand that as he came, and remains, *incognito*, he has received no public honors, but the warmest hospitality and kindness have been respectfully tendered to him to soothe his misfortunes. We have no accounts of the amount, or character of his followers, but we conclude they are very few.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1816.

THE institution of the Literary Society of Bombay seems to have given a stimulus of Oriental enquiry in that part of India which promises to be attended with the happiest effects on literature and science. The learned translations of Dr. Taylor have already made us acquainted with much of the Philosophy and Mathematics of the Hindoos, and the publication of the *Dusatir* is calculated to illustrate a subject hitherto enveloped in the greatest obscurity—the ancient history of Persia. Another labourer has made his appearance in the same field, and the translation of the ARDAI VIRAF NAMEH by Mr. POPE, affords a valuable Supplement to the great work of DU PERRON, and a curious account of the belief which the PARSEES entertain respecting a future state.

The authenticity of the ancient books which the Parsees yet preserve, is now, we believe, no longer questioned. The occurrence of Sanscrit words in the language of the Zend Avesta is an argument in favor of its antiquity, and the existence of a few Arabic vocables may be regarded as a corruption which time and the revolution of Persian History have intro-

duced. The arrogance of Du Perron deserved the castigation which it received, but we may still acknowledge him as the first and most indefatigable explorer in this interesting track. The Translations he has given to the public, comprise the great body of formula and ceremonial which the Parsees observe, and are interspersed with much of their peculiar fable and belief. The doctrine of the resurrection is also inculcated, but it was reserved for Mr. Pope to give us some specific account of their notion regarding the rewards and punishments which they conceive to be distributed after death. The occasion and description of Ardai Viraf's revelations on these subjects are thus given in the work before us, and the mode in which they were attained, is no bad specimen, we conceive, of Theological Machiavelism.

Ardeshir Babegan (*a*) having settled the Persian monarchy by the conquering of the provinces, and the putting to death of ninety kings, who refused to acknowledge his authority; and being also desirous to establish the national religion in its wonted purity, collected together all the priests, doctors, &c., of the Magian religion, to the amount of forty thousand, and addressed them as follows :—

"The revolution caused by the invasion of Alexander having destroyed the evidences of our holy religion, it is my wish that proper persons be selected from out of your number to collate and collect the laws left us by your Prophet Zeratush, (*b*) that we may follow these laws, and get rid of the heresies that have been from time to time introduced, and of the schisms that exist amongst us; for this purpose let a selection be made out of your number, that this desirable object may be in the end obtained." According to the king's order four thousand were selected out of the forty thousand, which being reported to him, he ordered another selection to be made, and out of the four thousand four hundred were chosen, men of the most approved abilities, all of them being conversant with the mysteries of the Zend Avesta.

The king being farther intent on having the most able and clever men appointed to this business, ordered another selection to be made, and out of the four hundred forty only were selected. A still farther selection being made, seven only remained out of the forty, who were men

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(*a*). Ardeshir Babegan was the fifth descendant from Darab II, and commenced his reign about the year 202 of the Christian era.

(*b*). Zetatush, the Zoroaster of the Greeks: this also sometimes written Zerdusht.

of the most holy lives, without blemish, and who had never wilfully committed the least crime or sin against God or man. These seven were taken before the king, who explained to them his wishes with respect to the laws, and the restoring the true religion of Zeratush to its ancient purity; but having himself also many doubts, he expressed a hope that these holy men would be able to convince not only himself, but the population of his empire, of the truth and sanctity of the Magian faith by some miracle. The seven holy men assented, and having pitched on one of their number, the six addressed the king as follows:—"Ardai Viraf, oh king! is ready to convince you of the truth of our holy religion by a miracle, and we beg leave to recommend him to your Majesty as the most holy man in your vast empire; he has been devoted to the study of divine things since the age of seven years, and is infinitely our superior in every thing; we shall assist him to the best of our power in this grand undertaking; and for the better understanding of this, the soul (*c*) of Ardai Viraf will take its flight to the presence of God, and will return with proofs that will convince the nation of the truth and sanctity of the Magian religion." Ardai Viraf assented unto this, and explained his belief in the goodness of God, who would permit this miracle to be performed, to retrieve so many people from the sin of heresy and schism.

The king being well pleased at this determination, accompained these holy men and the forty thousand priests, with his whole court, to the Temple of Fire, and joined with them devoutly in prayer; and Ardai Viraf having performed the usual ablutions, and attired himself in garments of the purest white; also put on the Punam, (*d*) and perfumed himself according to the rites of the Magian religion, again presented himself, in an attitude of prayer and humility, before the sacred fire.

At this moment the sisters of Ardai Viraf, seven in number, arrived at the temple in tears, and represented to the king that Ardai Viraf was their only brother, whom they all looked up to for protection and support; that they had heard of his intention of leaving them, in order to perform a miracle; that such presumption might or might not be accept-

(*c*). Most of the ancients, particularly the Persians and Arabians, believe in the possibility of such migrations, and their descendants still continue an implicit faith in such traditions.

(*d*). Punam, a piece of white cloth, tied round the head at the time of prayer; it covers the mouth and nose, and prevents any of the saliva from falling on their clothes, which would render them unclean. This is in constant use to this day.

able to God, and if their brother did not return, they should be left in the world without any protector, as their parents were both dead.

The king and the dustoors (*e*) assured them that they had nothing to fear; that their brother was under the special protection of heaven, and that in seven days he would be restored to them; and having re-assured them of this, they were dismissed from the assembly.

After this the king, with his suite, and the forty thousand priests, formed a circle round the temple (which was given up entirely to Ardai Viraf and his six associates), for the better preventing of any kind of disturbance or molestation being given to these holy men.

Ardai Viraf having finished his prayers, reposed himself on a couch prepared for him, and his associates brought him some consecrated wine in a golden cup, and besought him to drink one portion out of three in faith and truth; and the second portion, with the same fear and respect for truth; and the third portion, with the promise of performing only good actions. After having drank the wine, he composed himself to rest, and continued in this state of repose and abstraction for seven days and seven nights, during which time his six associates continued watching and in prayer, as well as the forty thousand of the priesthood, who, with the king and his court, had formed a circle on the outside of the temple, to prevent any person approaching to disturb the holy persons on the inside.

At the expiration of the seven days and nights Ardai Viraf gave some signs of animation, and after sometime sat up on the couch, to the great joy of his six associates, who saluted him with great pleasure; and the king having been made acquainted with the circumstance, came also to make his congratulations, and desired that he would lose no time in informing them of what he had seen, that they might also understand. Ardai Viraf replied—"I am quite exhausted, oh king! with long fasting, but after that I have refreshed myself with food, and returned thanks to God for his goodness, I will relate to you what I have seen and heard." Refreshments having been brought, of which he partook, he ordered that a writer should be brought, who might write down what he should relate both of heaven and of hell, that all people might know the rewards for the good, and the punishments that attended the wicked doer.

(*e*). Dustoor, the higher order of the Priesthood.

The communications made in this manner by Ardai Viraf, of course, cannot be here extracted, but they contain many ingenious and beautiful ideas and some moral passages of striking merit. The folllowing reflections are in the tone of a higher morality than we could have supposed the ancient faith of the Guebres was accustomed to.

"Let the world, oh, Ardai Viraf! be taught not to set their hearts on the pleasures and vanities of life, as nothing can be carried away with them. You have already seen the rewards given to the good and deserving; how they have been repaid for all their trouble; the poor and the rich, the king and the peasant, here receive honours and distinctions, acccording to their good works. The herdsman and shepherd, you have seen their condition.

"In youth, and in the prime of manhood, when blessed with health and vigour, you suppose that your strength will never fail; that your riches, your lands, your houses, and your honours, will remain for ever; that your gardens will be always green, and your vineyards fruitful; but, oh, Ardai Viraf! teach them not to think so; teach them the danger of such a way of thinking—all, all, will pass away as a dream.

"The flowers fade, and give lessons unto man that he is unwilling to profit by. Yea, the world itself will pass away, and nothing will remain but God!"

The following allegory is well imagined:—

"Serosh izad and Ardebehest um Shasfund now desired me to prepare myself to see the punishments that were inflicted on the wicked, and taking hold of my arm, impelled me downwards, and we presently came to a river of fœtid water, that emitted the most pestilential vapours, (my conductors told me that it was of the depth of nine lances *(f)*, and on it floated a vast number of souls, in all the agony of drowning, many of them sinking, and all of them in the greatest agitation, calling on God, and complaining of their lot; but all was lost in the winds, nobody heard them or paid attention to their complaints; no person came to their assistance, all their cries were unavailing. All kinds of noxious reptiles, with which the river abounded, gave them not a moment's respite, and they were carried down the stream, notwithstanding their cries and lamentations. I felt astonished and humbled

(f). Nine lances. A lance is supposed to be about seven feet long. This is a common mode of expressing length or depth, with many of the Eastern nations.

by this sight, and pity for their sufferings entered into my heart, and I inquired of my conductors who they were that had merited so severe a punishment, and what was the name of the river; to which Serosh izad replied—'The river that you see before you is composed of the tears (*g*) of mankind; tears shed (against the express command of the Almighty) for the departed; therefore, when you return again to the earth, inculcate this to mankind—that to grieve immoderately for the departed is, in the sight of God, a most heinous sin; and the river is constantly increased by this folly, every tear making the poor wretches who float on it more distant from ease and relief.

"To pray for the souls of the deceased is a duty we owe them, and is pleasing to God, but to cry and mourn is sinful in His sight. Hope is not denied to the children of men, and faith in the justice of the Almighty ought to banish regret."

At any rate the work is important, as a picture of the notions of a numerous and interesting race, and the translator is entitled to their thanks as well as to those of his countrymen.

Letters from the westward mention that a large force of Pindarries had broken up from their encampment in the neighbourhood of Bilsah in the District of Malwa, and had proceeded in an easterly direction, but we believe there are no distinct accounts of their movements. Their usual period of irruption and depredations is now near at hand. At the close of the rains they frequently pass the Nerbudda in boats, and plunder the adjacent country, and on their return the river is, we understand, generally fordable, which facilitates their escape from pursuit. The papers of the week have stated that His Highness the Nizam has, with the sanction of the British Government, resolved on levying a body of 5,000 horse, which will be immediately organized at Dowlatabad, divided into corps of 1,000 men each, and commanded by British officers. The

(*g*). A similar superstition formerly existed in the Highlands of Scotland; and is related by Mrs. Grant, in her excellent "Letters from the Highlands," in the following words: speaking of a sister who was inconsolable for the death of a beloved brother, she says, at length in a waking dream, or very distinct vision, her brother appeared to her in his shroud, and seemed wet and shivering, "why, selfish creature," said he, "why am I disturbed with the impious extravagance of thy sorrow. I have a long journey to make through dark and dreary ways, before I arrive at the peaceful abode, where souls attain their rest. Till thou art humble and penitent, for this rebellion against the decrees of Providence, every tear thou sheddest falls on this dark shroud without drying; and every night thy tears still more chill and encumber me. Repent, and give thanks for my deliverance from so many sorrows."

levy in question, we believe, is not of recent adoption, but is rather a new organization of the old force, embodied for the purpose of co-operating with the regular troops in the defence of the neighbouring provinces. We have not heard from any authority that an additional Military force has been raised, or is in contemplation, to repel the incursions of the Pindarries.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1816.

Letters from Katmandoo state that a great number of Chiefs and persons of distinction had retired to a village, a short distance from the Capital, for the purpose of being vaccinated by the Surgeon of the Residency. The disease had at length been communicated with the most complete success. It was believed that the Rajah, who has not yet had the small-pox, would also consent to be vaccinated; the inhabitants of Katmandoo are highly pleased with the introduction of this mild preventative of disease, which at different periods has been peculiarly destructive to the population of Nepaul.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1816.

About the end of last month a body of four thousand Pindarries crossed the Nerbudda near Hindia, evidently with the intention of pushing Southward into the Province of Berar. The Poonah Subsidiary Force had previously marched to the northward, and occupied positions at Seouny and Carawarra in the line of the Nerbudda. When the Pindaree Chief came up with his troops, and obtained information of the military barrier that would be opposed to his retreat should he be able to penetrate into the neighbouring country, he called a council of his Surdars, and immediately determined to return. Accordingly, the predatory force re-crossed the Nerbudda without having committed any considerable outrage. On the 31st ultimo, Colonel Doveton, with the troops under his command, moved from Elichpore, and, for the purpose of completing the line of defence, took up a position near Dewulpore, about 60 miles Southwest from the former post, 52 from Mulkapore, and 20 from Dhulgaut, on the high road from Hindia by Jilpee Amnair. The Peshwa had sent 5,000 men to co-operate with the British. It is to be hoped that these precautions will effectually secure the provinces to the

south of the Nerbudda from the desolating incursions of the Pindarries.

The following advertisement appeared in a late English paper. The scheme of converting milk into pills, is not the least curious part of the nostrum!

The astonishing effect of the MILK OF ELEPHANTS has seriously attracted the attention of the medical world; by which mercury, that *deleterious poison*, which has swept millions of unhappy wretches to their graves, is totally superseded and *abolished for ever*. Mr. Campbell, of the Royal College of Surgeons, No. 29, Marlborough-street, London, is appointed to conduct this medicine. The poor are cured of the most dangerous diseases for 5*s*. The medicine is sold at 11*s*. the bottle, or in pills at 2*s*. 9*d*., with directions, whereby any person may *cure himself* most effectually, in cases of debility, &c., &c. To be had if ordered, from all medicine sellers throughout the Kingdom!

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1816.

WE have already noticed the pertinacity with which the Rajah of Nepaul resisted the safeguard of vaccination. He has since, unfortunately, fallen a victim to the small-pox. His natural brother is also dead of the same disease. Seven females were burnt alive with the corpse of the former, and two with that of the latter. The Resident was invited to be present at the ceremony. The eldest son of the Rajah was to be placed on the musnud on the 8th instant, and it was expected without any disturbance. On the former occasion much blood was spilt in a violent struggle amongst the Chiefs in public durbar. No Regency had been appointed, but it is supposed that Beem Sain will continue in the post of Prime Minister. The following letter gives a particular account of the human sacrifice that was made on the Rajah's death:—

"*Valley of Nepaul*, 20*th November*, 1816."

"I have just returned from witnessing a sight that has made such an impression as will not readily be effaced from my memory; and, in the hopes that it may be acceptable, I take up my pen to endeavor to paint to you the picture. My mind is in a right frame for it, but Oh Yorick!

that I had thy imagination to trace the fact, with the imagery it requires, to convey an adequate idea of the scene to those who did not behold it.

"You will have heard, ere this, of the havoc the small-pox has been making, for these three months past, among the inhabitants of this delightful and interesting valley. When it first appeared, apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Rajah and his family, and measures were adopted, which for a time kept them, and the inhabitants of the city of Kathmandoo, free from the infection; but it was only for a time. It soon reached from the peasant to the Prince, and, notwithstanding vaccination had been successfully administered to some of the principal families of the Court, either superstition or a dislike to innovation had prevented a part of the Rajah's family from receiving the benefits of it, though frequently tendered in a pressing manner.

"On the 2nd, an infant son of the Prince's died, from the effect of the raging distemper; and this morning information was brought to the Resident that the Rajah, who had for some days been labouring under it, was carried down to the holy Temple of Pusputnauth, which is looked upon by all Hindoos as one of the Portals of Heaven, that in breathing his last, his soul might be admitted, in its passage from its earthly frame, to the happier Regions which this temple is believed to be the entrance of. Such is seldom, or ever done, until the person is supposed to be drawing to his end; and as this was the case, in the present instance, the Prince was early in the morning, accompanied by the Chief Officers of his Govenment, his relations, and domestics, who, as is customary on such occasions, walked with his palankeen bare-headed, and bare-footed to the Temple. A little after, he ceased to be a Prince; and the event was communicated to the Resident, who, as a mark of condolence, and in compliment to the Court, proceeded with his suite in mourning, and on foot, to the spot, where much more awful scenes than had yet occurred were in a state of forwardness—I mean the preparations for the human sacrifices, that the death of a Hindoo Prince, in these mountainous Regions, invariably demands. On reaching the Temple, we were received by the venerable Raj Gooroo, or high Priest, whose hoary locks bespoke his lengthened years. He was in tears, and mentioned that one of the Ranees, one of the Concubines of the Rajah, with five of their female attendants, were to burn with the remains of their master; and, after lamenting on the passing events, pointed out to us

a spot, at little distance, from whence we could better witness the scene; and retired to continue the obsequies of his departed Prince.

"The funeral pile was erected in the bed of the Bunymuttee river, which in its course through the valley is very shallow, and here so narrow that its sacred waters wash the foundation of the Temple of Pusputnauth on the one side, and moisten the trees of its gloomy grove that over hangs it from the other; and as we were beholding the funeral rites in a most anxious state of suspense, the sonorous sounds of the Singha, while they tended, by taking off the attention of the devoted females from the surrounding crowd, to fit them for their approaching end, added solemnity to such scenery. Our situation did not admit of distinctly observing what might be called the niceties of the awful ceremony, but we were near enough to distinguish the innocent victim of superstition, who was about sixteen years old, and said to be of an interesting figure, take off her ornaments, throw loosely over her loins and breasts a cloth; as she ascended the pile with her companions she distributed to the Brahmins, her relations and attendants that stood around, a couple of elephants, some buffaloes, bullocks, calves, horses, jewels and frankincense, with the cloths and ornaments she had just thrown off—meant, I believe, as marks of her regard, or as proofs that she parted from this world in peace with all: and saying, as we were afterwards told, something to those who were supposed to be most endeared to her (for whatever a Suttee utters is looked on as prophetic), she placed the head of her departed husband on her lap, when heaps of sandal wood, smeared with oil and ghee were piled around her, and her companions, on which a great number of torches, descending the steps of the Temple, communicated their flames to the combustible pile, at the same time, that the hallowed groves and temples re-echoed the shouts and groanings the multitude set up; and, in a moment, the souls of the devoted girls fled, in shrieks to Heaven!!! To Heaven, I say; for surely, an all-just, and all-directing God, granted the boon their acts were directed to obtain, however erroneous in the opinion of a Christian, the mode of seeking it may appear!!"

The Pindarees have succeeded in turning the position of a detachment from Colonel Walker's division, and on the 21st ultimo, a body of these marauders appeared in the neighbourhood of the Poonah Subsidiary Force, and having passed to the southward, spread themselves over the

country, to within twenty-five miles of Poona. Colonel Smith had made dispositions for intercepting them on their return. The aggregate number is not stated, but they are said to consist of small parties of 100, or 200 each. Some of the Peshwa's horses had been carried off, and great outrages committed near Ahmednagur.

Since writing the above, the following letter respecting the first incursion of the Pindarrees, has been laid before us, from the Camp about 26 miles south-west of Husseinabad, on the Nerbudda, and dated the 22nd ultimo:—

"We arrived at the Nerbudda on the 19th October, to watch the motions of the Pindarrees. On the 22nd of the same month we divided our force—one brigade of infantry with 4 guns was sent to the eastward, and one brigade with the 5th Regiment of Cavalry remained in this vicinity. We had the good fortune to surprize a small body of the Pindarrees on the night of the 5th instant. As they would not fight, we only managed to kill and wound about 18 of them; the others continued to escape, though many were wounded. This was principally owing to the feeble light which the moon gave, as she had just risen, when we fell in with the villains. They have since passed our posts to the eastward in great numbers. They fell in with a Naik's guard of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, and ordered them to give up their arms,—this the Naik refused to do, and bravely resisted until all his ammunition was expended, when they cut up the whole of his gallant little party, with the exception of one man, whom they reserved for more refined cruelty. He was taken before their Chiefs, and speared in various places, after which they notched his ears, cut off his nose and upper lip, and sent him into Camp, with their sullam to the English, who, they said, would soon be treated in a similar manner. In the skirmish of the 5th, we saved two Pindarrees : they are now prisoners in our rear guard, well fed and supplied with every necessary comfort. This shows you the difference between civilized and barbarous troops. I fear our sepoys will spare no more of them, even though they should have a good opportunity, as it is their determination to repay them for the cruel treatment the unfortunate Naik party experienced from their Chiefs."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1817.

THE report of the failure of Lord Amhert's mission to Pekin may now be considered unquestionable. Yet, from the circumstance of the Embassy being allowed to return to Canton by land, it may be conjectured that the Emperor had not been roused to great indignation by the propositions, whatever they may have been, of the British Ambassador. Some accounts, however, state that his Lordship, owing to certain points of Chinese etiquette, had not been honored with even an audience. Others, that he had been received, but with a rigid determination to resist the objects of his mission. All agree that his Lordship was expected at Canton on the 20th of November. One letter of the 14th of that month observes :—

"The *General Hewett*, which was detained some time ago by the Chinese, is now allowed to load Tea, free of all duties, but must leave room for part of the presents, which, report says, are to be returned.

"The *Cornwall* sailed two days ago for England."

This communication is two days later than the one from which we derived the intelligence published in our *Extraordinary Gazette* of last Thursday.

The commercial advices by the *General Palmer* are of a discouraging nature. Opium was scarcely saleable at the nominal price of 1 245 dollars a chest, and so scrupulously guarded that transhipment was almost impossible. The *Palmer* was bringing her Opium back, but luckily fell in with the *Emma* outside, and transferred the whole on board that vessel. To improve this state of things, the Portuguese had prohibited, by a fresh and severe proclamation, the importation of Opium by foreigners, including English, of course, into Macao, hoping, no doubt, to reduce the price here at the December sale. But, notwithstanding this gloomy aspect of commercial affairs, the Company's sale, on Friday last, gave an unexpected average of 1833 Rupees, for Patna Opium, and for Benares 1822 Rupees per chest. The price is now on the increase, and in a few days will probably reach 1900 Rupees. It was said that the Portuguese, in issuing the above mentioned prohibition, hoped to monopolize the Opium trade, and introduce the drug manufactured by their countrymen in the Malwa Districts, to the prejudice of Berar and Benares. Considering the immense quantities still unsold in China, it is singular that the price should continue so

high as at present and we are led to suppose some new speculation has been attempted by the Portuguese merchants of Macao. The natives appear to be eager now to buy up the whole, sold at the last sale, at a considerable advance.

The price of Cotton is stationary. Good Jalone is quoted at 12-5, and Cutchoora at 12. Beetul and Rattans, not much in demand, and Pepper at 14 dollars.

On Tuesday morning, accounts were received in town from Ganjam that a large body of Pindarrees had succeeded in eluding the vigilence of the Poonah Subsidiary force, and had actually penetrated through the Nagpore territory, as far as Cuttack. The villages of Ichapore and Burhanpore, in the District of Ganjam, had been reduced to ashes by them, and fugitives from those places were crowding to the northward in the greatest consternation. All the inhabitants of Ganjam had fled. The writer of the letter before us was about four kos from that place, and proceeding to Manickpatam, where troops were expected for the protection of the town and neighbourhood. It is suspected that the object of the irruption is to plunder the Temple of Jaggernath, supposing it to be well stored with diamonds of great value. A Battalion of Sepoys, under Major Hamilton, had been dispatched to defend the Temple, and if the Brahmins will permit them to enter the sacred place, there may, perhaps, be no difficulty in repelling the invaders. There are various rumours of the barbarities that have been exercised by the Pindarrees, in their progress from the bank of the Nerbudda; and one of our detachments is said to have fallen in with the enemy, but we have not yet heard any thing authentic respecting the skirmish that is said to have ensued, and its consequences. The Pindarree force is said to be about 8,000 strong.

Lady Hester Stanhope, niece and companion to the late Right Honorable William Pitt, (according to the French papers,) is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs in Egypt. After Mr. Pitt's death, she visited Malta and Constantinople, travelled through Palestine, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, lately tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette,—spent several years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hieropolis, and, though accustoming herself to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, became a strong

and vigorous Amazon, and Chief of the Arabs, by whom she is looked up to as a superior being. She declares that she will never forsake that land of the Sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great Britain.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1817.

THE last accounts from the Coast left the body of Pindarees, mentioned last week, stationary on the frontier of Ganjam and Cuttack, it is said, waiting for reinforcements from the Nurbudda. The audacity of this enterprize is very surprizing, yet more than equalled by that of the preceding year, when, in defiance of the regular troops stationed in different parts of the Deccan, they effected a descent on the remote District of Guntoor, and, with still more astonishing dexterity, succeeded in making good their retreat of several hundred miles, after pillaging and destroying every thing that fell in their way, which they were unable to carry off. In the present instance, passing our troops posted at Seouny, of which there was a rumour some weeks ago, they must have experienced great difficulty in traversing the numerous intersections of mountain and forest which lie between the Nurbudda and sea-coast, thus performing a march, were it in a direct line, of nearly four hundred miles. The wild and savage nature of the country, however, presented no obstacles to this force, guided as it is by an unconquerable spirit of plunder and devastation. The desperate and undaunted resolution which the enterprize displays, and the celerity of their movements, testifies how difficult it must be to encounter and destroy them. It is said that, on the night of the 18th of December, they attacked and burnt the town of Kimidy, situated about sixty miles south-west of Ganjam. Two days afterwards their camp was to Cossiboogam, 12 or 15 miles nearer. Yet letters of the 20th from a place near Manickpatam, speak indeed of the expectation entertained by both Natives and Europeans of a visit from them, but state that they could not be then at a less distance than 250 miles. The same letters mention the fearless rapacity of these plunderers in recently cutting off the baggage and supplies from the rear of the force under Colonel Doveton, who, according to the information he had received, was moving with rapidity to overtake them, supposing them in advance. The marches and countermarches of the Pindarees are reported to be made with astonishing fleetness and success. Their present appearance

at Ganjam is a proof of the truth of this observation. At Manickpatam, on the 20th, they were supposed to be distant about 250 miles, and on the 26th, news reached Jaggernath that they had reduced Ganjam to ashes, and were expected to proceed to Pooree.

Troops are, we understand, assembling from every quarter, and every sort of precaution has been made for the protection of the country. The treasure and records of Juggernauth have been placed in charge of Captain Armstrong, commanding at that place; and should Cuttack be menaced, the treasure at that station can be in a moment conveyed into the Fort. Every dawk is now expected to bring accounts of their retreat or destruction.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1817.

A SUTTEE is stated to have taken place near Comillah, the Sudder Station of the Tipperah District. The person devoted on this occasion was a relation of the Rajah. On the evening of the 27th ultimo the deceased husband and his widow were conveyed to the place of sacrifice on a cot, both decorated in a superb manner. The deluded woman herself superintended the preparations, and directed a larger quantity of fuel to be brought to the funeral pile, which she imagined not sufficiently large to burn all night. After performing various prescribed ceremonies, she ascended the pile with the greatest composure; the dead body being laid by her side, she clasped it in her arms. The fire was immediately lighted, when a loud shout from the surrounding multitude, and the noise of drums and other instruments, prevented the groans of the dying woman from being heard.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1817.

PARTIES of Pindarees, as we before observed, are still spread over the Deccan, studiously avoiding all our Military positions, and pillaging the miserable inhabitants with remorseless fury. It is only a few weeks since they were reported to be in the very neighbourhood of Poonah, and we are now happy to find that signal vengeance has at length overtaken one of these parties, which has been ravaging the country to the southward of that place. Early on the 25th of December, they made their appearance at Sogaum. The 4th Regiment of the

Madras Light Cavalry was posted at Peepulwaree, and the Commanding Officer, Major Lushington, received intimation of this irruption about 10 o'Clock in the night. The Corps was in motion at 1 o'Clock in the morning with two galloper guns, which, unfortunately, from the darkness of the night and badness of the roads, were so injured—the axle tree of one, and the wheel of another, being broken—that it was necessary to leave them behind under charge of a few troopers to convey them to a place of safety. After a march of 6 hours, the Regiment reached Sogaum, 22 miles distant, where they were informed that a body of Pindarees, between two and three thousand strong, had attacked that place on the morning of the 25th, and had been, by a vigorous resistance, compelled to retire. About noon they took the road to Kame, and proceeded in an easterly direction. Major Lushington having made the requisite arrangements with admirable promptitude, directing the sick, recruits, led horses, heavy baggage, and followers to remain at Sogaum, under the protection of the gun troop and rear guard; he, in half an hour after his arrival, set off to Kame, distant 20 miles, with 350 rank and file, and arrived there at noon, where the ruinous track of the robbers and murderers was plainly discovered. They had halted during the night close to Kame, and marched again at daylight. In their progress they had plundered and burnt all the villages, and other traces of their barbarity were visible on every side. The troops under Major Lushington having already marched about 43 miles, it was deemed expedient to halt three quarters of an hour to refresh and water the men and horses, and then proceed in the same direction the Pindarees were understood to have taken, and who were supposed to be at no great distance. At Peepree, 7 miles from Kame, the Major was informed that they were halting at a place called Cosrah, about three miles off, and were at that moment taking their meal. The troops pushed forward with alacrity, and on ascending a hilly ridge which overlooked the plain in advance, had a full view of the enemy, of whom they were within the distance of a quarter of a mile. The surprize and consternation of the robbers, interrupted in the midst of their repast, may be easily imagined, and the extraordinary celerity of their motions was again exemplified in a remarkable degree. In two minutes they were mounted and flying in various directions.

But it was impossible to escape. The Light Cavalry thundered upon them, and the ground being favorable to pursuit, which was

continued for 10 miles with great ardor, the loss of the Pindarees has been estimated at about 800, killed and wounded; besides a great number, by the loss of their horses, have been deprived of the means of doing further mischief. Battiah, the Chief of the party, succeeded in effecting his escape with about 200 of the best mounted, and hurried off in a southerly direction. It is supposed that he would not be able to re-assemble more than 400 or 500 of his followers. The extraordinary efforts made by the troops in this fortunate attack may be conceived by the extent of ground they had passed over from one o'Clock in the morning till 6 in the evening of the 26th. The distance, including the march and pursuit, is estimated at 70 miles! The only casualty that unhappily occurred was the death of Captain Darke, one of the most brave and gallant officers in the Madras Army; he was killed at the commencement of the pursuit by a thrust from a spear. The Pindaree had beat off a Sepoy, and Captain Darke dashed forward at him with his pistol in his hand, which, unfortunately, missed fire. The spear went through his heart, and he never spoke after receiving the fatal wound. His fall was, however, revenged. The wretch who inflicted the blow instantly received five balls in his head and body. Captain Darke was distinguished for his services in the battle of Assaye, where he received a wound by a cannon ball which almost deprived him of the use of one of his legs. That such a soldier should have been the only loss on our side on this triumphant occasion is greatly to be lamented and deplored.

On the 27th, the Light Cavalry returned from Cosrah to Kame, where Major Lushington found it necessary to halt for a day or two, to enable the men and baggage left at Sogaum to rejoin him, but more especially to give a little rest to the Regiment. Several horses had died of fatigue. The Major intended proceeding towards Ahmudnagur, on his route to join Colonel Doveton.

From the desperate and sanguinary lives led by the Pindarees, it must be concluded that they are not destitute of courage, yet as their object is plunder and not fighting, they are not easily compelled to a regular defence. Their hostility is seldom exerted, but to cover or make good their retreat. Their spears are formidable weapons, 16 feet long, upon which they chiefly depend. But the principal reason why they wish to avoid an engagement, is the preservation of their horses. Distant as they often are several hundred miles from their native

mountains, their means of escape and return naturally become objects of the most anxious care. This anxiety prevails to such a degree that their wary conduct has been, on several occasions, attributed to cowardice alone. Last year, while they were carrying on their depredations in Guntoor, a small number of Europeans and their servants, with a few sepoys, who had taken up a position in a building surrounded by a wall, were able to keep at bay about 3,000 of them, and make an occasional sortie in the night time. This little band might have been destroyed in a moment, but the Pindarees considered themselves better engaged in pillaging the town and neighbourhood, and in preserving their horses from danger. Another strong illustration of this fact occurred at Guntoor. The residence of an opulent Zemindar was beset by them. He had about fifty armed peons in his pay, who were stationed to protect his property, but, on a sudden attack by the Pindarees, they fled to the interior of the palace, leaving the outer gates open. Numerous as the assailants were, they would not run the hazard of losing their horses by leaving them to rush into the apartments of the house, although the whole wealth of the Zemindar was in their reach, and might have been easily carried off. They usually sleep with the bridles tied up round their wrists, and the horses are generally the first to give notice of alarm.

The Report of a body of Pindarees having entered the Pergunnahs between Cuttack and Midnapore, proves to be entirely groundless. Another rumour prevailed that the party which had fled before the small force under Lieutenant Borthwick, had made for the Burmool Pass, returning by Sumbhulpore and Sohnpore, with a view of penetrating into Cuttack, but letters of a later date represent every thing quiet again in that quarter and not a Pindaree to be seen.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1817.

EAST INDIA PRICE CURRENT.

London; September 2nd, 1816.

Standard Gold,	...	per oz.	£3	19	0					
Spanish Dollars,	...	do.	0	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$					
Cotton Wool, Surat	...	per ℔	0	1	$3\frac{7}{8}$	to	£0	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
,, Bengal	...	do.	0	1	1		0	1	$2\frac{1}{8}$
,, Bourbon	...	do.	0	2	2		0	2	8

Coffee, Mocha ...	per cwt.	£4	13	0	to	£5	5	0
„ Bourbon ...	do.	3	5	0		3	10	0
„ Java ...	do.	2	18	0		3	9	0
Cowries ...	do.	3	10	0		3	15	0
Cinnamon, 1st quality ...	per lb.	0	10	9				
„ 2nd do. ...	do.	0	10	0				
„ 3rd do. ...								
Cloves, 1st do. ...	do.	0	3	7				
„ 2nd do. ...	do.	0	3	0				
Mace ...	do.	0	10	0				
Nutmegs ...	do.	0	4	1		0	6	1
Pepper, black ...	do.	0	7	3		0	7	6
„ light ...	do.							
„ white ...	do.	0	1	2½				
Rice, good ...	per cwt.	1	0	0		1	2	0
„ ordinary ...	do.	0	14	0		0	16	0
Saltpetre ...	do.	2	8	6		2	9	0
Sugar, fine white ...	do.	2	15	0		3	2	0
„ middling white ...	do.	2	0	0		2	10	0
„ low ...	do.	1	13	0		2	1	6
„ brown ...	do.	1	12	0		1	15	0
„ Batavia and Java...	do.	1	14	0		2	10	0
„ Manilla ...	do.	1	18	0		2	6	0
Indigoes, fine blue ...	per lb.	0	9	3		0	10	0
„ purple ...	do.	0	7	9		0	8	3
„ ditto and violet	do.	0	7	0		0	7	6
„ fine violet ...	do.	0	6	6		0	7	0
„ violet and copper	do.	0	4	9		0	5	6
„ fine copper ...	do.	0	5	0		0	5	6
„ middling ...	do.	0	4	0		0	4	6
„ lean hard ...	do.	0	3	1		0	3	9
„ Madras ...	do.	0	3	3		0	5	6
Aloes, Cape ...	per cwt.	3	0	0				
„ Succotrine ...	do.	3	0	0		7	0	0
Anniseeds, star ...	do.	4	0	0		0	15	0
Borax, unrefined ...	do.	4	0	0		0	10	0
„ refined ...	do.	5						
Camphor, unrefined ...	do.	11						
„ refined ...	do.	11						

Cardamoms, Malabar ...	per ℔.	£0	2	6	to £0	3	6
„ Java, round ...	do.	0	1	0			
„ Ceylon ...	do.	0	2	6			
„ Patna ...	do.	0	0	6			
Cassia, Lignea ...	per cwt.	10	0	0	11	0	0
„ Buds ...	do.	16	0	0			
Cinnabar, or Vermillion ...	per ℔.	0	5	6			
Coculus Indicus ...	per cwt.	2	0	0			
Columbo Root ...	do.	2	0	0			
Copal, clean scraped ...	do.	7	10	0			
Castor Oil ...	per ℔.	0	0	6	0	2	6
China Root ...	per cwt.	2	0	0			
Dragon's Blood ...	do.	16	0	0			
Elephant's teeth, 1st sort ...	per cwt.	24	0	0			
„ 2nd ...	do.	22	0	0			
„ 3rd ...	do.	20	0	0			
„ 4th ...	do.	18	0	0			
„ 5th ...	do.	15	0	0	16	0	0
Scrivelloes or small ...	do.	10	0	0	12	0	0
Gum, Arabic ...	do.	4	0	0	0	5	0
„ Assafœtida ...	do.	2	0	0	12	0	0
„ Anima ...	do.	2	0	0	0	10	0
„ Ammoniac ...	do.	3	0	0			
„ Benjamin, fine ...	do.	40	0	0	45	0	0
„ „ 2nd ...	do.	15	0	0	20	0	0
„ „ 3rd ...	do.	4	0	0	7	0	0
„ Galbanum ...	do.	20	0	0			
„ Gamboge ...	do.	14	0	0	0	5	0
„ Mastich ...	per ℔				0	2	6
„ Myrrh ...	per cwt.	6	0	0	8	0	0
Galls, in sorts ...	do.	6	0	0			
Galangalls ...	do.	2	0	0	0	5	0
Ginger, black ...	do.	3	0	0	0	10	0
„ white ...	do.	3	0	0	0	10	0
Lac Lake ...	per ℔	0	0	6	0	1	0
Lac Dye ...	do.	0	0	6	0	5	9
Mother o'Pearl shells ...	per cwt.	4	0	0	0	4	0
Musk, China ...	per oz.				0	12	0
Nux Vomica ...	per cwt.	1	0	0			

Olibanum, fine	...	per cwt.	£4 0 0	to £0 10 0
Oil, Cinnamon	...	per oz.		0 15 0
„ Cassia	...	do.		0 1 6
„ Nutmegs	...	do.		0 1 1
„ Mace or Banda Soap		per ℔.		0 10 0
„ Liquid	...	per oz.		0 1 1
Rhubarb	...	per ℔.	0 4 0	0 7 6
Sal Ammoniac	...	per cwt.	6 0 0	0 10 0
Sago	...	per cwt.	1 5 0	2 16 0
Safflower	...	do.	2 0 0	4 0 0
Shellac, dark brown	...	do.	3 0 0	
„ fine pale yellow	...	do.	10 0 0	11 0 0
Seed Lac	...	do.	2 0 0	
Stick Lac	...	do.	3 0 0	4 0 0
Soy	...	per gallon	0 7 0	0 12 0
Senna	...	per ℔.	0 0 1	0 1 0
Terra Japanica	...	per cwt.	2 10 0	3 0 0
Turmeric, Bengal	...	do.	1 0 0	0 5 0
„ China	...	do.	1 10 0	2 0 0
Tamarinds, black	...	do.	4 0 0	0 10 0
Tortoise shells	...	per ℔.	1 0 0	1 5 0
Wood, Japan	...	per ton.	15 0 0	
„ red Sanders	...	do.	8 0 0	

Good Bengal Sugars maintained their prices. The inferior sorts about 2 to 3*s*. per cwt lower than the sale in July. Other consignments, however, brought an increase on the rate of the preceding month. The prices of cotton are highly satisfactory, and it is expected that they will be maintained, and sugars are not likely to suffer any further depression.

FUNDS.

3 per Cent Consols	... ...	61½ ⅜
ditto Reduced	... ...	61⅜ ¾
4 per Cent Consols	... ...	77⅝ ¾
5 per Cent Navy	... ...	92 ¼

THE official account of the devastations of the Pindarees at Kemidy, and the brief but modest statement of the important service performed by Lieutenant Borthwick, near Cuttack, noticed in a pre-

ceding number, will be found under the Madras head. The most wanton barbarities were exercised by this sanguinary tribe at the time of their flight; palankeens, windows, and furniture were furiously broken, and deeds of atrocity committed too horrible to describe. A letter, dated Cudapah, the 3rd instant, informs us that the European society at that station had been obliged to move into the fort in consequence of the appearance of large bodies of Pindarees. There was nothing but confusion, the natives flying in all directions, and abandoning every thing for personal safety. It was reported that 19,000 of them were on the western banks of the Kistnah, and that the Northern Circars had suffered severely. We trust that they will again fall into the hands of the Madras Cavalry. Private letters from the coast of the 6th instant, give accounts of other daring and outrageous acts by the Pindarees, who are continuing their ravages in various parts of the peninsula. One party had penetrated into the Mysore Country, and had burnt and destroyed several villages in the neighbourhood of Chittledroog. An adequate force had been despatched from the nearest military post, which it was hoped would be able to intercept them. Information had also been received at Madras of another party having appeared at a little distance from Naghery, celebrated for the sanctity and wealth of its temple, which, it is supposed, the marauders intended to attack. Detachments of troops had been ordered for the protection of the inhabitants, and no apprehension was entertained of their safety in that quarter.

Bombay Gazette Extraordinary, 10*th January* 1817.

As our numerous readers must be extremely anxious to be made acquainted with all we know relative to the late glorious expedition against Algiers, we lose no time in publishing another extra.

According to advices received, through Paris and Constantinople, from Algiers, under date the 31st of August, the English fleet, consisting of 32, six sail of which were Dutch frigates, hove in sight off that place, about one o'Clock P. M., on the 27th of August. After having tried the channels of negociation in vain, His Lordship laid his ships, clapping springs upon their cables, within half cannon shot, under the fire of the batteries, as well of the fort, as road; he himself being placed at the entrance of the Port, and so near the quays, as we understand the account, that while his yards touched the houses on one side, his guns on the other, swept the whole interior of the Port, and thundered away

against the exposed Algerines who manned the batteries. The fire of the English was kept up about six hours, serving only to augment the rage and fury of the enemy, when two of our Officers requested permission to push off in a boat and fasten *une chemise soufree** to the foremost Algerine frigate, which defended the entrance of the Port, and set her on fire. This suggestion was followed up with the most perfect success, a fresh breeze from the Westward carrying the conflagration so completely amid the Algerine Squadron, that in a short time five frigates, four corvettes, and thirty gun boats were a prey to the flames. The town comparatively speaking was little injured, though the shells nevertheless did considerable damage to it.

The English fleet suffered materially. Our loss is estimated at about a thousand men; which is also the probable loss on the side of the Algerines. One of the enemy's Frigates, while on fire, was driven by the wind, on board the ship in which LORD EXMOUTH was, who, in consequence, found it necessary to cut his cables, and run, for a short time, from the immediate scene of action.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Captain Brisbane, flag Captain to LORD EXMOUTH, passed through Paris on the 13th of September, bearing LORD EXMOUTH's dispatches, and according to his description, the conflict at Algiers must have been extremely bloody. The Admiral's ship was so placed, that she was completely in the teeth of the enemy's guns. About 850 English were killed, and among that number 180 were on board the ship which carried the flag of the noble Admiral.

His Lordship was wounded on the cheek, and received also a very severe contusion on one of his legs. Admiral Milne was likewise wounded. The Captain of the *Superbe* dangerously.

It is not true that the English stormed and carried the batteries. The burning of the Algerine Squadron decided the combat, and produced the capitulation. Algiers itself was only partially bombarded, the vessel, on board of which the Congreve rockets were, not having arrived.

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* CHEMISE du feu, Fr.—A French sea term, to signify several pieces of old sails of various sizes, which, after they have been pitched, and thoroughly soaked in other combustible matter, such as oil of petrol, camphor, &c., may be nailed to an enemy's ship on boarding her, and when set fire to, it will consume the same.

The capitulation did not stipulate for the destruction of the fortifications. The Algerines fought with extreme obstinacy and fury. The Dey, in an open boat, hurried, during the contest, from one battery to another, cheering and animating by his presence those who served the guns. His soldiers received him everywhere with acclamations and kissed the hem of his garments with enthusiasm chastened by respect.

It was thought that the English fleet, which had suffered considerably, would proceed to Gibraltar for the purpose of repairing its damages. Other reports, however, state that, after having assured himself of the due performance of the convention, entered into by the Dey, His Lordship would direct his motions towards Tunis, from which place a flag of truce had been already despatched to him.

The Dey caused the head of his Minister for marine affairs to be struck off, because his measures were not taken with sufficient activity.

Our brave and experienced Commander appears not to have lost a moment, for even while attempting to negotiate he was also preparing to fight. The Algerines also were equally on the *alert.*

The latter part of this desperate conflict must have been a most superb, though doubtless horrible spectacle, it being nearly midnight.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1817.

THE third Bachelor's Ball took place on last Wednesday evening, and was conducted with the same hospitality and success as the two preceding. A novelty was intended by the admission of masks, but as the cards did not notice that intention, a great number of ladies and gentlemen, who probably would have contributed their assistance to the general amusement of the evening, were prevented from appearing in character. The only masks we observed were: An Orange Girl, with long lottery lists, for ballads, we suppose, who was sufficiently pressing to get off her fruit; a Chinaman, who very solemnly walked up the room, and seeing no one to support him, as very solemnly walked away and disappeared; an old Beau in a Windsor uniform, with "mincing step" exhibited himself for a few minutes, drew round him a crowd of inquiries, and then suddenly departed. The fourth mask was that

of a lady dressed in the extravagance of the present fashion; her back half exposed, her petticoats so short, as to have at least eight inches above the ancle visible, and her head crowned with large bunches of roses. Her figure and gestures attracted the attention and curiosity of the whole company, and "who is it?" was anxiously resounded through every room. She soon succeeded in getting a partner, and after going down a country dance, left the inquisitive assembly in wonder who it could be? The toasts drank at supper were "the LADIES"—"Lord MOIRA" and the "Countess of LOUDOUN," which were received, as they always are, with every mark of enthusiasm. The Honorable MR. SETON, as before, presided on the occasion.

A very pleasing and well conducted entertainment was given by MR. JOHN TROTTER to his friends at his brother's house on Friday last. The rooms were brilliantly lighted by chandeliers and lustres. The spacious verandah was enclosed with purdahs, and the floor of it spread with carpets, which furnished an elegant and comfortable promenade for the company. In a recess was placed a band of performers on pans-pipes, the French horn, cymbals, &c., and several new and pleasing airs were played between the dances. The Ball was opened by Mrs. EDMONSTONE and MR. TROTTER, with "BUSH," a sprightly dance composed by a distinguished amateur for the occasion. The whole fête was remarkable for the good humour and harmony that prevailed.

On Monday evening LADY BLAIR's second At Home took place, and was equally distinguished with the other, for friendly attention and hospitality. The rooms were filled with fashion and elegance.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1817.

A GREAT number of WATERLOO MEDALS have been recently received at the Commander in Chief's Office from England, for the Officers and men of the 3rd Battalion of the 14th Regiment, who were present at, and survived, the Battle of Waterloo. The 3rd Battalion having been reduced on the restoration of Peace, many of the Officers and men were sent out to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment now in the Upper Provinces, and to whom the medals in question are to be distributed. They were forwarded to Cawnpore on Saturday last. They are made of silver, and exceedingly well executed. On one side is a head of the Prince

surrounded by the words GEORGE P. REGENT. On the other side a winged figure is represented sitting, with branches of olive and laurel in her hands. Above is written "WELLINGTON" and beneath "WATERLOO, 18TH OF JUNE, 1815." On the outer edge of the medal, which is very thick, the name of the Officer or Private, to whom it is awarded, is deeply cut. The medal is about the size of a half-crown piece, and is to be suspended from a red ribbon fastened on the left breast.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1817.

THE object of the military preparations in the Upper Provinces is now known to be the reduction of the Fort and Town of Hatrass, situated on the road from Agra to Coel, and about twenty miles south-east of the latter place. The Zemindar or Proprietor of that Fort is by cast a J'hat, of the name of DYA-RAM, who possessing this small independent territory in the heart of the Doab, has from time to time manifested a haughty and offensive disposition towards the British Government, often obstructing the course of justice by giving refuge to robbers and assassins who had fled from the Company's districts, and refusing to permit the salutary operation of our Police Regulations, in the quarter subject to his control. Well aware of the evil consequences of such conduct, and convinced that at no distant period he would be brought to account for his misdeeds, he has, for sometime, made Hatrass the resort of all men of bold and abandoned character, with the view of strengthening his means of defence, or of becoming formidable to his neighbours. The fort, though not very extensive, is now supposed to be garrisoned by ten or twelve thousand resolute and adventurous men. The J'hats are known to be formed of the most stubborn and unyielding materials, and it is probable that Thakoor DYA-RAM, wishing to terminate his career by a brilliant exploit, hopes after a determined opposition to effect his escape in the night. This plan has been usually adopted to preserve honor and a fair reputation for valour, and it has usually succeeded. But the fort is intended to be completely invested, and the numerous squadrons of horse will render flight impossible. It is said that the Rajah of Bhurtpore had interested himself in getting the permission of Government for a few armed men to pass through the Agra district for the purpose of bringing away 28 covered hackeries from Hatrass, but this report is incredible, considering the circumstances of the case.

The greater part of the force after a long night-march arrived before Hatrass about 9 o'Clock on the morning of the 12th, when the fort was immediately invested. The walls were found to be lined with armed men, and some troops were encamped on the glacis. Our Officers had reconnoitred the place, which is very strong, but it is supposed from various circumstances that Dya-Ram will feel the uselessness of resistance and accede to the terms dictated by Government. The admirable secrecy and dispatch with which our force was assembled for this service may be seen from the circumstance of Dya-Ram having been in total ignorance of our intentions till the evening of the 10th, when the march of the troops in that direction gave him notice of his danger. Immediately Hatrass was in a state of bustle and confusion, and warlike preparations commenced upon with alacrity. John Shakespear, Esq., Superintendent of Police, acts as political agent on the occasion, and had commenced negociations with the refractory Chief when the last accounts came away. The whole of the force with the artillery was not expected to reach the proposed scene of action before the 18th. Hopes are, however, entertained that the affair will terminate without bloodshed, and that Dya-Ram, seeing the folly of drawing upon himself certain ruin, will consent to the dismantling of his fort, and admit the due administration of the law in his territory, part of which he holds as a Jagheerdar, and part as a common Zemindar.

Thursday, March 6, 1817.

In several of our preceding numbers we have adverted to the habits of the Pindarees, and the manner in which their plundering and sanguinary incursions are conducted. The following particulars have been obtained from the prisoners that were taken in the recent conflicts in the Deccan, and present a tolerably authentic account of the system of devastation they pursue :—

This race of men so well known to us by their predatory incursions, under the name of Pindarees, mostly inhabit the country round Nibhawur, Kantapore, Kunnode, Gooness, Besesha, and parts of the Bilsa and Bhopal territory. They are all of the Moosulman persuasion, but allow other castes to associate with them, whom they call ogeira or strangers. They call an expedition Luhbur; the Chief who leads it is

called Luhbureea, and he is entitled to no greater consideration than what may be paid to his superior abilities in war. When he has determined to undertake some plundering incursion, he sends a Vakeel to the Jumadars of the smaller hordes to engage them in his interest, and to reconcile any private animosity, which may happen to exist among them. As soon as they assemble for a predatory expedition, all former feuds are set aside. When the appointed day arrives, the Luhbureea informs them of his intentions and in which direction he has resolved to go. Those who acquiesce with him follow him accordingly; but those who differ in opinion are at liberty to consult their own inclinations. No order or regularity is observed in their encampments, no guards are kept. The Luhbureea is expected to watch for the safety of the whole. When he is ready to march, he mounts his horse without informing any person of his intention, and moving off to some distance, his trumpet is sounded, and every one instantly quitting his occupation, whatever it may be, follows as quick as possible. Their usual pace is between a walk and a trot,—they but seldom gallop. When in their own country or in no imminent danger, they move by easy stages of 5 or 6 kos a day, but even when pursued, they seldom exceed 15 or 16 kos. They are in general mounted upon small strong horses, of which they take the greatest care, particularly in regard to food, giving them the best of every kind of grain they can procure. They breed but few horses themselves, and are supplied by the Mahrattas from the large herds, which are reared in Malwa. In the party commanded by Buksoo, amounting to between 2,000 and 2,500 horsemen, which entered the Deccan this year, there were not above 1,000 of the best description of horses, the remainder being a hardy breed of galloways. Any kind of horses answer their purpose as it is chiefly the perseverance of the rider, which carries them through the numerous difficulties that oppose them. By constant riding they acquire the perfect management of their horses, but make no study of horsemanship as a science, nor are they trained to the exercise of the sword or spear. Few carry matchlocks on account of their weight. On the march, the Luhbureea moves in front, accompanied by his standard and trumpets. When he intends halting, he fixes his standard in the ground and dismounts. Those who follow immediately begin collecting forage, which is the signal for a halt. Every one passes beyond the leader, who is left in the rear of the whole. In the night they generally change their ground twice and sometimes even three times, removing 2 or 3 kos each time.

To a neglect of this precaution they ascribe their being surprised by MAJOR MACDOWALL. In the day time they take the saddles off their horses, but during the night they never remove them, and sleep with the bridle in their hands. The appearance of the Pindarees is greatly magnified by the multitude of followers who accompany their marches for the sake of plunder. These amount frequently to half their numbers, and are continually increasing in their advance, for they are in the habit of kidnapping many of the inhabitants of the country through which they pass, and mount them on tattoos which they carry away from villages. There is no division of plunder. Every one keeps what he gets, but the Luhbureea claims and takes all disputed portions, and occasionally enters the village himself to partake of the plunder. He also lays claim to a share from those who have procured the richest booty. This right however is frequently contested, and he is then obliged to concede the point. When granted, it is from courtesy more than acknowledged right. The Luhbureea pretends to great controul over his followers, but in general his authority is little respected. In the moment of danger they all rally round him, and during that period, the most implicit obedience is paid to him.

The leaders of the parties which entered the Deccan and Northern Circars the two last years, are Buksoo, Bhuttia, Bheeka Syed, and Bajee Narsiaka Ramzan. The three first were joint commanders in the expedition to Guntoor last year, but Buksoo was the nominal head. After entering the Company's territories, and crossing the Kistna, Bheeka Syed separated with a few hundred men. He, however, pursued nearly the same route as the other two, and in crossing the Ajunta Ghaut, was overtaken by the Mysore horse, who captured some men and horses, and killed several of his followers. Buksoo, when he arrived in the neighbourhood of COLONEL DOVETON'S camp, accidentally lost his party during the night, and sounded his trumpet for them to join him; Bhuttia's trumpet was also blown at the same time, and the Pindarees were thereby divided into two parties which took different routes. It was Bhuttia's party that was attacked by LIEUTENANT READ of the 20th in descending the Ghauts, and sustained some loss in making its escape. Buksoo either more wary or more fortunate passed unseen between the detachments which intended to intercept his retreat. By his success in this expedition, he not only acquired considerable property, but added greatly to his fame.

Emboldened by the good fortune which attended his former enterprize, he this season determined to ravage the Company's territory, to the south of the Toombuddra, and also to have entered the Kokun, but hearing of the numerous detachments on the river, and of the natural difficulties of the Kokun, he was obliged to forego his original intention, and turned towards the north by Punderpore. On his arrival near Parenda, he heard of the dispersion of Bhuttia's party, and fearing the same fate might attend him if he ventured too near the vicinity of Seroor or Ahmednuggur, he took an easterly direction, and was leisurely plundering and devastating the country, from Tooljapore to Nooldroog, moving at the rate of only four or five kos a day, when he was surprised by the detachment under the command of Major MacDowall. Buksoo is reckoned a man of greater sagacity and skill than most of his cotemporaries, though some are considered his superiors in courage and enterprise. In difficulty and danger his chief resource is the cunning with which he eludes his pursuers. Constantly on horseback from his earliest years, and inured to hardship and danger, his fortitude and presence of mind never fail him, and he sets an example of patience to all his followers.

Ramzan is the chief who undertook to plunder Jugernath this year, and advanced into the Ganjam district for that purpose. On the northern side of Bider a petty Chief named Tookoo Dhakara, quitted Buksoo's party with 200 men to ravage the country near Oodgur and Mallegam. It is supposed that he proceeded towards the sea coast near Bombay. No certain accounts have been received of him since.

It seems to be an opinion pretty currently received that the Pindarees give their horses large quantities of opium, to enable them to bear the fatigues to which they are constantly exposed. This, however, is an erroneous idea; the prisoners universally state that such is not the practice. After a very fatiguing march and when their cattle are much tired, those who have the means, give them a small quantity of opium (about half a tola) made into a ball with flour and some ginger or other stimulant. This is the only occasion on which opium is administered, except when the horses are ill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1817.

After much equivocation, and empty professions on the part of Dya-Ram, the operations against Hatrass commenced on the forenoon

of the 22nd ultimo. The first object of attack was the Kuttera, situated about eight hundred yards from the fort, and surrounded by a ditch nearly 24 feet deep; but not defended by cannon. It is said to consist of a high wall which incloses the gunge or village. During the night of the 23rd the town was abandoned by the inhabitants, who took refuge in the fort. The Kuttera was occupied by our troops on the 24th, with the loss of one artillery man and one pioneer; and a few lascars wounded. A body of horse attempted to escape on the same night; but they were opposed by the Rohilla Cavalry which cut off about 150 of them, and brought in 200 prisoners. It is said that considerable spoil has been found in the Kuttera. Soon after we got possession of this important place the bombardment of the fort commenced, the explosion of the rockets had produced a grand and terrible effect, and a great number of the buildings had been demolished. The fire was vigorously returned by the fort on the town, but our troops found sufficient protection from its range, and no casualty had occurred. Dya-Ram's Cavalry continued encamped on the glacis of the fort. It is reported that various conflicting opinions are entertained in the family of Dya-Ram, and that the Thakooranee and her sons are bent upon resistance to the last extremity. The politicks of the garrison at such a period must bear an interesting character, and whatever might be the prudent disposition of the old Thakoor, the profligate and enterprizing band of thugs and robbers who defend his ramparts, are certainly the most likely to influence the conduct of the younger part of his family, and to counsel the wildest measures in the hope of still preserving this formidable place as the asylum of vagabonds and assassins. The opposition however is not, we understand, attributable to the counter-workings of any party in the fort, but to the obstinate and unyielding disposition of Dya-Ram himself. When summoned to surrender, he requested time to consider the terms, and it was soon discovered that his object in delaying to reply was to stock the garrison with provisions, &c., from the town. His resistance is in harmony with the whole of his proceedings.

The Congreve Rockets had been managed, under Captain Whish, with great precision, and attended with complete success. It is to be regretted that the quantity sent out to this country is so limited. Eighty carcass rockets had been fired, five-sixths of which lodged in the Pettah and Fort.

The latest letters from Hatrass are of the 27th of February. At that date the mortar batteries had not opened on the Fort.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday, March 15, 1817.

The Dawk of the 3rd instant from Hatrass has furnished us with some further particulars relative to the capture of that Fort, which we lose no time in laying before our readers.

About 5 o'clock on the 2nd, the ground surrounding the Fort was dreadfully shaken by the tremendous explosion of the enemy's magazine, said to contain several thousand maunds of gun-powder; blowing into the air 200 men, 80 horses, and a great number of buildings. The clouds of dust and smoke intercepted the sight for some minutes,—yet notwithstanding the occurrence of this dreadful event, the people in the Fort continued to fire. The mortars kept up an incessant bombardment, the trenches being carried within about 50 paces of the crest of the ditch. It was 12 o'clock at night, when Dya-Ram, with a few chosen horsemen, sallied out from the Fort, without intimating his resolution to the Garrison. In his flight he was opposed by the 8th Dragoons, and the enemy fought with such fury and desperation, that in the skirmish, one of our men was killed, one Officer, and several Privates wounded. In the meantime, our Sepoys stormed the gate, and many of Dya-Ram's people were killed, in attempting to force their way through our troops. The absence of Dya-Ram had proved a signal to the garrison, to plunder the wealth and property of the chief, and they had loaded themselves with about 50,000 Rupees, which were taken from the Prisoners, on our getting possession. The scenes which the Fort presented the following morning, are stated to be of the most dreadful description. The ground was covered with the dying and the dead,—dissevered limbs of horses and men were found sticking through the ruined heaps, which had been occasioned by the explosion of the magazine. There was not a building in the Fort, that had not been perforated by the shells. Another magazine had been struck, but did not explode. It is said that 2,000 rounds of shells were fired during the bombardment, which lasted 15 hours. The manner in which it was conducted, is said to reflect the highest credit on our Engineer

Officers. No money had yet been found in the Fort, probably the whole had been buried. There was gun-powder, and also grain in abundance.

The Fort is considered to be stronger than that of Bhurtpore; the explosion has done very little damage to the outworks. The Dewan has been taken prisoner, and, according to his account, there were on the morning of the 2nd, not more than 1,450 persons in the Fort, all of whom, with the exception of 100, were fighting men. Dya-Ram, his two sons, and about 40 of the horsemen, who escaped with him, were so completely clothed in armour, that our troops could make no impression on them. The Thakoor was defended with the most resolute valour and intrepidity by his guard, against two squadrons of Dragoons, who pursued them to the neighbourhood of Moorsan. It is supposed that they intended crossing the Jumna, and taking refuge in Lahore. During the whole of the operations, we have lost in killed only 6 Sepoys and 2 Lascars.

This morning intelligence was received by Government of the surrender of Moorsan, and the complete submission of Bhugwunt Singh, the proprietor of that Fort.

Fort William, 15th March, 1817.

In directing the publication of the following Official Dispatches, regarding the late Military operations against Hatrass, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to state for general information, the circumstances which led to the employment of a Military force against that place.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded with Dowlut Row Scindiah, on the 30th of December, 1803, certain territories in the Dooab and on the right bank of the River Jumna, which had been conquered by the British Arms, were ceded to the Honorable the East India Company, in full sovereignty; the Fort of Hatrass and certain lands in its vicinity included within those territories, were at that period in the possession of Thakoor Dya-ram.

The relations which subsisted between that Talookdar and the Government of Dowlut Row Scindiah, differed in no respect from those of the other Landholders in the territories ceded to the British

Government, and no conditions or stipulations were made either with DYA-RAM himself, or with the former Government of the country, which could operate to relax the ties of allegiance due from DYARAM to the British Government, or to entitle him to claim any exemption from the general laws enacted for the Government of the territories in question.

Actuated however by considerations connected with the former habits and prejudices of DYARAM, Government forebore to exercise its undoubted right of insisting on the immediate demolition of the Fort of Hatrass, and on the reduction of the large Military establishment maintained by him.

It was naturally expected that DYARAM finding himself fully protected by the British power against the danger of foreign invasion, and secured by the administration of just laws from any violation of his private rights, would cease to feel any adequate motive for retaining a Military force, and would of himself gradually disband his armed retainers, and allow his Fort to go to decay.

Similar considerations induced Government to sanction an adjustment of the revenue of DYARAM's estate on the most liberal and favorable terms, and to postpone the introduction into his estate of the system of preventive police, which was adopted generally in other parts of the country. It was hoped, that these acts of special indulgence, combined with the forbearance and consideration uniformly manifested to him by the Public Officers, would by degrees conciliate his attachment to Government, and secure his prompt obedience to the local authorities.

The just and reasonable expectations which Government had entertained on this subject, have been entirely disappointed.

DYARAM has pursued a course of proceeding systematically directed to the aggrandizement of his personal power and influence, by evading and contumaciously resisting the orders of the constituted authorities, as well as by assuming and exercising powers entirely inconsistent with his relative situation as a subject of the British Government.

The commission of heinous crimes perpetrated by the servants of DYARAM, or by persons residing on his estate, has been purposely withheld from the knowledge of the Magistrate; robbers, murderers, and

other notorious criminals have been skreened, and protected by him from the pursuit of justice; he has exercised an illegal authority in confining in the Fort of Hatrass, and in arbitrarily punishing individuals at his own discretion; he has contemptuously resisted and rendered nugatory the orders and processes of the Courts of Justice. The Officers of Government have been denied access to the Fort and Gunge of Hatrass, and many subjects of the British Government have been thus deprived of the protection to which they were entitled; crimes have been unpunished, and Civil injuries unredressed.

The repeated warnings and admonitions addressed to Dyaram by the local Officers and by Government itself, have failed to produce any permanent effect; and some recent instances of gross misconduct and insolent contumacy on the part of Dyaram, compelled the Government to adopt the resolution of introducing regular Police establishments within his estate, of insisting on the disbandment of the large Military force entertained by him, and on the demolition of the fortifications of Hatrass.

On the 27th of December last, instructions were accordingly issued to Mr. Shakespear, the Superintendent of Police in the western provinces, to carry the resolutions above alluded to into effect; and with a view of discouraging and of eventually overcoming any resistance to the measures in question, arrangements were at the same time adopted for assembling an adequate Military force in the immediate vicinity of Hatrass.

Thakoor Dyaram does not appear to have been apprized of the destination of the Troops, until the evening of the 10th February, when he immediately commenced preparations for the defence of the Fort and Gunge of Hatrass.

On the 11th of February, Mr. Shakespear, under the instructions which he had received from Government, directed Dyaram to send an authorized agent for the purpose of learning the intentions of Government.

The Fort of Hatrass was invested by the Troops of Government on the morning of the 12th, at which time two agents on the part of Dyaram attended Mr. Shakespear.

To those persons Mr. Shakespear fully explained the causes which had led to the assemblage of the Troops, and delivered to them a written memorandum to the same effect as the verbal communication.

In this communication Dya-ram was informed, that Government had deemed it indispensably necessary, to introduce regular Police establishments throughout his estate. To insist on the effectual demolition of the defences of the Fort and Gunge of Hatrass, and on the disbandment of the large Military force entertained by him.

The hopelessness of any attempt on his part to resist the execution of those measures was also pointed out to him, and he was informed that by such resistance he would place himself in the situation of a rebel to Government, and would expose himself and his adherents to the penalties of the law, including the loss of his estate and the forfeiture of all claim to pardon.

Dya-ram was at the same time informed that if he immediately submitted to the measures prescribed by Government, it was not intended to make any alteration in the liberal terms on which he then held his Zemindaree, nor to resume his Jageer, nor to enquire into his past misconduct; that he would be permitted to retain possession of his private property, and to occupy the houses and buildings in the interior of the Fort; that he would receive from Government a reasonable compensation for the Military stores, common and other Arms in his possession, and that Government would be disposed to permit him to retain such a number of armed men, as might on consideration be deemed sufficient for his personal convenience and for other legitimate purposes; and finally, that if his future conduct should be consistent with the established laws, and if he should manifest due obedience to the local Officers, he would be treated with that courtesy and consideration, which Government is always disposed to shew to persons in his situation.

The replies to this and subsequent communications contained general assurances, that Dya-ram would not resist the authority of Government; and on the evening of the 13th, Dya-ram sent by the hands of his Vakeels, the keys of the Fort; with an intimation that he was prepared to surrender it. In compliance with his own request, and at the suggestion of his Vakeels, a small party of Sepoys was at

10 o'clock at night sent to take possession of the gate of the Fort, and the Vakeels engaged that the British Troops should be put in possession of the whole of the works on the ensuing morning.

Instead however of fulfilling this engagement, the party of Sepoys which had been sent to take possession of the gate, was detained on the outside of the Fort the whole night, a Battalion of DYA-RAM's Troops with guns, was drawn up on each side of the way to the gate, and hostile preparations were in the meantime actively carried on in the Fort.

The party of Sepoys was in consequence recalled on the morning of the 14th, and DYA-RAM was informed, that if he did not surrender the Fort within 48 hours, or by 12 o'Clock on the 16th, no further communication would be received from him, and that he would be responsible for the consequences of his rebellion.

During this interval, every practicable attempt was made to induce DYA-RAM to comply with the orders of Government, but without success; and the whole tenor of the communications from DYA-RAM clearly shewed, that he was merely endeavouring to gain time for a more effectual defence.

Under these circumstances, a shot was fired at the Fort about 10 o'Clock on the 16th, in order to mark the expiration of the period above specified. The estate of DYA-RAM was placed under attachment, and martial law was proclaimed.

The successful progress and result of the Military operations against the Gunge and Fort of Hatrass, will be sufficiently understood from the following copies and extracts from letters from MAJOR GENERAL MARSHALL.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1817.

[From the *Madras Government Gazette*, February 20th.]

FEW countries in the world can boast of so many works erected by public spirited individuals, for the use of the poor and weary

* Omitted.—ED.

Traveller, as India; in many of these, he not only finds shelter from the scorching atmosphere, but a portion of refreshment. The Founders of such Establishments deserve every praise; among these COLLAH SINGANAH CHITTY, one of the principal Hindoo Inhabitants of Madras, holds a very conspicuous place; having lately erected four Public Choultries for this purpose—one near Benares, another at Conjiveram, a third at Madras, and the fourth at Chittoor—and endowed each of these with the sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees: the interest of which is to be applied in perpetuity for the support of these Establishments, under the general controul of the Officers of the Government. The whole sum has been deposited in the General Treasury; and in testimony of the humane and public spirit thus displayed by Collah Singanah Chitty, the Government has been pleased to present him with a superb Palankeen, and a Gold Medal, on which are engraven the Arms of the Honorable Company, with a suitable inscription.

In celebration of the distinction thus conferred, Singanah Chitty has lately given a grand public Natch, which was attended by most of the principal Members of the Society at the Presidency.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1817.

BY the *Seaflower* we are happy to observe, good accounts have been received of the *Indus*, on which Mr. Treves, and Mr. Fortescue embarked for the Cape, and for whose safety great apprehensions were entertained. The following extracts from a letter just received from a gentleman on board will be interesting to many of our readers:—

St. Helena, December 20th.—They are extremely strict here, agreeably to the late Act of Parliament which you have by this time seen, I suppose, prohibiting all ships, except those belonging to the Company from anchoring, except in distress, and any one landing, except from such ships. We had much trouble in gaining permission, although brought here against our inclinations, and bound to the Cape and it was not till we applied to the Governor and Admiral, stating the above that we got leave to land. It was also some time before they permitted the ship to anchor, and not until they actually ascertained that she could not proceed, and then neither Captain, Officers, nor Mr. Roberdeau, a passenger for England, were permitted to land. The vessel

has been repaired, as well as they could, and has sailed, but if they should have bad weather, which as it is a winter passage, they are likely to have, I fear, she will not reach England. Seeing Bonaparte is quite out of the question, as for many weeks he has shut himself up, will not see any one, and has not even had any intercourse with the Governor. He has 12 miles within his own domains, that he may ride or walk in by himself, and all the rest of the island, if attended by an officer. This he objects to, and in consequence will neither ride nor walk, and is sulky. He has admitted the murder of the Duke D' Enghien, and the sick at Jaffa, and says the latter would all have died without his assistance, so he thought he had better put them out of their misery. But he denies any knowledge of the death of Captain Wright. Luckily for us, the *Seaflower* arrived here a few days before us with a cargo of provisions for Government, and has engaged to carry us to the Cape, or we should have been detained two or three months.

"I forgot to mention how dear every thing is at St. Helena. We pay a guinea and a half for ourselves, and 15s. for each servant, a day; no wonder, when the price of provisions is as follows:—Mutton 18d. per pound; Pork 20d.; Grown Fowls 12s. each; Turkies from 40s. to £3; Geese 30s.; Ducks 12s.; Potatoes 12s. per bushel; Eggs 6s. per dozen; Salt Butter (no fresh) 5s. a pound; and so is every thing in proportion. My fellow passenger and I have to lay in a stock from hence to the Cape, a month's passage,—we shall be ruined. We have already given 25 guineas for a cow; my expences at St. Helena, for 20 days, amounted to £.127; and I was half the time at a gentleman's house.

"The Island still belongs to the Company, who keep up the same establishment they used, only there is a King's Governor who has £12,000 a year, (and it costs him every farthing of it) and 4,000 Troops. We have also taken possession of the Island of Ascension, and have some Troops there to the great annoyance of the Turtles which have all left the Island."

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1817.

We are concerned to state that a serious disturbance has just taken place at Cuttack, to which the subjoined letter refers:—

Cuttack, 30th March, 1817.—"On the 29th ultimo, intelligence was received here that a body of insurgents from Goomsur had entered the district of Khoordah, where they were joined by all the Pikes and Dull-bearahs in that quarter; they burned the town of Khoordah, drove away the Darogah and Tehsildar, helped themselves to the public treasure, said to be about 15,000 Rupees; killed one Burkundaus, carried off another, and destroyed several villages in the neighbourhood.

"A letter from Jaggernaut states their number to be about 1,200; they are daily increasing, and their avowed object is to expel the public officers from the Rajah's State. Their Chief is a man of the name of Jugbundoo, who was formerly the sirdar of the Pikes, and the other leaders are Beedeadhur and Bhomunbur Roy; some reports state their numbers to be about 5,000, and the whole district is in a state of alarm and dismay. Yesterday afternoon Colonel O' Halloran sent off two detachments, one to Khoordah, consisting of 115 men, under Lieutenant Prideaux, and the other about 140, to Jaggernaut, under Captain Wallington, to move wherever the insurgents may be, and to chastise them, which by forced marches it is expected they will be able to accomplish."

The immediate cause of this disturbance appears to have been the eruption of a party of Marauders, supposed from the Mahratta frontier, which had entered the Cuttack District, through Goomsur, and being joined by a multitude of vagabonds from the Pergunnah of Khoordah, the insurrection soon assumed an alarming character. The town of Khoordah having been taken by them, the gathering rabble, armed with spears and matchlocks, proceeded to Piply, situated mid-way between the town of Cuttack and Jaggernath, with the view of cutting off the communication between those places, and particularly of securing the person of the Rajah of Khoordah, who is the High Priest of the temple, and hereditary sweeper to the great Idol. Having got possession of Piply, a party of them was dispatched to Jaggernath, where the Rajah resides, but in the meantime, Captain Wallington with the detachment under his command had arrived there, and posted himself in the town, to frustrate the object of the insurgents. Letters have been received of the 5th instant, but no recontre had taken place between them at that period. We regret to observe that an officer, Lieutenant Faris, in charge of a re-inforcement of troops, had been killed in attempting to cut his way through the rebel party. A detachment of the Body Guard,

and a large re-inforcement of Infantry, are said to be under orders to proceed to Cuttack immediately.

It appears, that the Petition against the late Post Office Act, sent from Calcutta last year, so far from being likely to bring about any relaxation of its obnoxious provisions, has been the means of directing the attention of the Post Master General, to other points which will render that Act still more burdensome. The Post Master General, we are informed, maintains, that no person in this country has any right whatever, to take the benefit of those clauses of the Act, which allow the shippers of goods, to frank to the extent of six ounces. The difficulty will, however, be easily obviated, our correspondent says, by substituting the name of the *consignee* in lieu of that of the shipper, a strange refinement we must confess in justice.

To The Editor of the Satellite.

Sir,—Observing in your very excellent paper a Query put, as to the derivation of the word 'Joss'—I beg to inform you that it is a corruption of the Portuguese word 'Deos,' which again is from the Latin word 'Deus.'

And perhaps you may be already aware that the word 'Mandarine,' is derived from a corruption of the Portuguese word 'Mandar,' to command.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ahoy, teacher of foreign tongues, too much chin chins every stranger Gentleman, very too much late come from Europe have, and begs leave to acquaint them that he talkee lesson every day, in the Canton dialect, at his house in No. 4 Old China Street have got, from two o'clock, ten minutes, till four o'clock every day.

He too much very sorry to front any English Gentlemen, but in two day, he can makee he, catchee too much savey, first chop, number one English can secure, if he to buy, so can come his shop, where he can also teach to write English intelligibly !

N. B.—Any English Sailor Gentleman not likee talk before every man, can catchee two three piece up stairs room. Nobody can see to him.

Thursday, April 17, 1817.

From Persia we learn that the Wahabees have suffered severely in several engagements with the Turks, who are likely soon to extinguish those sectaries, as a body distinct from the Mahommudan faith. It is also said that the Russians appear to "grin horribly a ghastly smile" on the devoted Empire of Futteh Ali Shah, and it is imagined that if they do attempt an invasion and conquest of that country, there is not much either of mind or body to resist their progress.

Thursday, May 1st, 1817.

The subjoined is an Extract from a letter dated Kothra, April 6th, which gives some account of the present situation of the predatory forces to the north of the Nerbudda.

The Chiefs of the Pindarees have quarrelled among themselves, and some of them have made proposals to submit to the British Government, and declare that they only wish for our protection and countenance to attack their brethren, who will not give up their predatory mode of life. Jey Sing, Chief of Ragoghur, has sent a Vakeel to Colonel Adams, and requests to be protected from the vengeance of a higher power (Scindeah, it is supposed) promising to destroy Seetoo and his partisans. This Seetoo appears to be much disliked and feared by the less powerful Pindaree Chieftains. One of them named Kurreem Khan has made a solemn vow, (so say our Hirkarahs) to destroy Seetoo or to sacrifice his own life in the attempt: he has actually marched against him with a considerable force, of which five hundred men are his kinsmen, and wholly devoted to his cause. Seetoo some time ago got the family of Kurreem Khan into his possession, who is said to have divested himself of *all the feelings of humanity*, having attired himself in saffron robes, symbolical of *eternal hate;* Seetoo has left his cantonments at Sutwass and has betaken himself to the jungles, supposed to be from dread of the fury of the exasperated Kurreem Khan.

"From every thing that is going on among the Pindarees, it appears that a little management will cause the confederacy, which has been so long the scourge of the adjacent countries, to fall to the ground. It will be long, however, before the inhabitants return to peaceful habits.

The subjects of the Berar Raja, along the banks of the Nerbudda, are to the full as hostile to the return of tranquillity, as the Pindarees themselves,—and the Raja's troops are perhaps more dissatisfied than either. When a Luhbur (plundering party) crossed the Nerbudda, to make an excursion to the Companys' territories, the inhabitants on this side soon increased its number by joining it,—in this way a party, the original strength of which did not exceed five hundred men, on its arrival at the grand scene of action, has been increased to as many thousands,—being generally joined by those whom they have plundered in their progress to the southward. Formerly, the people on this side, who were inimical to the Pindarees, used frequently to cut up parties, returning laden with plunder, which they of course *appropriated*. But the Raja's Troops being badly paid, and finding it the safer method of making themselves master of the *loot*, take it from the villagers in the name of *the Sovereign* who agreeably to ancient usage, receives, or ought to receive, the larger share. No sooner do the inhabitants of a village overcome any small body of Pindarees, than they receive a visit of *congratulation* from the nearest of the Sircar's troops, who very *politely* request to be paid the Raja's share of the booty they have gained—and it is lucky if the unfortunate villagers retain their own property by giving up all which they had risked their lives to acquire. A fisherman told me, that the people of his village had once succeeded in surprising a party (which had just returned from near Mirzapore) from which they took a good deal of plunder. They in consequence received a congratulatory visit, and those who had been so fortunate as to get a sword in the spoil, lost that, and their own to boot. The poor fisherman, having taken some pieces of cloth, was in consequence robbed by the troops of every garment he had formerly possessed! We expect to be at Hooshungabad on the 15th of the present month, to canton for the rains."

Thursday, May 8, 1817.

LIVERPOOL PRICES CURRENT OF INDIA.

According to the last actual sales.

The whole in Bond, the Duties being payable by the Buyers when taken out for consumption.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Cotton, Wool, Bengal ...	0	0	12½	@	0	0	14	per lb.
Surat ...	0	0	13	„	0	0	16	
Bourbon ...	0	0	22	„	0	0	28	
Coffee, Cheribon ...	0	74	0	„	0	78	0	
Bourbon ...	0	76	0	„	0	82	0	
Java ...	0	78	0	„	0	84	0	
Mocha ...	0	95	0	„	0	102	0	
Pepper, Black ...	0	0	7⅛	„	0	0	8	
White ...	0	0	10½	„	0	0	11	
Ginger ...	0	68	0	„	0	90	0	
Cloves ...	0	3	6	„	0	4	0	
Saltpetre, unrefined ...	0	42	0	„	0	46	0	
Refined ...	0	50	0	„	0	53	0	
Safflower, ordinary and old ...	0	30	0	„	0	40	0	
Middling ...	0	60	0	„	0	95	0	
Fresh and bright ...	0	120	0	„	0	160	0	
Turmerick, Bengal ...	0	22	0	„	0	27	0	
Java ...	0	30	0	„	0	36	0	
China ...	0	40	0	„	0	45	0	
Seed Lac ...	0	22	0	„	0	30	0	
Shell Lac ...	0	56	0	„	0	95	0	
Lac Dye, D. T. Sort ...	0	5	0	„	0	5	6	
Ordinary and middling ...	0	1	0	„	0	4	0	
Cassia, Buds ...	17	0	0	„	18	0	0	
Lignea, fine thin bundles	10	0	0	„	11	0	0	
Woody and inferior ...	6	0	0	„	8	10	0	
Coculus Indicus ...	0	30	0	„	0	45	0	
Calanga Root ...	0	35	0	„	0	40	0	
Gums, Copal ...	0	120	0					
Cinnamon ...	0	10	3	„	0	11	0	
Sago ...	0	30	0	„	0	50	0	
Chillies ...	0	28	0	„	0	35	0	
Tincal or Borax, unrefined ...	0	60	0	„	0	75	0	
Refined ...	0	75	0	„	0	85	0	

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Elephant's Teeth, according to size	14	0	0	@	26	0	0	
Banca Tin ...	0	90	0	„	0	106	0	
Ebony ...	15	0	0	„	18	0	0	
Red Wood ...	9	0	0	„	14	0	0	
Rattans ...	0	2	0	„	0	4	0	per 100.
Rice, ordinary ...	0	28	0	„	9	33	0	
Good ...	0	35	0	„	0	46	0	
Sugar, Bengal, Brown ...	0	35	0	„	0	39	0	per cwt.
Yellow ...	0	40	0	„	0	44	0	
White low ...	0	40	0	„	0	43	0	
Middling ...	0	44	0	„	0	48	0	
Good fine ...	0	50	0	„	0	68	0	
Java and Batavia	0	38	0	„	0	46	0	
Manilla ...	0	38	0	„	0	48	0	
Indigo Bengal, Copper ...	0	3	4	„	0	5	3	
Violet ...	0	5	8	„	0	6	6	
Fine ...	0	6	9	„	0	7	9	
Purple & violet...	0	7	3	„	0	8	8	
Purple fine ...	0	8	3	„	0	8	9	
Blue ...	0	8	6	„	0	9	6	
Very ordinary and earthy ...	0	2	3	„	0	3	2	
Madras ...	0	3	6	„	0	6	0	
Java ...	0	4	6	„	0	6	6	

"Indigo seems at present a favorite article in London, where considerable business was done last week at advanced prices,—the imports not exceeding 84,000 chests."

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1817.

MUKHOOND DEO, the Rajah of Khoordah, and his son, arrived at Cuttack on the 11th instant, and were to proceed without delay to the Presidency under strong escort.

VIZIER ALLY, who had been so many years a state prisoner in Fort William, for the murder of Mr. CHERRY and others at Benares, died on Thursday last. He was thirty-six years of age, and had been nearly

half that period in solitary confinement. Arrangements had been completed, by which he was to have been removed to Vellore, where he would have enjoyed comparative liberty and comfort, and the delay was only occasioned by the unfavorableness of the season. The humane intentions of Government had been communicated to him, and were acknowledged with becoming gratitude. He is said to have died of water in the chest. He was buried at Cassee Bagaun, near the Circular Road, not far distant from the grave of one of TIPPOO SULTAN'S sons. A number of gentlemen, and respectable natives, attended the funeral, which was conducted in strict conformity to the Mahommudan rites.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1817.

WE feel a peculiar pleasure in publishing the following correspondence, which, while it affords an interesting proof of the rising prosperity of the Trade of Calcutta, illustrates the liberal views of Commercial Policy that naturally flow from those enlightened principles by which the present administration of British Government in India is so highly distinguished:—

To JOHN ADAM, ESQ., *Chief Secy. to Govt. &c., &c., &c.*

SIR,—We the undersigned Merchants and Agents belonging to Calcutta, being desirous of erecting, at our own expence, a Public Building for the purposes of an Exchange, such as other Commercial Cities are provided with, and which the progressive enlargement of the Trade of this Port seems to render daily more requisite, have the honor to solicit the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to this design, and we would further beg leave to request that Government might be pleased to permit the intended Building to be erected upon the vacant spot of ground between the Honorable Company's present Bankshall and the River, as that situation would afford a combination of advantages not to be found elsewhere, and which might essentially conduce to the ultimate success of the plan.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servants,
Signed by the Merchants.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

To MESSRS. PALMER & CO. AND OTHER MERCHANTS OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated the 19th instant, addressed to the Acting Chief Secretary, in which you intimate your desire to erect a Building, at your own expence, for the purpose of an Exchange, and express a request, that you may be permitted to construct it on the ground between the Bankshall and the River; as that situation, you observe, would afford a combination of advantages not to be found elsewhere, and which appear to be essential to the ultimate success of the plan.

2. It will at all times afford the highest gratification to the Governor General in Council, to comply with the wishes of so respectable a body as the Merchants of Calcutta, when it can be done with a proper regard to the interests immediately committed to the charge of Government. In the present case, His Excellency in Council is given to understand, that no inconvenience is likely to arise from the arrangement, of sufficient importance to oppose an obstacle to the transfer of the ground in question, for the purpose of enabling you to carry into effect the very public spirited measure suggested in your Letter. His Lordship in Council has consequently great pleasure in acceding to your application, and I am desired to state, that the Executive Officer will be directed, in communication with you and the Master Attendant, to make over to you, such portion of the ground alluded to, as may be necessary for the purpose required, and can be spared from the Marine Department, without embarrassment to the Public Service.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 24th May, 1817.

A. TROTTER,
Acting Secy. to the Govt.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1817.

LETTERS from Head Quarters mention the arrival of the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL at Plassey on the 16th, and at Moorshe-

dabad on the 19th. No accident of importance had occurred during the passage from Calcutta to that station.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1817.

St. Helena, March 14.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

You may be sure, that the greater object of desire to most of us, in coming on shore here, was to obtain sight, and if possible, an interview with BONAPARTE, and you may, therefore, calculate our chagrin and disappointment, at being told by the first person who came on board the ship, that he had admitted no visitors for several months past—owing to some irritation on his part, about the mode of granting permissions to visit him—he contending that his Grand Marshal, the Count BERTRAND, was the proper channel, and the Governor Sir H. LOWE, most reasonably, as it appears to me, persisting in the necessity of their proceeding always from himself. This information was confirmed when we came on shore, by all who were most likely to know the facts of the case, and consequently, our hopes of seeing him were entirely annihilated. Mine, however, were somewhat revived by the accidental meeting with an old medical friend here, who happens to attend both the families of Sir H. LOWE, and of the Count BERTRAND. He said he was not without hope of being able to obtain an order for me, to be allowed to pass the last line of sentries, as far as the house of the Count BERTRAND, which is, in fact, not more than 100 yards from that in which Napoleon resides. To my infinite delight he did obtain the pass, and away we set off yesterday morning on *horse back* to Longwood, to the imminent danger of every bone in my body, and when you come here and see the roads, I think you will admit, that the motive must have been strong that could induce a man, who had not mounted a horse for two and twenty years, even on the smooth and level roads of Calcutta, to risk so hazardous an undertaking. We did, however, reach Longwood in safety about 12 o'clock, after passing many sentries of the 66th and 53rd Regiments, to the last of which at a guard house, distant about 200 yards from the *Imperial Palace,* I delivered my orders and was allowed to pass. I could not have come near so far, without a pass from the Adjutant General, had

I not been accompanied by a Medical or Military Officer. The first person we went to see, was Dr. O'MEARA whom I had met the preceding evening at SIR H. LOWE's. He was Surgeon of the *Bellerophon*, when BONAPARTE surrendered himself to Captain MAITLAND, and was chosen by the Emperor to take care of his health, during his residence on this Island. We then paid a visit to the Grand Marshal, Count BERTRAND, and the countess. We remained with them for two hours, and were most highly delighted with the visit. They presented us with claret and water, and some French sweet biscuits; and were extremely polite, and agreeable in their conversation. The Count is a respectable looking man, of very plain and unaffected manners, his age is said to be about 45, but being very bald on the top of the head, and of a sallow complexion, with traits of care in his countenance, he looks much older. He speaks English, but not very fluently. His dress was a plain blue coat without ornament of any kind, and very high boots coming over his knee, like those that CHARLES the 12th is drawn in. The Countess I cannot describe, she must be seen. She speaks English with great correctness and fluency, though not free from a foreign accent of indescribable sweetness. Our conversation was partly in English, and partly in French, which the Count evidently preferred being less *au fait* at the former; we talked on a variety of subjects for two hours, during which time the Countess made complaints, though in a very good humoured tone, against some misrepresentations regarding herself, and her little girl, in a book which has lately come out from England, giving an account of BONAPARTE and his suite on board the *Northumberland*, and in which she says there are many things incorrectly stated. To my great disappointment, not a word was said during the whole of this time, which afforded any hope of seeing BONAPARTE, though I tried to lead to it repeatedly by enquiring after his health, and any other circumstance concerning him that I thought fair to touch upon. Our only chance now therefore was that he would walk out in the cool of the evening; but in this we were also disappointed, owing, perhaps, to the day being very hot till late. I know, however, that the question of admission was put to him; that he seemed at first disposed to grant the desired interveiw, as wishing to hear something about the affairs of India; but having only the day before declined it to a higher application, he again withdrew what on the first instance he seemed willing to admit. After strolling about, therefore, till we had but light enough left, we returned to town, satis-

fied with nothing but that we had done all that was possible, to obtain a sight of this extraordinary man, and as the highest remuneration which fortune could have provided for our disappointment, we had actually seen Madame BERTRAND and enjoyed her conversation for the space of two hours. Longwood is a very sweet pretty place, situated upon a greater extent of level surface, than I have anywhere else seen in the Island. There is an encampment of the 55th within half a mile of it, and of the 66th about 3 or 4 miles distance. The area that BONAPARTE has for his walks and rides, consists of about 600 acres. He does not take either the one or the other so much as he used to do; and though his general health is, I understand, good, his ancles sometimes swell a little, which those about him impute to his taking too little exercise. His suite now consists only of BERTRAND, Generals MONTHOLON and GOURGAND, as Las Cassas was taken from him, and sent to the Cape, in consequence of an attempt at clandestine correspondence with England, having been discovered. He was subsequently offered leave to return to him, but declined it, which has given rise to an idea, whether true or not, that the discovered correspondence was merely a finesse to get away. BONAPARTE must miss him much, for he copied all his papers, or wrote from his dictation. It is certain that he is employed on a history of his life, and that he has even finished some portions of it. He spends his time mostly in reading and writing; lives well, but not too freely; plays at billiards, sometimes, with one or other of his staff; but more frequently amuses himself at the billiard table alone, throwing the balls about with his hand, as if engaged in some new game, or in ascertaining the result of different combinations of different motions passing in his mind. All his suite treat him with the same respect and ceremony, that they did, when he was at the summit of his fortune. I have seen some drawings of him here, which are said to be very exact resemblances: they represent him as very stout in person, but of a very sallow unhealthy complexion, and melancholy expression, closely buttoned up in a muddy-coloured green single breasted coat, with black cuffs and collar, which he has lately adopted, instead of the red, which he used so long as facings at those parts, and with the ornament of no more than a single star on the left breast. His leg was uncommonly full and well formed, and without the slightest appearance of the swelled ancle, which I have before adverted to; he has long since ceased to be an object of curiosity to the inhabitants here, though his residence at this Island occasions difficulty

and trouble to every ship that comes in, visitations from cruisers, reports, examinations, and forms without end. After having done and submitted to all these, as far as could be learnt from the official people that came on board, we were fired at twice by the frigate, when attempting to land in a boat with ladies and children, before we had gone alongside of her. Of course we put about without loss of time, and paid the required visit, and you cannot go 50 yards from town without a pass. The idea of his escape from hence seems to me just as practicable, as the idea of his going to the Moon or to Sirius. The hoax of his having escaped in a balloon was a good one. If I was to go to Longwood again, and had the option of a horse, or a balloon, I should prefer the latter. It might in possibility land me in some safe place, but on horse back there is not an inch of safety on the whole road to a man who has no more points of contact with his horse, than a pair of compasses have with a telescope when placed across it. This, in every sense of the word, is a wretched place: nothing good of its kind, nothing abundant, nothing to do. The Naval and Military Officers off duty lounge in the streets the whole day in the most lamentable state of *ennui*, and think, and wish for nothing but the expiration of their time of service here.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1817.

THE number of ships which have taken out licences in England as private traders to India, from April 1814, to the end of last year, is understood to be 254, and the aggregate burthen of these vessels is estimated at a hundred thousand tons. On the 1st of this month there were 148 ships in the River Hooghly, measuring 60,633 tons.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1817.

LETTERS from Head Quarters of the 1st instant mention that the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS had arrived at Allahabad. At the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges the current, as usual, was found to be very strong, which would considerably impede the progress of the fleet. His Lordship, however, may be expected to reach Cawnpore about the 15th, making the voyage in about two months. To give some notion

of the rapidity of the stream at this season of the year, we may observe that a gentleman has recently arrived in Calcutta who was only *nine days and a half* on his passage from Cawnpore!

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1817.

ON the occasion of the re-hoisting of the Dutch flag at Chinsurah on Monday last, the HONORABLE J. A. VAN BRAAM gave a grand dinner, and in the evening a Ball and Supper to MR. FORBES, the English Commissioner, and principal families in Chinsurah, Chandernagore, and Serampore. We are informed that the entertainment was arranged in the most gratifying manner, and the greatest harmony and cordiality prevailed.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1817.

CEYLON.

The Dissawe of Velassis' Account of the Ceremony of Perraherra, presented to His Excellency the Governor, the 19th August, 1817.

Perraherra (properly called Eysala Keleye) is a very ancient Ceremony in commemoration of the birth of the God Visnu, beginning on the day that the God was born, viz., the day of the new moon in the month of July (Eysala); in some sacred books this Ceremony is said to be in remembrance of Visnu's victory over the Assureyas, or enemies of the Gods.

The Ceremony of the Perraherra is thus begun. The people belonging to the four principal Dewales go to a young Jack tree not yet in fruit, the stalk of which is three spans in circumference,—they clear the ground round the tree; and consecrate it by fumigating it with the smoke of burning rosin, smearing it with a preparation of sandal made on purpose, and further by an offering of a lighted Lamp with nine wicks, which is put at the foot of the tree; and of nine Beetel leaves and nine different kinds of flowers arranged on a Chair.—This being done, the wood cutter of the Maha Dewale, dressed in a clean cloth and purified by washing and rubbing himself with Lemon Juice, with

an axe fells the tree at its root and cuts the trunk transversely into four pieces of equal length, to be divided among the four Dewales; the lowest piece is the property of the Nata Dewale, the next of the Maha Dewale; and the next of the Katergam Dewale, and the top piece is the property of the Pattiny Dewale.—Each log is carried to its respective Dewale accompanied by the beating of Tom Toms.—On the day of the new Moon of the month of Eysala each piece is fixed into the ground in a particular spot in the Dewale; a roof is erected over it, it is covered with cloth to keep it concealed and decorated all round with white Olas, fruits, and flowers, &c. Thus prepared and situated, the Logs are called Keep, which signifies Pillars.

Till the fourth day from that on which the Pillars were fixed, the Kapoorales carry round the Keep morning and evening, the Bow and Arrows of the Gods to whom their temples are consecrated. On this occasion Tom Toms are beaten and Canopies, Flags, Talipats, Umbrellas, Fans, &c., are displayed—The Bow and Arrow are called the God, and carrying them round the Keep, is called carrying the God.—On the 5th day of Perraherra the Kapoorale brings the Bow and Arrow to the Gate, in the street and places them in the Ranhiligay on the back of an Elephant—the Elephants of the four Dewales thus bearing the Bows and Arrows of the four Gods are led to the Maloowa, which is situated between the Maha and Nata Dewales, where the Chiefs and people assemble.—At the same time, the Budho Priests of the Maligava bring to the Gate of their Temple, the Datu Karendoowa, (the shrine containing the relic of Budho) and place it in the Ranhiligay on the back of an Elephant who remains at the Gate.

In the mean time the procession moves from the Maloowa between the Maha and Nata Dewales, making a circuit round the latter on its way towards the Gate of the Maligava, were the relic of Budho is in waiting.

The procession is as follows:—

1st.—The King's Elephants with Gajanayke Nileme; *2nd.* The Ginjals with Kodituakhu Leykam; *3rd.* The people of the four Korles Dissavany carrying Ginjals, Muskets and Flags with the Dissave and petty Chiefs of that Dissavany; *4th.* The people of the seven Korles; *5th.* Those of Uwa; *6th.* Of Matale; *7th.* Of Saffragam; *8th.* Of Walaponey; *9th.* Of Udapalata—all appointed and attended like the

people of the four Korles; 10*th.* The Bamboos or images (representing Devils covered with cloths; 11*th.* The Elephant of the Maligava bearing the shrine followed by other Elephants and the people of the Maligava who precede the Duwene Nileme and Nanayakkara Leykam with Umbrellas, Talipats, Flags, Fans, Shields, Tom Toms, Drums, Flutes, &c., accompanied by Dancers; 12*th.* The Elephant of the Nata Dewale bearing the Bow and Arrow of the God, attended by the women of the Temple and followed by the Basnayke Nilame, with the same pomp of attendants as the former; 13*th.* The Elephant, Bow and Arrow and people of the Maha Visnu Dewale; 14*th.* Of the Katergam Dewale; 15*th.* Of the Pattiny Dewale; 16*th.* The People of the Maha Leykam Department carrying Muskets and Flags and preceding their Chiefs; 17*th.* The people of the Attepattoo Department similarly equipped, followed by the Attepattoo Leykam and the Ratemahatmeyas of Oedunuare, Yatinuvare, Toomponey, Harrispattoo, Doombare, and Hewahette; 18*th.* The people of the Weddikkara Department followed by their Leykam; 19*th.* The people of the Wadanatuaku Department with their Leykam; 20*th.* The people of the Padikaare Department and their Leykams.

The Ceremonies just described are performed during five days, commencing on the sixth of Perraherra, and they are performed in the four principal streets in the evening, and at the 7th hour of the night, but in the nocturnal procession the shrine is not introduced.

Indeed, till the Reign of King Kirtessrie, the shrine never appeared. On the occasion of the presence of some Siamese priests, this King ordered the shrine to form a part of the evening Perraherra, assigning as a reason that with this innovation the Ceremony would be in honour of Budho as well as of the Gods.

In the course of the five days mentioned, precedency is to be taken by turns, by the different parties who attend the procession.

The five days having expired, another Ceremony, an important and essential part of the Perraharra, commences, called Randoelis Beyma, which lasts five days more.

It commences with bringing from the Dewales, the Randoelies, or Palankins, four in number, each dedicated to a particular Goddess, and each furnished with a Golden Pitcher, and sword similarly dedicated.

These Palankins form a part of the evening procession, and are then carried by the people after the Bows and Arrows, but in the procession at night they take the lead, the women belonging to the Dewales, who attended the first part of the Ceremony, attend this also, to which every other honour is due and is paid.

In the King's time the daughters and young wives of the Chiefs, dressed in Royal Apparel, given them by His Majesty, alternately accompanied the Randoelie of each Goddess.

From the commencement of this Ceremony, the Castes of Washers and Potters, including both sexes, attend; the men of the former carrying painted Sticks under their arms, and of the latter, earthen vessels adorned with Cocoanut flowers.—The Olia people of the five principal Dissavonies carry five large Bamboos in attendance during the whole of this Ceremony.

Thus the Ceremony of Perraherra is continued up to the day of the full moon of the Eysala. On the night of the full moon and on this alone the shrine is carried in the procession. As soon as the procession is over the shrine is deposited in the Temple Asgiry Wihara, and the Randalies and Bows and Arrows are brought back to their respective Dewales. Soon after boiled Rice, Curries, Cakes, &c., are offered in the Dewales to the images of the Gods. The offerings being made, the procession recommences and proceeds to the river at Gettambey or Gonaruwu, bearing the Bows and Arrows and Randoelies.

At the river a decorated boat is found in readiness in which the four Kapurales of the Dewales, attended by four other men belonging to the same Establishments, go some distance up the river, carrying with them the Swords and water pitchers of the Goddesses; and at the break of day the Kapurales suddenly strike the water with the Swords, the other men at the same moment of the discharging the water that had been taken up last year, fill the pitchers afresh in the exact place where the Swords had been applied.

This being done they land, and having placed the water pitchers and Swords in the Randoelies, they return with the procession to the City, the morning of their return is the 16th day after the commencement of the Perraherra. The two Adigars and the Chiefs who may not have accompanied the Ceremony to the river, meet it on the road when

returning at a place called Kumari Kapua, and accompany it to the Asgry Wihare, from whence the shrine being taken, the whole procession move to the place from which it started at first, viz., the malua. From the malua each party returns to its respective Dewale, the shrine is carried back to the Maligave and the Ceremony is at an end.

During the five days that the Randoelie Ceremony is performing, the Kapurales of the four Dewales, the evening procession being concluded, come to the Magool Mandua, and recite the Mangala Asta, a hymn of thanks and praise to the Gods, and they offer up prayers that the reigning King may be blessed and prosper.—Then they return to their Dewales with garlands of flowers from the Magool Madua, with which they adore* the images of the Gods.

Since the English Government has been established, the Mangale Asta has been repeated at the Nata Dewale.

During seven days after the Ceremony of beating the water, the Wali—Yakon is danced in the four Dewales by people belonging to the Cast of Tom Tom beaters. The Dancers are masked, and they dance to the sound of Tom Toms.

This dance being finished, the people of the Balibat Cast dance during seven days more, round heaps of boiled Rice, Vegetables, Curries, Cakes, Fruits, &c., which they eat after the dance. At the end of fourteen days, the dancing being over, the Keepers fixed in the Dewales as already described, are taken up, carried to the river with Tom Toms and Flags, and thrown into the water. On the day the water is struck with Swords, four bundles of fine Cloth with gold and silver Coins and pieces of Sandal wood are given by the Treasurer to the Dewales.

Under the former Government, when the King accompanied the Perraherra, the Ceremonies were performed with unusual splendour, and the processions were far more magnificient than they are here described. In case of any impurity appearing near the Dewales, the performance of the Ceremonies was intermitted during the space of three days.

The whole of this Festival was ended on the 31st at 11 *o'clock* in the morning; the commencement of the concluding procession was announced by the firing of Ginjals, a loud noise of Tom Toms, and

* *Adorn.*—Ed.

Kandyan pipes, accompanied by the cracking of the Adigars whips, eight fine Elephants first appeared, one after the other; then came the Relic of Budho, which was carried under a small Gold Vessel called Ranhiligay, covered by an elegant gilt Canopy, on the back of a noble Elephant, most superbly caparisoned. His head and back covered over with crimson cloth embroidered with Gold, and his Tusks cased in Gold; he was supported on each side by two Elephants, richly adorned with Brocade housings, their Riders on their necks and other attendants on their backs bearing Silver Fans and Umbrellas. The great Elephant in the centre carried nothing but the Canopy, or gilt open Pavilion, covering the Ranhiligay, which contained the Relic. The 2nd Adigar, as Diwene Nileme, marched after the Relic preceded by his whips, and followed by a vast crowd of attendants, a party of whom was armed with spears. Five Elephants of the Nata Dewale next followed; the one in the middle carrying the Bow and Arrows of the God, which were succeeded by a long Procession consisting of Elephants belonging to the different Dewales bearing the Symbols of their Gods, Dissaves with numerous attendants, Standard bearers, Tom Tom beaters, Pipers, &c. This part of the Procession was interspersed with groupes of Dancers, and huge figures intended to represent Demons. These were followed by the whip bearers of the 1st Adigar, who marched, attended by three Chiefs on his left, and followed by a great body of Guards and Retinue. Then came the close Palankins, supposed to contain the Goddesses of the Dewales, each attended by a number of well dressed females, with their Heads tastefully ornamented with flowers. The day was fine, and the Rays of a brilliant Sun were reflected from the Silver Fans and Umbrellas, from the Brocaded cloathing of the Elephants, and from the Gold Pavillions covering the Relic of Budho and Symbols of the Gods, altogether forming a spectacle no less interesting than novel to an European.

Daily, for an hour or more, before the Procession commenced, the tight Rope Dancers and other performers of different descriptions assembled in the great street between the Maha Visnu and Nata Dewales, immediately under the windows of that part of the Palace from which the King of Kandy was accustomed to view such ceremonies. These handsome apartments are now occupied by the 2nd Commissioner of the Residency, James Gay, Esq., in whose spacious hall His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brownrigg and most of the Ladies

and Gentlemen of Kandy frequently met to witness the various performances.

The Rope Dancers were two females, who, considering that they did not use the balancing Pole, moved with no small degree of ease and grace; and one of them, rather a well turned figure, shewed her activity by springing from the Rope many times in rapid succession, to a height not less than 6 or 8 feet. A group of young men and boys in the attire of dancing girls, having their arms and legs covered with small bells, displayed with effect their talents; while another, partly with little of the "foreign aid of ornament" performed a very regular figure dance, brandishing all the while and at each other a couple of short sticks, which they held by the middle, one in each hand. The effect of this was much improved by the sticks having a tassel of white flax at each end; but of all the dancers perhaps none were more worthy of notice than two Athletic Champions, armed with Foils and Bossy shields, who performed a war dance. Their merits lay in an extraordinary and not ungraceful activity of limb and flexibility of wrist, more than in any display of the science of attack and defence.

Immediately after the Relic of Budho and the Symbols of the Gods had been deposited in their respective sanctuaries, all the Chiefs who had borne a part in the Perrahera repaired to the Hall of Audience to pay their respects to His Excellency the Governor, and to report the successful termination and happy Omens of the great Festival. Upon this occasion the attendance of Chiefs was more numerous, and they were more splendidly dressed in their peculiar and strange costume than had been before seen by us;—their richly embroidered Velvet Caps, with elegant gold flowers on the top so various (for no two were alike) were strikingly beautiful. Their large plaited tippets fringed with Gold over their splendid Brocade full sleeved Jackets, with the immense folds of Gold Muslin which composed their lower garments, gave the whole group a character that may justly be termed magnificent. The dignified but easy air and manner with which the two Adigars, the Dissaves and the other superior Chiefs walked up the Hall, to salute His Excellency the Governor, must have forcibly struck every person present. This, when taken into consideration with the History of their Nation, the general character and poverty of the people and their peculiar situation and circumstances, and particularly in as far as regards their locality and exclusion from

intercourse with the rest of the world, is perhaps a moral Phenomenon, a parallel to which is not to be met with among any other people in the world.

The Governor was attended by his Staff, the Hon'ble J. D'Oyly Esq., Resident of Kandy, Colonel Kelly, Commandant and the other Civil and Military servants resident in Kandy. Lady Brownrigg and Mrs. Nihill were likewise present, and the elegance and courtliness of the Kandyan Chiefs address were never more strikingly displayed than by the polite and graceful manner with which they advanced to make their obeisance to her Ladyship, who, with her usual kindness and condescension, received their respectful salutation.

This spontaneous instance of gallantry in a people upon whom the sun of chivalry never shone, and who must have hitherto held the female character, however exalted in rank, to be entitled to no share of public consideration or external mark of respect, from the Lords of the creation, is in no small degree to be attributed to the fascinating and amiable manners of Lady Brownrigg, and it must have been highly gratifying to her Ladyship who has, since her arrival in Ceylon, so zealously and with so much effect, endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of her own sex, among the natives of all ranks and classes.

After compliments had passed between His Excellency the Governor and the Principal Chiefs agreeably to Kandyan custom, one of a group of Provincial Mohottale came forward and addressed His Excellency in a complimentary speech, in which he attributed the unprecedented productiveness of the soil, and the extraordinary general prosperity of the country, since it came under the rule of the English, to the famed good fortune of His Excellency.

[*Govt. Gaz.*, 13*th Sept.*]

Thursday, November 20, 1817.

We congratulate our readers, and the British public, on the early good fruits of the campaign, in the Upper Provinces, and the splendid result of the negociations with Scindiah. The ratification of the Treaty by that Chieftain, is a most fortunate circumstance for the peace of India, and furnishes a happy presage of the rapid accomplishment

of that wise system of policy, which has for its basis not only the consolidation of our power, but the protection of the weak against the strong. The extirpation of the merciless bands of robbers and murderers which infest the mountainous and woody tract to the north of the Nerbudda—whose horrible incursions have so often spread ruin and devastation over the provinces of the South—will, indeed, be a glorious event, worthy of all the wisdom and energy of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS. In furtherance of this grand object, the military preparations are on an unprecedented scale, calculated to ensure complete success to our arms. But while we admire the promptitude and vigour with which so fine an Army has been assembled, and the plan of operations as far as it has yet been developed, we must remark that the glowing ardor which characterizes the General has been more than equalled by the consummate prudence and judgment of the Politician. The great political occurrence which is alluded to in the following General Order gives assurance of a speedy and glorious termination of the campaign :—

Camp Mahewa, November 7th, 1817.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL has great pleasure in announcing to the Army that the MAHA RAJA DOWLUT RAO SCINDEAH has signed a Treaty, by which His Highness engages to afford every facilitation to the British Troops in their pursuit of the Pindarees through his Dominions, and to co-operate actively towards the extinction of those brutal freebooters. In consequence, the Troops and Country of His Highness are to be regarded as those of an Ally.

The generous confidence and animated zeal of the Army may experience a shade of disappointment in the diminished prospect of serious exertion : but the GOVERNOR GENERAL is convinced that the reflection of every Officer and Soldier in this Army will satisfy him that the carrying every desired point by equity and moderation, is the proudest triumph for the British character.

A Royal Salute is to be fired from the Artillery Park in honor of this event at 8 to-morrow morning.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General,

J. ADAM,
Secy. to the Govr. Genl.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1817.

INTELLIGENCE having been received at Head Quarters that the Pindarees under KURREEM KHAN and WASIL MAHOMMUD were in full march towards Gualior, the MARQUEES OF HASTINGS, with the Centre Division of the Army, immediately moved in a north-west direction from the Betwah, with the view of intercepting them, and on the 11th instant reached Sonaree, on the banks of the Sinde, about 26 miles from the fortress of Gualior. Colonel PHILPOT with the 24th Dragoons, and a Regiment of Native Cavalry, was posted in advance, between Gualior and Narwar, the Pindarees being in the neighbourhood of the latter place. Having correct information of their movements, he marched against them, but, as he approached, they fled back in a south-west direction. It is, however, very improbable that they can escape. General MARSHAL would be at Kalaras about the 11th, and General DONKIN, by the last accounts, was at Rampoora. The fords of the Chumbul will in all probability present considerable difficulties to the Pindarees in their progress westward, and enable some of our Divisions to overtake them. The force of regular Pindarees under KURREEM KHAN and WASIL MAHOMMUD, independent of camp followers, is not supposed to exceed 10,000 men.

Sir THOMAS HISLOP and Sir JOHN MALCOLM were advancing with rapidity. The latter had reinstated a great number of families in their possessions which had been wrested from them by the Pindarees.

HOLKAR, or rather the BAEE, anxious to espouse the cause of the PEISHWA, but more probably to take advantage of the troubles at Poonah, is at the head of a multitude of followers, and is proceeding with all expedition to that capital. By the last accounts he was at Indroke, near Agur, but it may be expected that the rabble which he commands will be intercepted by one of the Divisions under Sir THOMAS HISLOP, or General MALCOLM.

The following letter is taken from the *Mirror* of yesterday :—

Colonel Adam's Camp, December 1st, 1817.

"Since I last had the pleasure of writing to you, nothing very extraordinary has occurred, so I shall merely give you a detail of such of our movements as are at all worth notice. We arrived at Bhurseah on the 26th, and halted three or four days, but for what reason very few of

us know; it is thought, however, that we waited there for the result of certain offers which had been or were about to be made to the Pindarees. These are believed to be offering them mercy on condition that they deliver up to us the whole of their horses, guns, and ammunition; if they refuse to do this, we are to give no quarter, but cut every man of them to pieces. Bhurseah was the cantonment (or rather the cantonment was close to the town) of KHUREEM KHAN, but he quitted it on our approach. He is said to have 13,000 men and 16 elephants with him; and is undoubtedly the most respectable of all their leaders.

"The country round Bhurseah is very fine, and the town itself is a most capital one, very unlike Pindaree property. It consists of numerous and well built houses, good streets, and an excellent bazar, besides being delightfully situated. It is the capital of the Purgunnah.

"We left it this morning, and came about eleven miles on our way to Seronge, the direction which the Pindarees have taken. At Bhurseah we left a strong detachment, consisting of 5 Companies of the 1st Battation 19th, 2 twelve, 2 six-pounders, and 2 howitzers. The whole under the command of Major LOGIE.

"Sir JOHN MALCOLM took about fifty Pindarees, who had retired to a small Fort, but made no resistance. He let them all go again, upon this account, (after taking their arms &c.) except the Sirdar, who proved to be an adopted son of CHEEETOO's."

Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY was within two short marches of Jeypore, with a force sufficient to command success, should any opposition to the object of his movements be attempted.

The latest letters from General DONKIN's camp state that an interview was to take place near Rampoora between the General and MEER KHAN.

Captain MACRA, Aide-de-camp to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, arrived in Calcutta from Head Quarters on Friday last.

Captain G. FITZCLARENCE, on his route to Bombay, was to join General HARDYMAN, and remain with the Division under that Officer, till a safe opportunity presented itself of pursuing his journey to Bombay. At present the road is infested with Mahrattas connected with the PEISHWA and the Nagpore RAJAH.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1818.

OUR *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 13th has put our readers in possession of the details of the brilliant victory, obtained by Sir THOMAS HISLOP, over the army of Holkar, which has given another memorable proof of the superiority of our troops in discipline and valor. Preceding accounts had not led us to expect such a formidable resistance on the part of the enemy, or that the amount of his force was so very considerable. We have seen no authentic statement of the estimated number engaged, but it is rumoured that he had in the field about 50,000 men. The position he had chosen was well calculated to embarrass an attack; on his left flank he had the bend of the river; on his right a deep ravine; and in front he could only be approached by one ford. Yet the dauntless intrepidity of our Army soon overcame all difficulty and opposition, and the enemy was driven from his guns, which were served with the greatest bravery and skill, at the point of the bayonet.

Although our correspondence with the several Divisions of the Army during the last week, has not furnished us with much important information, the following particulars connected with the proceedings and movements of our troops cannot fail to be interesting. Letters from the Army in the Kotah country, to the 19th of December, supply us with the following detail:—On the night of the 13th the Army moved in pursuit of the Pindarees, and about 12 at noon halted for intelligence. Lieutenant PICKERSGILL went forward to reconnoitre; about 6 miles before them was the Ludhana Ghât, which leads into the Kotah country, over which the Pindarees had gone, and after them Lieutenant PICKERSGILL, with 60 of the 2nd Rohilla Horse and 10 Troopers. He succeeded in getting within half a mile of the two Durrahs, consisting of about 6,000 Pindarees, and having transmitted to the General information that the Pindarees were about 4 miles above the Ghat, he began, with his handful of men, to retire before this formidable body, moving about fifty paces at a time, halting and fronting to amuse the enemy till the arrival of the advance. The Division started immediately, ascended the Ghât, and began a rapid pursuit in columns of squadrons; the country was full of jungle, yet they got on with astonishing rapidity. In a short time the troops came in sight of some Pindarees, who fired upon them, and went off in an uncommonly rapid style. The pursuit was commenced, and those that were overtaken were destroyed. It appears that the Pindarees had heard of the approach of

our troops, and the body moved off about 12 o'Clock, leaving 5 or 600 of their best mounted men to cover the retreat of the baggage, and to deceive the Division in respect to the route of the main body. This manœuvre had the desired effect, for they did not come up with the body, after a pursuit of about 8 miles. About 40 or 50 of the Pindarees were killed; the 4th Cavalry had one killed, and three wounded. The 2nd Rohilla Horse had a Duffadar and 4 slightly wounded with spears. Captain Frobisher, who commands Baddeley's Horse, had 3 or 4 wounded. They were supposed to be a little too wild, and could not be easily controlled; but if they had not dispersed, scarcely a man of the Pindarees would have been touched, as they were scattered into small parties all over the country.

Though the horses had been saddled 18 hours or more, they are said to have gone into action and pursuit with great spirit. The Cavalry halted one day, and then marched again 20 miles. On the 17th, after they had reached their ground, 20 miles, they heard that much of the Pindaree baggage was in a town, distant 7 miles, and guarded by Pindarees; off they set at a long trot, and found abundance of baggage and bazar, but no Pindarees. On the 18th they halted; General Donkin was then within 9 koss of them. The Pindarees went to the S. W., where there is a range of Ghâts, which, if not stopped up, it was apprehended they would get off, and not easily be seen again. The country is said to be very fine about Kotah. The Rajah is entirely our friend. All the heavy guns and baggage were left at Nya-Suraee.

Sir John Malcolm was to leave Gunjrawa on the 26th, and proceed to the northward in pursuit of Holkar, taking with him four Squadrons of Native Cavalry, four Horse Artillery guns, two Battalions of Infantry, and 2,000 Mysore Horse. There was, however, a rumour that young Holkar was concealed at Oujien.

Colonel Adams had fallen in with the Pindarees on their return from the North. He was following them up with the Cavalry and light troops, in the direction of Chuprah and Oujien.

The Peishwa, it is said, had thrown himself into Pielgaon, a fort about 50 miles Eastward of Poonah. We understand that before he threw off the mask he had been unremitting in his attempts to bribe our Native Officers, and he had persuaded one of them who was taken to him to

receive 5,000 Rupees on condition of his seducing a certain number of our Sepoys from their duty. But the Native Officer shewed his incorruptible fidelity, by returning to the cantonment and laying the sum he had consented to take before his Commanding Officer, divulging at the same time the duplicity and machinations of the PEISHWA.

Major General DONKIN was at Ginta-gaut, right bank of the Chumbul, on the 26th of December, and on the 28th was to cross the Chumbul and enter the Province of Boondee. From thence he would pursue his route to the Southward for the purpose of co-operating with the troops under Sir THOMAS HISLOP, against HOLKAR, or take the direction of Shahpore, should the BAEE happen to move to Mundapore. The Division is said to be in high health and spirits, and now consists of the H. M.'s. 8th Dragoons, the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, Gardiner's Frontier Horse, 6 pieces of Horse Artillery, 8 Field pieces, four Battalions of Infantry, one of which is H. M.'s. 14th Foot, nearly 1,000 strong.

The Arab mercenaries who took refuge in the Town of Nagpore after the defeat of the Rajah's troops on the 16th of December had refused to surrender, and Major General DOVETON intended to open his batteries against them on the 20th. It is said that the Rajah, who is still safe in our Camp, had ordered them to disperse, but no attention was paid to his authority, and they were preparing to make a bold resistance. The States of the Deccan have long been in the habit of strengthening their military force by Arabs, who are remarkable for a degree of fearless valor amounting to animal ferocity. They were among the best, or most effective, troops of Hyder Ally and Tippoo. Sabat, the Arabian, so well known in Calcutta for his apostacy, was one of those military adventurers; he had long been a soldier, and had received several wounds in battle before he figured as a literary character in this part of India, and became a time-serving convert to Christianity. To a wound in the head has been ascribed the extravagance and singularity of his subsequent career.

General DOVETON had given notice to the inhabitants of the city to remove to a distance to avoid the consequences of a bombardment.

On the 25th of December the Camp of Major General BROWN was at Loona. Captain TOD, in command of the Rajah of Kotah's troops, had fallen in with 1,000 Pindarees, and dispersed them with considerable loss. The left Division had returned to Nya-Suraee on the 28th. The

Cavalry had joined General Brown, who had ascended the Ludhana Ghâts after the Pindarees.

The fugitive army of Holkar has little chance, we think, from the present disposition of our forces, of escaping without a second defeat. They fled in the direction of Rampoora immediately after the action with Sir Thomas Hislop; but after so desperate an engagement it is not likely that they would be able to proceed far during the first days of their flight. Brigadier General Malcolm was to commence his pursuit of them on the 26th. On the 28th General Donkin would march to the Southward; and General Brown was, at the same period, within a short distance of that Division, so that the fugitives, as well as the pursued Pindarees, will probably soon find themselves in the midst of our troops; Rampoora forming a central situation between them, according to the last accounts. It is supposed that a large body of Pindarees had joined Holkar previous to the battle of the 21st, for when the Baee first proceeded from Indore to the Nerbudda with the intention of joining the Peishwa, her followers were not supposed to amount to more than about 16,000. With this force she attempted to cross the river at a ford which Sir Thomas Hislop had found impracticable, and this check, and the intelligence of the defeat and flight of the Peishwa, induced her to return and endeavour to temporize with the British authorities. Great dissension is said to have prevailed in her counsels, and a Vakeel of Meer Khan, at her Court, is reported to have recommended the expulsion of young Holkar, and raising another individual to the Musnud. Guffoor Khan appears to have been the most turbulent among the Ministers, and was the determined advocate of hostile measures. He is said to have been wounded, and seen attended by a few horsemen at a village, after the battle of the 12st.

A Portuguese secular Clergyman and an Italian Monk had proceeded Wednesday last, the latter on a sporting excursion, the former only to keep company to his friend, as far as Budessore, a village about two miles north from Chandernagore, the place of their residence: when Padre Felix, the Italian, seeing something move in the thick foliage of a large tamarind tree, took it to be a bird, and discharged his fowling piece at it. His friend, whose name we understand to have been Figueira, a few servants and a few gazers, were close by, and seem to have been equally deceived by the appearance. Unfortunately, the real object fired

at proved to be the hand of a Bengalee, perched on that tree, we do not know for what purpose, and whose color of body was easily hidden in the deep surrounding umbrage. His shrieks on receiving some of the small shot in the hand and arms immediately called forth from the neighbouring huts a numerous concourse of people. Ferocious vociferations and threats, stones and immense long bamboos were immediately aimed at these two unfortunate foreigners, who, what with the little they knew of the country language, and what with entreating gestures, strove in vain to soothe a cowardly mob, revelling in the barbarous hope of now trampling upon individuals whom they were wonted to look upon as powerful. Any single man acquainted with the true character of the natives, and who had preserved a sufficient presence of mind, would have not found it difficult to fight his way through to Chandernagore merely with his fists or a stick. But these poor clerical gentlemen seem to have been quite overpowered by the contrariety and distressing nature of the feelings which assailed them at that moment, the impending danger, a kind of remorseful apprehension perhaps of having done more harm than they really had, a professional repugnance to use any offensive weapon even in their own defence, lastly, the suddenness of the whole awful occurrence. Withdrawing any ways from the scene had become of an urgent necessity, instead of which they suffered themselves to be closely and completely surrounded by these barbarians. In this critical predicament Padre Figueira re-loaded the gun with small shot with a hope to frighten them away; but so little intention had he to fire it, that he presented only the but end to these wretches, who immediately struggled to wrest it from his hands. In this situation it is pretended by some, that the piece went off; but we are positively assured that it was no more then in his hands, and was even at a few paces distance from him, but so near that the small shot entered his groin with the effect of a ball. He no sooner fell than his murderers instantly dispersed. It was then about noon. The poor man was conveyed to Chandernagore, and died at seven in the evening of the same day. [*Times*.

THE description of the launch of the *Hastings*, which has already appeared in the papers of the week, is so full and accurate that it would be useless, simply for the sake of originality, to offer any other account.

"It was not to be supposed that the first launch of a line of battle Ship that ever took place in India, the ships of war built at Bombay

being merely floated out of dock, would fail to attract a multitude of all descriptions to witness the spectacle. An object of such interest could scarcely be disregarded by any whose time was not otherwise occupied, or who were not confined by circumstances to their habitations. We accordingly had to observe, on repairing to Kidderpore Dockyard, after noon on Thursday last, a very large concourse of persons of every rank, whose countenances betokened the gratification with which they surveyed the magnificent structure before them.

The dwelling house of the builders, although it has often had to afford similar accommodation, perhaps never exhibited so splendid an appearance before. Its verandahs, its terraces, and the temporary stages erected in its front, were crowded with the beauties of Calcutta and their escorts. The elegance of this display alone would have compensated amply for any trouble that might have been experienced in approaching the scene. In the spacious sail-loft on the other side of the dock there was a similar assemblage, while crowds of gentlemen, whose curiosity had been largely excited and required satisfaction, were parading the yard in the vicinity of the ship, and frequently contemplating the beauty of her model, or examining the apparatus that supported her. Here might be seen naval officers discussing her qualities and finding a place for her in the list of handsome ships of war; there, groupes of military men and others engaged in conversing on the same topic, with equal animation in their dialogue, although perhaps with fewer appeals to the principles of science.

The whole of the river in front was covered with vessels of every construction and size from a pilot vessel to a dinghy, except the space where the ship had to enter the water and drop up to her moorings. Pilot vessels, pinnaces, schooners, cutters, brigs, budgerows, boleahs, &c., &c., exposed their various forms to view with every decoration that streamers and signal flags could give, and afforded accommodation to many fashionables, who preferred witnessing the launch from the water. Amidst the European gentlemen in the yard were to be seen numbers of most respectable natives. Turks of consequence from Constantinople were mingled in the crowd, and the good hearted Lord RODNEY from Johannah cut not the least conspicuous figure, with his silver-laced cap and his large gold bullion epaulettes. The inferior natives were prevented from coming to the westward of the dock-head, and the ample space round the ship between the house and the dock was crowded, yet with-

out confusion. The whole constituted a scene, not unlike what is witnessed at large fairs in England, although superior in its degree—the same ardor for gratification appeared, yet unattended by its noise and tumult—the same greetings of friends and the same looks of satisfaction—the influence of care seemed to have been crushed in every bosom, and every eye sparkled with pleasure and expectation.

All the shores had been removed from the ship on the preceding day, and her appearance, as it was imposing and beautiful to the general spectator, was more exquisitely pleasing to the professional and scientific one. Although the breadth of the cradle on the ways was at least one-third the extreme breadth of the ship, yet the ponderous body seemed to stand on a very inadequate base. Nothing presented itself to obstruct the eye in its examination of her form, and the beauties of that form were striking, and viewed universally with admiration. The elegant shape of her bow in particular had the effect of fixing the gaze of every one that passed it, and many an eye wandered over the fine contour of her bottom with delight.

Half past two P. M. had been the time appointed for the launch, and, very soon after, the dog-shores were knocked away, and she began to move. Expectation had been raised to a great height, and now it was amply gratified. She left the stocks in the grandest style, and entered the water with considerable velocity, which diminished gradually as she dropt up the river until her anchor brought her up. Seen in that new point of view, she still suggested ideas of magnificence and beauty never hitherto excited in this quarter of India. As she proceeded on the ways, she received from the Honorable the Vice-President the name of *Hastings*, than which, it will be universally acknowledged, there could not have been formed any more appropriate. While the name of "Hastings" is identified with Victory, what could be more peculiarly fitting whereby to designate the proudest triumph of art ever achieved on the banks of the Hooghly!

As soon as the *Hastings* had happily reached the water, amidst universal peals of acclamation, the artillery of a Portugueze vessel on one side, and of the yard on the other, gave her a royal salute; and at this period, amidst congratulations to the able builders, repeated glances at the place she had left, as well as the space she occupied, and attention to the business of refreshment, vivacity and pleasure was at its height.

Throughout the whole concerns of the occasion that were connected with the launch, it was to be remarked as an extraordinary circumstance that the whole system of preparation had been so complete, that no noise, bustle, or confusion was to be perceived anywhere, and even the possibility of accident seemed almost to have been removed. This reflects a credit on the builders not inferior, although different in kind, to what they merit from their more solid and magnificent operations. We refrain from describing the *Hastings* herself farther at present, as we intend to make her the subject of an article in our next number.

After the launch a very numerous party of Ladies and Gentlemen partook before their departure of a superb tiffin, served up in three separate apartments of magnitude. Nothing was wanting to render the banquet agreeable, and toasts suitable to the occasion were drunk afterwards with enthusiasm, while an excellent regimental band accompanied them with appropriate music.

Were we to dilate according to our feelings on this subject, at once so unique and interesting, we should much exceed the limits that must be put to the article. We conclude, therefore, with remarking our belief that as the circumstance will form an epoch in the political history of Calcutta, it will be also regarded by the generality of the spectators as constituting an epoch in the history of their gratifications.

[*Star.*

Dimensions of the "Hastings."

	feet	inches
Length on the Gun Deck, ...	176	8
Breadth for measurement, ...	47	8
Burthen in tons, ...	1705	

Carries on the Lower Gun Deck ...	28	32 Prs.
Do. Main ditto ...	30	18 „
Quarter Deck and Forecastle... ...	18	12 „
Poop	6	12 „
Total	82 Guns	

In the absence of Mr. Palmer, Commodore HAYES presided, and gave the following Toasts :—

Toasts	Tunes
1. The new Ship *Hastings*	... Hearts of Oak.
2. The King	... God save the King.
3. The Regent	... Regent's March.
4. Queen and Royal Family	... Roy's Wife, and the Quaker's Wife.
5. Duke of York and the Army...	Duke of York's March.
6. Duke of Clarence and Navy...	Rule Brittania.
7. Hon. E. I. Company	... Money in both Pockets.
8. Most Noble the Governor General	Lord Moira's Welcome.
9. The Hon. the Vice-President...	Gin ye meet a bonny Lassie.
10. The Duke of Wellington	... British Grenadiers.
11.. The Proprietors and Mercantile Interests of Calcutta	For England when with favoring gales.
12. The Ladies of Calcutta	... By Mr. J. Kyd.
13. Mr. Seppings and Messrs. Kyds	By the Hon. the Vice-President.
14. Sir E. H. East	... By Commodore Hayes.

In proposing success to the *Hastings,* the Commodore addressed the party as follows :—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—The magnificent object which has passed in review before you, and acquired your unanimous applause and admiration, may justly be deemed the perfection of the science of Naval Architecture, and the art of Ship-building. I therefore propose to drink success to the *Hastings,* with a fervent hope that the Noble Ship may long remain a monument of the commanding genius of Mr. SEPPINGS, and of the superior skill of the Artists at Kidderpore."

The Commodore prefaced the 8th toast as follows :—"The Most Noble the Governor General," whose illustrious name has been given to the Ship just launched: may the arduous task he has undertaken terminate in securing the future prosperity and happiness of British India.

9th.—I feel peculiarly gratified in proposing the health of the party, under whose mild and just sway we have now the happiness to

live. The health of the Honorable Mr. DOWDESWELL (Great applause).—Mr. D. replied.

10th.—The greatest Hero of this age, or any other age, since the Creation—The Duke of WELLINGTON. The band marched round the Table, amidst the most unbounded applause from all quarters.

12th.—The Ladies of Calcutta.—*By Mr. J. Kyd.*

13th.—Mr. SEPPINGS and Messieurs KYDS—*By the Honorable the Vice-President.*

14th.—Our excellent Chief Judge, Sir E. HYDE EAST, may he long judge over us, and when he retires to his native land may he long enjoy those comforts and benefits which the best of men (one of whom he is) are entitled to expect and to receive.

Toast 15.—Success to all the Ship Building Establishments at Calcutta, by Commodore HAYES.

Seven hundred persons sat down to table, and the whole interesting scene terminated in joy and harmony.

The Ship, although she went off the hooks without a vestige of ballast, did not sally after taking water, but remained perfectly upright. She drew 16 feet water upon an even keel, and did not fall by the sights one inch, which circumstance alone establishes the superiority and perfection of the new system, developed by the commanding genius of SEPPINGS.

Five Flag Staffs were erected on the *Hastings*, upon which were displayed the following colours, viz.:—

At the Ensign Staff, the Red English Ensign.

At the Mizen, the Blue ditto.

At the Main, the Union Flag.

At the Fore, the White or Saint George's Ensign.

At the Bowsprit, the Honorable Company's Ensign.

A little after one o'Clock, P. M., the officers and crew of the *Hastings* joined her from the *Brittania,* headed by Lieutenant KILLWICK,

of the R. N., accompanied by the Harbour Master and Assistants, when the accommodation ladder was drawn up, and all further admittance ceased. In justice to the exertions of the aforesaid party, we have the pleasure to state that the Ship was secured to her moorings in 40 minutes after taking the water. [*India Gazette.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1818.

WE stated in our last that Sir JOHN MALCOLM was to proceed on the 26th ultimo with the Cavalry and Light troops in pursuit of HOLKAR. Sir THOMAS HISLOP followed on the 29th, after having made the necessary arrangements for the sick and wounded. Major General Sir W. G. KEIR had been directed to push forward H. M.'s 17th Dragoons and the GUIKWAR's horse, to reinforce Sir JOHN MALCOLM, and was himself expected to join Sir THOMAS HISLOP on the 30th. The detachment in pursuit of HOLKAR got within 20 miles of the enemy on the 29th, and expected to overtake him the following day. It was reported that the Maharajah had been joined by four or five thousand Pindarees, from all quarters. He had no Infantry, but about 8,000 Cavalry of his own, and 14 or 15 guns, which he had sent off before the action of the 21st. This circumstance seems to shew that he had no intention of fighting. Since his escape he had again sent a Vakeel to negotiate for peace, but, as a preliminary, General MALCOLM had demanded that he should come into Camp.

It has been currently reported and believed that GUFFOOR KHAN, ROSHUN BEG, and the rest of the new Ministry, had deposed the BAEE, the mother of the reigning Prince, from the Regency; and to prevent the possibility of further trouble from her influence, they conveyed her to the river side the day before the battle, and barbarously put a period to her existence. From the native reports it would appear that she was beheaded.

The flight of the PEISHWA towards the south had been arrested by Generals MUNRO and PRITZLER, and his Highness had been compelled to fall back, passing between Poona and Seroor. Brigadier General SMITH was at no great distance, and in full pursuit of him. He had deposited his guns and baggage at Seroor to prevent any impediment to his movements.

Colonel HARDYMAN's detachment was expected to move from Jubbulpore to Nagpore about the 4th. On the morning of the 3rd two troops of Cavalry marched to reinforce Colonel McMORINE, who had received orders to attack Sireenagur, a fort and town about 40 miles from Jubbulpore, situated in the Nerbudda valley, surrounded by a stone wall, and naturally very strong. It was said to be defended by 9 or 10,000 men and ten guns, and is dependent on the Nagpore Rajah. Letters of the 5th instant, dated Sireenagur, communicate that the Division arrived within sight of the fort at 8 A. M. on that day, and found the enemy about 5,000 strong, with four guns advantageously posted to resist the advance of our troops. The force continued to approach, and the horsemen of the enemy pushed on towards our left flank, but the manœuvre was frustrated by the rapid advance of our Cavalry, consisting of about 170 of the 8th, and 300 Rohilla horse, which immediately charged and dispersed them in all directions. The pursuit continued two hours, and was attended with immense slaughter. The Infantry of the detachment was directed against the guns, which, after a few rounds, were captured. The right column then entered the town, and the left went round it; both driving everything before them. The plunder was considerable: several wall-pieces, jinjals, tumbrils, muskets, four Elephants, a great number of Camels and Horses, fell into the hands of the victors. The field was covered with the dead and the dying. No mention is made of our loss, which we conclude to be very small. There is another adherent of the Nagpore Rajah about 30 miles further, said to have 6,000 men at his command, who will also probably soon receive a visit from Colonel McMORINE's detachment.

From the same quarter we learn that the British flag is flying on the Palace at Nagpore, but no notice is taken of any previous engagement with the Arabs.

The charge of Cavalry in the action at Jubbulpore, on the 19th ultimo, is said to have been irresistible and most decisive. They drove the enemy from their guns, and H. M.'s 17th pursued them up a hill where not a man escaped. Since the engagement the surrounding country had become tolerably tranquil, and the merchants and inhabitants were returning to the town and their several occupations.

Captain ROBERTS had intercepted 400 Pindarees, and had killed and taken 320 of them.

Generals DONKIN and BROWN and Colonel ADAMS were closing round the Pindarees, and were in communicaton with Sir JOHN MALCOLM.

We have received through an authentic channel some additional particulars relative to the engagement of the 21st with HOLKAR's Army. The Horse Artillery Battery consisted of 24 guns: and in less than half an hour seven of them were rendered useless by the dreadful fire of the enemy. The several Corps composing the wing of the Army, so gallantly led on by Sir JOHN MALCOLM to storm the principal battery of 43 guns, lost about one-sixth in killed and wounded. The Royal Scots had in the field 169 men, of whom 35 were killed and wounded; the 2nd Battalion of the 14th Regiment had 440, and lost 53; the European Regiment 253, and lost 62; whilst the Rifle Corps had 9 Officers and 350 men in the field, and 7 Officers and 150 men were among the killed and wounded. It is astonishing how the Brigadier General and his suite escaped amidst this severe fire. The Army had marched at day light on the 21st, and, when within a few miles of the river, it was surrounded by the enemy's horse, but the Horse Artillery guns and the Rifle Corps kept them at a good distance, and before our columns reached the river, these flying parties had gained the main body on the opposite side, and stood on the defensive. The columns moved on, forded the river, and formed under cover of the bank. The cannonade of the enemy was then opened with destructive effect; our columns intrepidly ascended the bank, formed, and marched nearly 1,000 yards in front of the tremendous range of cannon which had just begun to play. The carnage was dreadful on both sides; at length the Mahrattas gave way at all points, and left us in possession of all their guns.

The shabby appearance of MEER KHAN, at the interview with Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, seems to have arisen from poverty, and not from caprice. A person who knows him well has given a few anecdotes of that extraordinary character, which exhibit him in a singular light. It is said that he has been often seen traversing the Camp, destitute of the means of purchasing a dinner, and joyfully accepting and sharing the proffered meal of a Sepoy. And yet, notwithstanding this strange extremity in a Chieftain, he has the commanding genius to influence and retain a numerous Army in his service, and is continually surrounded by princes and noblemen. It is true that this predatory band generally subsisted on the plunder acquired from the adjacent towns and provinces, but with respect to him individually it is observed that no part of it was ever appro-

priated to purposes of idle parade, or useless magnificence. If the main object of his exertions has been the attainment of an independent principality, his ambition is now crowned with success. It is said that he had 200 guns and 52 Battalions of 400 men each, besides Cavalry, and he has agreed to dismiss the whole of his army. The treaty has, we understand, been finally arranged and signed.

We now understand that on the 29th or 30th of December Brigadier General DOVETON headed one of the columns against the Jumma Durwazu of the city of Nagpore, which had been battered for some time before. The breach being reported practicable, he stormed and carried it, but finding the enemy formidably entrenched in the streets, and the impossibility of making any impression upon them, the column was ordered to be withdrawn. In this unsuccessful effort one Officer, Lieutenant BELL, of the Royal Scots, was killed, and seven or eight men wounded.

At the same time that the column, immediately under Brigadier General DOVETON moved from the Camp, two others, commanded by Colonel SCOTT and Major PITTMAN, advanced on the other side of the town, and gained possession of several fortified places, but in consequence of the failure of the main column, they were recalled: General DOVETON having found that the guns captured from the Nagpore RAJAH were not calculated for breaching purposes, had sent for his own battering train, which had been left in the rear when he moved on Nagpore, but before they arrived, the Arab and Hindoostanee troops evacuated the city, which was immediately afterwards taken possession of by the General. We have not heard whether any stipulations were made on the occasion.

About the 26th of December Major MUNT was ordered from Nagpore with the 6th Madras Cavalry, and the 1st Battalion of Madras Infantry, to bring up a convoy at some distance, and at the same time to attack a Camp of the Rajah's troops situated between the convoy and the town. He surprized the Camp, killed a great number, and completely accomplished his object.

We are informed that it was TANTEEA JUGH, the principal minister of HOLKAR, who proceeded to the Camp of Sir THOMAS HISLOP on the 1st instant and made known the pacific disposition of his master. He produced an official document signed by HOLKAR himself, in which he declared his submission to the British Government, agreeing to dismiss all his

Army; afford no protection to the Pindarees; and to retire to Rampoora, and there wait the arrangements of the GOVERNOR GENERAL respecting his future fortunes.

KURREEM KHAN is said to have sent in the most submissive overtures to Head Quarters, suing for pardon, and promising to assist in subduing the Pindarees.

THE most singular part of the inhabitants of Ceylon are the Bedahs or Vaddahs, who inhabit the distant recesses of the forest. Their origin has never been traced, and they appear to differ very much from the other inhabitants of Ceylon. They are scattered over the woods in different parts of the island, but are most numerous in the Province of Bintan, which lies to the north east of Candy, in the direction of Trincomale and Batacole, and are there more completely in the savage state than any where else. They subsist by hunting deer and other animals of the forest, and on the fruits which grow spontaneously around them; but they never cultivate the ground in any manner. They sleep on trees or at the foot of them, and climb up like monkies when alarmed. A few of the less wild traffic with the natives, giving ivory, honey, wax, and deer, in exchange for cloth, iron, and knives; but the wilder class, known by the name of Rambah Vedahs, are more seldom seen, even by stealth, than the most timid of the wild animals. The dogs of the Vedahs constitute their only riches, and are described as possessing wonderful sagacity.

A BOOK has just been published in Calcutta, written by Mrs. FAY, which contains an account of her travels overland from England to India. It must be confessed that we opened it more from curiosity than the expectation of being amused, but the perusal of a few pages soon convinced us of its being the production of a person of considerable acuteness and information. The story of the author's sufferings is told in a spirited manner. Some of her descriptions are striking; and though there is little of magic in her style, the reader will feel no disposition to throw the narrative aside. The following extract is taken from the the preface:—

"Five and thirty years ago, it was the fate of the author to undertake a journey overland to India, in company with her husband, the late ANTHONY FAY, Esquire, who, having been called to the bar by the honor-

able society of Lincoln's Inn, had formed the resolution of practising in the Courts of Calcutta. They travelled through France, and over the Alps, to Italy, whence embarking at Leghorn they sailed to Alexandria in Egypt. Having visited some of the curiosities in this interesting country, and made a short stay at Grand Cairo, they pursued their journey across the desert to Suez after passing down the Red Sea. The ship in which they sailed touched at Calicut, where they were seized by the Officers of Hyder Ally, and for fifteen weeks endured all the hardships and privations of a rigorous imprisonment."

Since the period to which these letters refer, the author has made voyages to India, touching in the course of them at various places in all the quarters of the globe, and has been engaged in commercial and other speculations. Her trials and anxieties, however, have produced only a long train of blasted hopes, and heart-rending disappointments.

Mrs. Fay died in Calcutta a few months ago at an advanced age, after superintending the printing of the portion of her literary labours which is contained in the volume before us. She had not then exhausted her journal, and since her death the publication of the remainder has been stopped. The subjoined descriptions are interesting :—

Mocha, 13th September, 1779.

"Thank God, my dear friends, I am once more enabled to date from a place of comparative liberty, and an European Gentleman having promised me a safe conveyance for my packet, I shall proceed to give you a hurried and melancholy detail of circumstances, of which it has been my chief consolation to know that you were ignorant. You are of course impatient to be informed to what I allude; take then the particulars; but I must go a good way back in order to elucidate matters, which would otherwise appear mysterious or irrelevant.

"The East India Company sent out positive orders some time ago, to prohibit the trade to Suez, as interfering with their privileges; but as there never was a law made, but means might be found to evade it, several English merchants freighted a ship (the *Nathalia*) from Serampore, a Danish Settlement on the Hooghly, fourteen miles above Calcutta, whose Commander, Vanderfield, a Dane, passed for owner of the ship and cargo. Mr. O'Donnell, one of the persons concerned, and who had property on board to the amount of above 20,000*l*, came

as passenger, as did Mr. Barrington the real supercargo, also a freighter, and two Frenchmen, brothers, named Chevalier. They left Bengal on New Year's day, 1779, and came first to Calicut on the coast of Malabar, where they arrived in February; found English, French, Danish, and Portuguese factors, or Consuls there; and trade in a flourishing state, so not apprehending any danger, they entered into a contract with one Isaacs, a rich old Jew, who has great influence with the the Government, to freight them with pepper for Bengal on their return from Suez; that being the greatest town on the coast for that commodity. The price was settled, and 700*l.* paid as earnest. This business arranged, they proceeded on their voyage; and having luckily disposed of some part of the cargo at this place, reached Suez with the remainder in the beginning of June, landed their goods to the amount of at least 40,000*l.*, and prepared to cross the desert on the way to Cairo. The Company, besides those already mentioned, consisted of Chenu, the second mate, with some other officers and servants, in all, twelve Europeans, strengthened by a numerous body of Arabian guards, camel drivers, &c., for the conveyance of their property: more than sufficient in every body's opinion; for no one remembered a Caravan being plundered, for although sometimes the wandering Arabs were troublesome, yet a few presents never failed to procure a release from them. Thus were they lulled into a fatal security; each calculating the profits likely to accrue, and extremely willing to compound for the loss of a few bales, should they happen to meet with any strolling depredators, not even once supposing their lives were in danger, or intending to use their fire-arms should they be molested.

"On Monday, the 4th June, they left Suez, and next morning at daybreak had travelled about twenty miles (nearly one third of the way), when suddenly an alarm was given of an attack, as they, poor souls, were sleeping across their baskets (or panniers); Capt. Barrington, on awaking, ordered a dozen bales to be given to them immediately; but alas! they were already in possession of the whole; for the Camel drivers did not defend themselves an instant, but left their beasts at the mercy of the robbers; who, after detaching a large body to drive them away with their burthens, advanced towards the passengers. Here I must request you to pause, and reflect whether it be possible even for imagination to conceive a more dreadful scene to those concerned, particularly Mr. O'Donnell, who, from a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, had in less than four years realized a fortune of near 30,000*l.*, the

bulk of which he laid out in merchandize on the inviting prospect of gaining 50 per Cent., and as his health was in a very weak state, proposed retiring to Europe. What must that man have felt, a helpless spectator of his own ruin! But this was nothing to what followed on their being personally attacked. The inhuman wretches not content with stripping them to the skin, drove away their camels, and left them in a burning sandy Desert, which the feet can scarcely touch without being blistered, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, and utterly destitute of sustenance of every kind—no house, tree, or even shrub to afford them shelter. My heart sickens, my hand trembles as I retrace this scene. Alas! I can too well conceive their situation; I can paint to myself the hopeless anguish of an eye cast abroad in vain for succour! but I must not indulge in reflections, let me simply relate the facts as they occurred. In this extremity they stopped to deliberate, when each gave his reasons, for preferring the road he determined to pursue. Mr. O'Donnell, Chena, the cook, and two others, resolved to retrace their steps back to Suez, which was undoubtedly the most eligible plan; and after encountering many hardships, they at length arrived there in safety. Of the remaining seven who went towards Cairo, only *one* arrived. Mr. Barrington being corpulent and short breathed, sunk under the fatigue the second day; his servant soon followed him. One of the French gentlemen, who by this time became very ill, and his brother perceiving a house at some miles distance (for in that flat country one may see a great way), prevailed on him to lie down under a stunted tree with his servant, while he endeavoured to procure some water, for want of which the other was expiring. Hope, anxiety, and affection combined to quicken his pace, and rendered poor Vanderfield, the Danish Captain, unable to keep up with him, which he most earnestly strove to do. I wept myself almost blind, as the poor Frenchman related his sufferings from conflicting passions, almost worn out with heat and thirst, he was afraid of not being able to reach the House, though his own life and that of his brother depended on it. On the other hand, the heart-piercing cries of his fellow sufferer, that he was a dead man unless assisted by him, and conjuring him for God's sake not to leave him to perish now they were in view of relief, arrested his steps and agonised every nerve. Unable to resist the solemn appeal, for some time he indulged him, till finding that the consequence of longer delay must be inevitable destruction to both, he was compelled to shake him off. A servant belonging to some of the party still kept on, and poor Vanderfield was seen to con-

tinue his efforts, till at length nature being completely exhausted, he dropped and was soon relieved from his miseries by Death. Nor was the condition of the survivors far more enviable, when having, with difficulty, reached the building, after which they had toiled so long, it proved to be an uninhabited shed. Giving himself up for lost, the French gentleman lay down under shelter of the wall to await his last moment (the servant walked forward, and was found dead a little further on). Now, it so happened, that an Arabian beggar chanced to pass by the wall, who, seeing his condition, kindly ran to procure some water, but did not return for an hour. What an age of torture, of horrible suspense! for if 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick,' the sensation must cause ten-fold anguish at a moment like this.

"The unhappy man was mindful of his brother, but utterly unable to undertake the task himself, he directed the beggar, as well as he could, to the spot where he had left him, with a supply of water. But alas! all his endeavours to find the unfortunate men were ineffectual, nor were their bodies even discovered. It is supposed that they crept for shelter from the sun, into some unfrequented spot, and there expired. The survivor, by the assistance of the beggar, reached the hut of a poor old woman, who kindly received him; and through whose care he was soon restored to strength, and arrived safely at Cairo, after as miraculous an escape as ever human being experienced."

Mocha 15th September.

"I resume my pen in order to give you some account of our passing he Desert, which, being done by a method of travelling totally different from anything in England, may afford amusement; and even without the charm of novelty, could not fail to interest you, as the narrative of one so nearly and dearly connected.

"When a Caravan is about to depart, large tents are pitched on the skirts of the City, whither all who propose joining it, repair; there they are drawn up in order by the persons who undertake to convey them. Strong bodies of Arabian Soldiers guard the van and rear; others flank the sides; so that the female passengers and the merchandise are completely surrounded, and, as one would hope, defended in case of attack. Each gentleman of our party had a horse, and it is common to hire a camel between two, with panniers to carry their provisions, &c.; across the panniers, which are of wicker, a kind of mattress is thrown, whereon

they take it by turns to lie, and court repose during their journey. Females who can afford the expense, are more comfortably accommodated: these travel in a kind of litter, called a Tataravan, with two poles fastened between two camels, one behind, the other before. The litter has a top, and is surrounded by a shabby, ill-contrived Venetian blind, which, in the day, increase the suffocating heat, but are of use during the nights, which are cold and piercing. Every camel carries skins of water, but before you have been many hours in the Desert it becomes of the colour of coffee. I was warned of this, and recommended to provide small guglets of porous earth, which, after filling with *purified* water, I slung to the top of my Tataravan, and these, with water melons, and *hard* eggs, proved the best refreshments I could have taken. The water by this means was tolerably preserved; but the motion of the camels and the uncouth manner in which the vehicle is fastened to them made such a constant rumbling sound among my provisions, as to be exceedingly annoying. Once I was saluted by a parcel of hard eggs breaking loose from their net, and pelting me completely; it was fortunate that *they were* boiled, or I should have been in a pretty trim; to this may be added the frequent violent jerks, occasioned by one or other of the poles slipping out of its wretched fastening, so as to bring one end of the litter to the ground; and you may judge how pleasing this mode of travelling must be.

"At our first outset, the novelty of the scene and the consolation I felt on leaving a place which had been productive of so much chagrin, and so many too well founded apprehensions wrought an agreeable change on my harrassed feelings; but when we had proceeded some distance on the Desert; when all traces of human habitation had vanished; when every sign of cultivation disappeared; and even vegetation was confined to a few low straggling shrubs that seemed to stand between life and death as hardly belonging to either; when the immeasurable plain lay around me, a burning sun darted his fierce rays from above, and no asylum was visible in front, my heart sunk within me. I am sure you will do justice to my feelings, the late catastrophe being deeply imprinted on my mind, and indeed never absent from it. For the world, you should not have known what was passing there when I made so light of the journey in my letter from Grand Cairo.

"In the midst of these soul-subduing reflections the guides gave notice of a body, apparently much larger than our own, being within

view of us. All the sufferings related by the poor French gentleman my active imagination now pourtrayed as about to be inflicted on me. My dear Parents, my Sisters, cried I, will never see me more! should they learn my fate what agonies will they not endure! but never can they conceive half the terrible realities that I may be doomed to undergo! Happily, for once, my fears outwent the truth;—the party so dreaded turned off in pursuit of some other prey, or perhaps intimidated by our formidable appearance, left us unmolested.

"It is impossible, even amidst fear and suspense, not to be struck with the exquisite beauty of the nights here; a perfectly cloudless sky, and the atmosphere so clear, that the stars shine with a brilliancy, infinitely surpassing anything I have witnessed elsewhere. Well might the ancient Egyptians become expert astronomers, possessing a climate so favourable to that study; nor were we less indebted to those Heavenly luminaries; since, by their refulgent light and unvarying revolutions the guides cross these tractless Deserts with certainty, and, like the mariner, steer to the desired haven."

On the arrival of the author and her husband at Calicut, they were seized by the Officers of Hyder Ally, and imprisoned nearly four months; after which they effected their escape to Madras.

"Madras *is* what I conceived Grand Cairo to be, before I was so unlucky as to be undeceived. This idea is still further heightened by the intermixture of inhabitants; by seeing Asiatic splendour, combined with European taste exhibited around you on every side, under the forms of flowing drapery-stately palanquins, elegant carriages, innumerable servants, and all the pomp and circumstance of luxurious ease and unbounded wealth. It is true this glittering surface is here and there tinged with the sombre hue that more or less colours every condition in life;—you behold Europeans languishing under various complaints which they call incidental to the climate—an assertion it would ill become a stranger like myself to controvert, but respecting which I am a little sceptical; because I see very plainly that the same mode of living would produce the same effects, even 'in the hardy regions of the North.' You may likewise perceive that human nature has its faults and follies everywhere, and that *black* rogues are to the full as common as white ones, but in my opinion more impudent."

We have then an account of Bengal about 40 years ago.

"I am happy to say that our house is a very comfortable one, but we are surrounded by a set of thieves. In England, if servants are dishonest we punish them, or turn them away in disgrace, and their fate proves, it may be hoped, a warning to others; but these wretches have no sense of shame. I will give you an instance or two of their conduct, that you may perceive how enviably I am situated. My Khansaman (or house steward) brought in a charge of a gallon of milk and thirteen eggs, for making scarcely a pint and half of custard; this was so bare-faced a cheat that I refused to allow it, on which he gave me warning. I sent for another, and, after I had hired him, 'now, said I, take notice, friend, I have enquired into the market price of every article that enters my house, and will submit to no imposition; you must, therefore, agree to deliver in a just account to me every morning.' What reply do you think he made? why, he demanded double wages; you may be sure I dimissed him, and have since forgiven the first, but not till he had *salaamed* to my foot, that is, placed his right hand under my foot;—this is the most abject token of submission (alas! how much better should I like a little common honesty). I know him to be a rogue, and so they all are, but as he understands me now, he will perhaps be induced to use rather more moderation in his attempts to defraud. At first he used to charge me with twelve ounces of butter a day for each person; now he grants that the consumption is only four ounces. As if these people were aware that I am writing about them, they have very obligingly furnished me with another anecdote. It seems my comprodore (or market man) is gone away; he says poor servants have no profit by staying with *me;* at other gentlemen's houses he always made a rupee a day at least! besides his wages; but here, if he only charges an anna or two more, it is sure to be taken off. So you see what a terrible creature I am.

"In order to give you an idea of my household expences and the price of living here, I must inform you that our house costs only 200 Rupees per month, because it is not in a part of the town much esteemed; otherwise we must pay 300 or 400 Rupees.

"I will give you our bill of fare, and the general prices of things. A soup, a roast fowl, curry and rice, a mutton pie, a fore quarter of lamb, a rice pudding, tarts, very good cheese, fresh churned butter, fine bread, excellent Madeira (that is expensive, but eatables are very cheap), —a whole sheep costs but two rupees; a lamb one rupee, six good fowls

or ducks ditto—twelve pigeons ditto—twelve pounds of bread ditto—two pounds butter ditto—and a joint of veal ditto—good cheese two months ago sold at the enormous price of three or four rupees per pound, but now you may buy it for one and a half; English claret sells at this time for sixty rupees a dozen. There's a price for you! I need not say that much of it will not be seen at our table; now and then we are forced to produce it, but very seldom. I assure you, much caution is requisite to avoid running deeply in debt; the facility of obtaining credit is beyond what I could have imagined; the Europe shop-keepers are always ready to send goods; and the Banians are so anxious to get employment that they outbid each other. One says, 'master, better take me, I will advance five thousand rupees;' another offers seven, and perhaps a third ten thousand; a Company's servant, particularly, will always find numbers ready to support his extravagance. It is not uncommon to see *writers* within a few months after their arrivals dashing away on the course *four in hand*; allowing for the inconsiderateness of youth, is it surprising if many become deeply embarrassed?—several have been pointed out to me, who in the course of two or three years have involved themselves almost beyond hope of redemption."

DEATH.

On Monday evening, the 19th instant, at his house in Clive Street, after a few hours' illness, John Eliot, Esq., Magistrate of the Suburbs of Calcutta, and President of the Police Board and Board of Conservancy, aged 55 years. The loss to the public occasioned by his death will be deeply felt by all who knew his character, and the value and extent of his services. It may be truly said of him that no man was ever more unremitting and zealous in the discharge of his official duties, his personal exertions invariably keeping pace with the unceasing activity of his mind. The important improvements in the town of Calcutta for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants will be a lasting memorial of the usefulness of his career. With respect to his private virtues, it may be added that his benevolence and charity furnished the means of support to a great number of indigent families, to whom his death will be an irreparable misfortune. He has been emphatically and justly called, THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

BOMBAY.

We have been favoured with the following account of a curious case which lately passed at Baroda, and which cannot fail of being interesting to our readers:—

A Borah of the Sheeah tribe of Mussulmans sold some shoes, on the bottom of which it was discovered by a Soonee, who was the purchaser, that the names of the Prophet's associates and friends, Huzrut Aboo Beekr, Oomur, and Oosmaun were inscribed. This discovery led to the immediate assemblage of the Soonees under the Cazee, and the seizure by them of the offending Borah, who stood every chance of being put to death. Very considerable agitation prevailed among the Soonee tribe, and a large concourse attended the Cazee at the principle Mosque when the matter was investigated. The Sheeah tribe also became irritated, and complained of the gross insults which their religion had suffered. It was fully established on the trial that, if the man who sold the shoes did not write the names at the sole of them, it must have been done with his knowledge and connivance. On the guilt of the Borah being established, the Soonee Mussulmans were clamorous in extravagant demands, in the first instance proceeding so far as to call for the execution of the culprit. Reference was made to their own laws on such matters, which admitted a mitigation of the prescribed sentence of death, such as placing the criminal on an ass, and taking him in procession round the town with the shoes be had sold affixed to his neck. The Sheeah tribe in Baroda is also very numerous, and evidently felt inclined to resent any extreme proceeding against the offender. In this state of things any precipitation would inevitably have led to a violent contention between the two sects, possibly involving the lives of many and the tranquillity of the town. Fortunately, however, the local Government pursued a medium course, adapted to allay the feelings of both parties, and at the same time to indicate its decided displeasure at the indecent conduct of the convicted Borah. Instead, therefore, of attending to the inflamed passions of the Soonees, by causing the Borah to be put to death or treated with unnecessary rigour, he was banished from the Guicawan capital with the shoes tied round his neck, and thus the peace of that populous city was completely preserved.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1818.

THE following interesting journal contains the most lively and picturesque description of the passage over the mountains of Nepaul, from the plains of Tirhoot to the valley of Katmandoo, that has yet fallen under our notice. We feel much indebted to the friend who has enabled us to communicate it to our readers:—

3rd December, 1817.

I have now left behind me the pleasant plains of Tirhoot, and have entered the Turraee, within the Nepalese Territory, the boundary of which is now marked by a succession of pillars, and other precautions which must henceforward remove all such ground of dispute as originated the late war. The Turraee hereabouts is an uninteresting tract, flat and bare of trees, rice, the principal produce, which denotes the nature of the land, and herds of kine, scattered over the country, indicate more pasturage than tillage. The villages are wretched grass huts, and their inhabitants a wretched race, three-fourths of whom are disfigured with unseemly goitres. It is a fine country for sport in the hot months, but at present there is none, the game which is driven from it by the rains not thinking it yet dry enough to return. Such is the region to the edge of the forest, from whence the wild elephants now issue out at night to plunder the ripe rice fields in the neighbourhood, returning into the deep cover again before the morning.

The above picture of the Turraee is not certainly of pleasing features, but one has only to look to the north to behold a noble sight. There, as one stands upon the plain, a barrier of mountains presents itself unequalled probably in loftiness by any on the face of the earth, and which, had we not the lights of knowledge to instruct us otherwise, fancy might suggest to be the bound of our terrestrial habitation, such a bound as Milton describes to have limited Paradise. Somewhat above the level of the Turraee, the great forest fringes the base of the mountains, a dark gloomy border, and no unworthy contrast to the snowy heights of the scene. This forest the Nepalese often denominate their veil, which, once infringed upon by rough intruders, their mountain jealousy receives a deep wound, and their security is no longer reckoned inviolable. Above the forest rise the Cherriaghaty Hills, whose name expresses their comparative insignificance, yet they are as high as the generality of hills on the surface of India. The appearance of these is craggy, precipitous, and broken, exhibiting in themselves a striking

variety of light and shade, caused by the woods which in part cover them, and the white cliffs which in part shine from the midst. The Cherriaghaties are succeeded by the second order in this scale of mountains, which comprise those in the sphere of Nepaul, and which would be thought stupendous, if they were not humiliated by the super-eminent Himalayahs. From the plains they bear a dark indistinct appearance. The whole mountain scene is superbly surmounted by the Himalayah ridge, which rears its lofty summits in the pure sublimity of snow-white brightness. Two or three of their peaks stand prominently striking for their enormous bulk. The general scene is best observed between dawn and sunrise, for misty exhalations hide it during the heat of the day. The sun gilds the white tops of snowy mountains sometime before it is visible to the inhabitants of the plains, and still lights them up at the close of day, when darkness pervades the nether region. To a traveller, bound to this assemblage of mountains, who is not already acquainted with their peculiarities from experience, the sight has an appalling appearance, acting as an incentive to exertion on an enterprising spirit, and deterring the slothful or timid character.

4th December.

I have been making to-day a long march of 22 miles, the latter 12 through the Great Forest. At its entrance, the tracks of wild elephants were very frequent, and some also in more advanced parts of it. The grass on each side of the road is higher than an elephant, and in its depths the largest monsters in nature may dwell concealed; indeed, the largest and most terrible beasts have their haunts there, as the elephant, rhinoceros, goury-gye, buffalo, tyger, bear, &c., &c. Its productions afford a fine field for botanical research; but its principal tree is the tall straight saul, a noble timber; there is little underwood. The passage of this Forest has a tendency to affect one's spirits with a sort of melancholy, for here old Silence holds his solemn reign, undisturbed, except perhaps by the monotonous note of the woodpicker, or by the passing breeze, or when echo gives back the sound of the passenger's voice; add to this the sensation experienced from the knowledge of being in the neighbourhood of wild beasts. The Forest is stony ground, and essentially different from the proximate soil of the Turraee.

On emerging from the Forest the Cherriaghaty Hills open upon the view in an irregular assemblage, clothed with verdant woods down to the broad white bed of the Bechiakoh Torrent, into which we now enter.

On an elevated bank above this bed stand a few huts composing the miserable village of Bechiakoh, with a substantial Dhurumsalah, which is an eleemosynary building for the accommodation of travellers, and which continue at successive stages the whole way to Nepaul. The scenery from the Dhurumsalah would be reckoned highly picturesque and striking by any one direct from the plains and unacquainted with that further in advance. The inhabitants of this village exhibit in their features the first specimen of the hill character.

5th December.

Bechiakoh being the entrance of the hills, I began there the laudable practice pursued by the Mountaineers of never stirring without a breakfast; after this important precaution they travel the whole day without suffering. To-day the way led me up the stony bed of the Bechiakoh Kolah (torrent), and over the Cherriaghaty Pass. The ascent is grand, and the scenery the whole way up wild and picturesque; irregular hills well wooded rise on each side, and sometimes a high precipitous bank standsf orth prominently bold, threatening to detach its loose earthy fragments, loaded with trees upon the passenger underneath. To compare great things with small, these broken irregular hills ássume much the same forms as the ravines of the Jumna, Chumbul, &c. In some parts tall erect firs grow on their sides and heights, along with small saul trees. Near the top of the Pass are seen the remains of the Stockaded Fort taken up by the Goorkahs, and which General Ochterlony turned in such a masterly manner by a route which none but an enterprising mind would have attempted. The top of the Pass, or rather the Pass itself, is very high, and wild, and narrow, just such a place as one would suppose a tiger would choose to pounce upon a solitary traveller in. In these parts no labour is expended on the formation of roads, and two successive rains have washed away all traces of our Pioneers' labours. The effect of the scenery at the Pass was not a little heightened by our finding a traveller's body lying across it, so that one must need step over it to pass at all. After a short descent on the Northern side of the Pass the road continues tolerably level through a forest of fine saul timber trees to Hetounrah. Hetounrah is a miserable village with a good Dhurumsalah, situated on the Raptee, a stream flowing over a rocky bottom at the foot of high mountains. Hitherto, but no further, the way is practicable to carriage cattle; beyond, everything must be transported by men. As provisions are often not procurable after crossing over this boundary,

one is subjected to the inconvenience of carrying a stock for several days consumption in case of accidents.

6th December.

What a misfortune I found it this morning at Hetounrah to be travelling with an equipage, although on the most diminished scale, and without even tents. To make sure of carriage one way or the other, I wrote to Katmandoo for Hill-carriers, and I engaged the bearers with me from the plains to proceed the whole way to Nepaul. But the former, tired of awaiting my arrival two days, walked off to Nepaul; and the latter were so sick of the small specimen of the hills which they experienced in merely crossing the Cherriaghaty, where they groaned and declared it would be the death of them, that they took themselves off this morning; if they thought *that* road killing, they were certainly wise enough to shrink from the one in advance, which is ten times worse.

At length I was fortunate enough, by paying handsomely, to procure carriage sufficient to move forward, and I must do the Hill-carriers the justice to say that when they *are* engaged, they work capitally, each carrying at his back what it would take two or three plain bearers to transport, and labouring over the severest roads the whole day with admirable patience and perseverance. They are a compact-bodied muscular race.

The Raptee above Hetounrah pursues its course in a contracted channel between diverging mountains, high and steep, rude with rocky precipices, shagged on their sides with woods, and at their bases choaked with vegetation. It descends with violence over a bed strewed with large stones and rocks, and with a roaring sound that drowns the loudest voice; its water over such a bed, where it does not foam, is of sparkling clearness. Among such depths of woods and mountains, up the bed of such a torrent, ascends the way to Bheemfed, situated at the foot of the Cheesapany Mountain, a distance of 14 miles. This bottom knows scarcely more than half of the sun's diurnal course, and long after it has set, to a passenger therein, on looking up, where a little opening may afford him an opportunity, he sees it shining bright on the tops of the mountains. The only way here is no other than what nature has left it, or what the frequent track of men has made. Wherever the stream encounters on either hand a bold projection of the hills, it is necessary to cross the water to turn it, and this cross work occurs

23 times; the rough nature of the bottom, and the coldness of the water above knee-deep, rendering it a very harassing task. This route, execrable at all times, is especially so during the rains, as I experienced on my way down to the plains, where we had to ford each time up to our middles, the rapidity, force, and roar of the torrent bearing a proportion with its increased depth; add to this the prevalence of the Owl-fever in that confined bottom at that season, when it is reckoned little short of certain death to pass the night there; night, however, overtook us before we could reach Hetounrah, and we were compelled to pass it on a stony spot just clear of the jungle and torrent, wet up to the middle by fording all day, and above the middle by the rain, without meal, in total darkness, the water roaring dreadfully hoarse at our feet, while the thunder rolled and lightning played overhead; yet I never passed a better night, and toil and fatigue acted as effectually in composing us to sleep on such an uncouth bed, as the most inviting downy couch could have done. To-day, I did not reach Bheemfed till sometime after dark, although I left Hetounrah after breakfast, and the greater portion of my people will have to bivouack in the jungle for the night.

7th December.

A halting day, to admit of the junction of the rear stragglers. The sun did not shine upon Bheemfed till several hours after day-break, in consequence of the height of the intervening mountains; mountains, indeed, rise on all sides, adorned with woods, and from this elevated situation, although it is only at their feet, a noble scene presents itself as one looks down the course of the Raptee to the lower hills, and beyond them one catches a glimpse of the distant plains; the setting sun greatly heightened the effect of the scenery.

Imagine the pleasures of a frequented Dhurumsalah, as this is, and which may be compared to an hotel or caravansery. During the day it is tranquil enough; for travellers to whom it is common are then employed on their journies, but towards evening they flock in to pass the night, when the place is crowded. These buildings are generally in the form of a square of four sides enclosing a Court, and consist of two stories, the lower one an open verandah on pillars, the upper like a four-sided gallery, which affords the best accommodation Above and below there is a strange and numerous collection of people, consisting generally of Porters with their loads, of Pilgrims, of Traders between

the hills and plains, and of miscellaneous characters, such as myself, passing to and fro. From this motley assemblage arises a perfect Babel of noises and tongues, from Hill dialects to the Bakha of the southern Hindoo, and the Oordoo of the Mussulman. Here too the only water, after being conducted down the neighbouring mountain, issues out of a dragon's mouth in the interior Court, and as it unfortunately flows but sparingly, and all this multitude, together with the villagers, have to seek their water there, a crowd of impatient expectants are collected about it, quarrelling for the next turn, and raising an uproar in the place, the women's sharp voices as usual predominating over the baser notes of the men. Then, as they are all hungry after their journies, particularly from the keen air of the mountains, they all fall to cooking, and light as many fires at there are people, so that the whole building is enveloped in smoke, nearly suffocating one, and causing such an acute smarting to the eyes as makes one involuntarily shed tears. After a certain time they all address themselves to rest, and then one enjoys a respite from the evils of smoke and noise, except that now and then, perhaps, a wretched fellow keeps groaning the whole night long, from cold, in a half state between sleeping and waking. The Jemadarnee, the head lady of the village, has just been to pay me a visit, bringing a pot of milk and some eggs in one hand, and the other holding some lighted pine-sticks, for a candle; she left me highly pleased by the complimentary observations I addressed to her; in return for which I shall get a fowl and kid for dinner to-morrow.

8th December.

From Bheemfed the way leads up the Cheesapany (cold water) Mountain, a steep ascent of about 4,000 feet. Being experienced in mountain pedestrianism, I make no difficulty of this climbing task, which reminds me always of the fable of the hare and tortoise, the briskest and fastest in the outset being usually surpassed in the issue by the gradual progress of the more deliberate traveller. Cheesapany, indeed, is a severe trial of pedestrian bottom, and makes even the mountaineer pause repeatedly in his ascent, and whistle for breath.

On the sides of Cheesapany grow stately pines, bearing their cones, and knotted oaks, scattering the ground with acorns, and Rhododendra delighting in mountain tops; more humble aspirants I omit. At an elevated site stands the fort of Cheesagurhee, of more fame than im-

portance, and erected at greater labour and expence than it deserved, for no General of any intelligence would penetrate to Nepaul by the route of the Raptee, which may be better perhaps than others, for single travellers, who have the natural obstacles alone to surmount, but is otherwise for an army which could never force its way up against the additional opposition of an active enemy, and when once turned, Cheesagurhee would fall without difficulty. The road leads through this fort by a heavy gate studded and strengthened with massy iron knobs, so that no one passes up or down without being subject to the inspection of the guards, and the customs are here levied upon all the trade passing to and fro. After receiving the civilities of the Governor of the Castle, I passed through, and ascending, came to the spring of the cold chrystal well, from which the mountain derives its name; soon after I reached the summit of the ascent. From hence, as the sky is usually unclouded at this season, I enjoyed a superb prospect. To the northward, I looked down upon the narrow landing place of Bheemfed, the gloomy depths of the Raptee, the heights on either hand of it, and onward even to the distant plains; some of the woody summits were cheered by the early rays of the sun, others from their situation were still in shade, while the genial purple tint of morning suffused the whole scenery. To the north, I saw beneath me a smiling dell marked by a torrent's course, then mountain beyond mountain, a grand succession; some bare, of various hue, brown, black, or green; others adorned with woods; above them rose majestic a glorious range of snow-clad peaks, brightly conspicuous. That person must be cold indeed, cold as the Himalayah snows themselves, who could contemplate this grand scene with tame sensations.

Having paused some time to survey this prospect, which breaks upon the sight all at once, as one reaches the summit of Cheesapany, I descended a long steep and rough descent to the opposite foot of the mountain. Here, among huge rocks, the ruinous fragments of the adjacent mountains, a torrent forces its rushing waters, and tumbles with roaring sound from fall to fall; and here, in the rains, at a ford above one of these falls, two of my horses were swept away to instant destruction. But now I crossed it with ease over a plank bridge. Ascending the bed of the Kolah, one comes to the hill Ekdunta, and climbing to its top, the narrow pathway goes coasting along the edge of a precipice of fearful and dizzy ken. From hence, at a little distance, a beautiful cascade is seen falling from a high ledge of rock into the dell below.

The pleasing Valley of Chitlong then opens to view, with its brick-built village in the centre, and different hamlets scattered about the circumjacent mountains. Hereabouts one is pleased at discovering signs of a better inhabited country, villages, hamlets, and cottages, fertile vallies, and levelled plots of cultivation rising in succession up the sides of mountains, and cattle grazing on their grassy brows. The scene is doubly smiling after traversing for several days a region of perfect wilderness, cast in Nature's roughest mould, in which she seems to have set her seal of separation between the plains of India and the inhabitants of the North; so that one is inclined to wonder more, how transgressing these marked boundaries their interests should ever clash, than at the possibility of their remaining in ignorance of each other. Is it the Mountaineer who first shows an inclination to the plains, or the Lowlander to the Mountains? The question generally, and here particularly, may be answered in the former case; for there is nothing to tempt the cupidity of the Lowlander to encroach on the Mountaineer's province, whereas the Plains offer to the latter a rich temptation. It may, I think, be laid down as a conclusive case, that the Mountaineer provokes the Lowland Power to invade his fastnesses by his restless spirit and previous aggressions; confiding in the strength of his native retreats, he imagines that he may offend with impunity; but the Lowland Power, at length roused to exertion, resolves to chastise or subdue the constant offender. The task is difficult, but the superior means of the former generally prevail finally in the contest and the mountains then become annexed to the dominion of the plains. Such I could venture to prophecy will be the fate of these mountains.

From Bheemped to Chitlong is 16 miles, and such a march over such a ground, of which there is not anywhere a level spot of 50 yards, occupies the best part of the day. I walked the whole distance without particular fatigue, which will give you some idea of the vigour derived from our mountain climate, and some of you may think it a feat not unworthy an inhabitant of the Isle of Sky, or Rasay. More lazy, or less able travellers may come up at their ease in hammocks, if they can afford such superior carriage; if not, they may hire a Hill carrier, and ride in the Pannier at his back, as my servants' ladies did; and if there are children, two of them may be very easily disposed of above the lower contents of a Pannier. I was much amused at seeing one poor patient carrier groaning and sweating under a great fat Mussulman woman of my party.

9th December.

This morning, when I rose at day-break, the ground was covered with a white hoar frost, and the Thermometer stood at 33. The Valley of Chitlong stands higher than most of those near, and it freezes there when it wants several degrees of that point in the Valley of Nipaul, from which it is only separated by a mountatin. This mountain called Chandrageery (the Mountain of the Moon) I now ascended; the task is as laborious as at Cheesapany. From its high summit, on one side appears the valley and heights of Chitlong, to the Cheesapany heights. To the Northward, if it is clear, one looks down into the extensive Valley of Nipaul, with all the objects scattered over it, as towns, villages, and hamlets, winding streams, verdant groves, &c., &c., within an enclosure of mountains; a pleasant sight, viewed from that elevation, like a bird's eye prospect. But the whole valley now enveloped in a cloud was concealed from view; the mountains, however, rose above it, and I again enjoyed such a scene as I have described at the top of Cheesapany. At this season a thick mist, the collected vapours of the night, very frequently lies upon the valley, until the power of the sun raises the veil above the mountains.

The descent of Chandrageery into the valley is extremely rough and steep, and rendered now peculiarly disagreable by a greasy thaw; it is scarce fit for the passage of man or goat, nevertheless my Tanghun descended without accident; and it is curious to observe with what circumspection this mountaineer steed goes up and down such dangerous places. At the bottom I found an elephant awaiting me, and a ride of 7 miles through the valley, which is all banks and hollows, brought me safe to Katmandoo.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1818.

THE Head Quarters of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS continued at Kunjowlee on the 6th, a short distance from Deogurh. The only fact of importance that has reached us from the Army during this week is the assault on Jawud by Major General BROWN, which, was made on the 28th ultimo. It appears that JESWUNT RAO BOW, one of SCINDEAH'S Surdars, had refused to deliver up two Pindaree Chiefs, named BHOW SING and IMAM BUKSH, and that he had commenced hostilities by firing upon a squadron of our Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant SWINDELL, who

had been detached to intercept the escape of BHOW SING. The General immediately stormed the fort and town belonging to JESWUNT RAO, blew up the gates, took nine guns, and dispersed the disaffected Mahratta troops, which were encamped in the neighbourhood under his command. The fire of the enemy was very heavy, and Lieutenant PATON of the Dromedary Corps, is said to have lost an arm in the engagement.

WE observe with much satisfaction the great improvement to the convenience and comfort of the residents in Chowringhee, by the road being watered from the corner of the Durrumtollah up to the Chowringhee Theatre.* We are informed that it is effected by a private subscription under the superintendence of the gentleman who suggested the measure.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES—July.

SOVEREIGNS.—The denomination of "sovereign" is far more ancient in the history of our coinage than that of "guinea." The "sovereign," or double real, was first coined by Henry VII., 22½ of them being ordered to be coined out of the pound weight of gold, and to be current for 20*s*. sterling. Mr. RUDING, in his valuable "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain," &c., just published, observes :—"The Coins derived their names, no doubt, from the figure of the Sovereign thereon upon his throne in state; but when, or for what purpose, they were coined, does not appear; but they were coined before his 19th year, because the statute of money of that year mentions gold of the coins of "sovereign" and "half sovereign." As they are exceeding scarce, and not mentioned in any indenture of this reign that I have seen, nor in the first indenture of his son, and were too valuable to be of use at that time for current money, it is possible they were struck upon extraordinary occasions, only in the nature of medals, and perhaps were first coined in honour of the King's Coronation, as his figure thereon, in the attitude of that solemnity, seems to intimate." "Sovereigns" were also issued in the succeeding reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. "Guineas" were first issued in 1663 at 20*s*. each, and at divers periods afterwards ordered to be current at different rates. "They obtained the name of guinea from the gold with which they were made, and which was brought from Guinea by the African Company. As an encourage-

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* At the corner of the present Theatre Road.—ED.

ment to bring over gold to be coined, they were permitted by their Charter to have the stamp of an elephant upon the coins made of African gold." —*Ruding, Vol. II., p.* 336.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1818.

A COUNTRY clergyman in Lower Saxony has accomplished the invention of an *Air-Ship!* The machine is built of light wood, and floats in the air by means of a large pair of bellows!

ON a former occasion we adverted to the persevering attempts that had been made by the PEISHWA to bribe the troops of the Poonah Residency; and we have now the pleasure to add that a gratifying instance of incorruptible fidelity in our Sepoys has been brought before the Government of Bombay, and rewarded with that liberality and applause which conduct so exemplary could not fail to deserve. It appears that the PEISHWA had fully persuaded himself of the disaffection of our native officers and men, and, consistently with the impatience and head-strong impetuosity of his character, hurried on the period of open hostility. He was completely deceived, and soon convinced that he had wasted his treasure in vain. It was a band of heroes, as faithful as brave, that under the direction of Mr. ELPHINSTONE triumphantly opposed the whole force he could command. The following is the honorable testimony to which we have alluded. It is dated the 28th of November last:—

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has perused with feelings of the highest gratification the information afforded by the Resident at Poonah of the exemplary conduct of SHAIK HOOSEIN, a Jemahdaur of the 2nd Battalion of the 6th Regiment, and of HURRYBYE, a private in the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, in resisting the powerful temptations of pecuniary and honorary reward, personally made by the PEISHWA to seduce them from their allegiance, and to desert with as many of their comrades as could be prevailed upon to accompany them at the moment of attack.

"The Governor in Council has brought the conduct of Jemahdaur SHAIK HOOSEIN and of HURRYBYE, to the particular notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for promotions, and as a mark of the

sense entertained by the Government of their fidelity and attachment to the Honorable Company, the Governor in Council has resolved to grant to each double the amount of the pay allotted to the advanced rank, to which he will be promoted from the 5th of this month, the date of the battle of Gunneish Cundy, in which day it was vainly imagined by the PEISHWA that they with a number of their brave associates would have deserted the British colours.

"It is the intention of the Governor in Council also to bestow on each a Medal with a suitable Inscription, and to recommend to the Honorable the Court of Directors the grant to each, on retirement from the service, and their Heirs in perpetuity, of lands in enam in such parts of the British Territories as they may prefer, yielding an income equal to double the amount of the ordinary Pension of the rank they may hold on their retiring from the service."

In addition to these proofs of fidelity, the Governor in Council has received from Brigadier General SMITH, a testimony to the character of the Sepoys in the Deckan, which he has the satisfaction to promulgate to the Army at large, that "the enemy confidently calculated he had succeeded in seducing the Sepoys by large rewards to desert our ranks," and if any thing can add to the reputation of the Bombay Army, it should be recorded as a proof of their incorruptible fidelity, that not a Sepoy has left his colours since the PEISHWA became our enemy.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1818.

IN an October paper it is mentioned that several men had been employed sifting and carting part of the fine sparkling gravel at Bayswater, for the purpose of being shipped to India to gravel the walks in the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS's gardens.

THE American Journals received by the last opportunity give various descriptions of sea-monsters,

Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire.

"The prodigious animal, with the external appearance of a snake, said to have been observed at Cape Ann, is reported to be, on a compari-

son with all accounts, from 90 to 100 feet long, and of the thickness of a flower* barrel.

"He *seldom* swims with his *head* elevated; but it has been partially seen by some persons and wholly by a few. It is a frightful object. Its colour is a dark brown, mixed with some streaks of lighter hue, and resembling from its hard and scaly appearance 'a weather beaten rock.' It is broad and of the size of a Huigham bucket; the shape is round; in front, the conformation of the upper jaw is something like a Spaniel's, the under one like a Shark's, and both are armed with formidable teeth. The side of his mouth is about nine inches long, but it is well known the mouth of the serpent has great capacity of extension, on account of such a stretching muscular skin which holds the joints together, that he can gorge a prey much thicker than his body.

"His common motion is undulatory, making curves perpendicular to the surface of the water, which has given rise to the account of his presenting the appearance of a succession of casks strung together. The flexures of his body above have alternate spaces of water between them, which have corresponding depressed bends underneath. A serpentine motion of the hand up and down will be an accurate indication of his movement. With amphibious snakes, the windings on earth are perpendicular and in the water are parallel to the surface; this animal has the vertical motion in the *water*. He makes very short, sudden, and rapid turns, so that in bringing his head and tail within a few feet of each other, he resembles a pair of reins. He is sometimes seen at rest with his back out of water; but the celerity of his motion underneath the surface, is much greater than when any part of his body is exposed to view.

"Whether the people of Gloucester will ever be able to destroy him is very uncertain. They have Shark hooks attached to tight casks for buoys, baited with various kinds of food; boats are placed upon the watch, and if he should gorge a hook of this kind we think he will be certainly taken, though not without much difficulty. They will in that case be aware of the place of his situation, and profit by the embarrassment of his motion; but at present they have no clue to guide them to him, chance only can give them an opportunity of seeing him, and they are not able with their best boats, to equal his rapidity."

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* *Sic in Orig.*—Ed.

To this marvellous statement the following may be extracted as an appropriate and admirable accompaniment :—

Boston, 25th August.

"*The great aquatic serpent* remained, by the last accounts we have yet received, at Kettle Cove, which place is several miles this side of Gloucester. We understand that herrings and other small fish are found in great abundance in this Cove, and that the serpent has actually received herrings when offered to him. Whether he will be taken remains doubtful; but we learn that a party well prepared were to have gone in pursuit of him from Marblehead on Saturday morning last. We have not yet ascertained whether they went, or, if so, what was the result of their expedition. Should any person or persons be so fortunate as to take him, they might calculate upon a receipt from the exhibition of his skin and skeleton, which will well reward them for their labor and expense. It is said that one of the Sharks which was in company with him, has been taken in the harbor of Gloucester.

"It is probable that this uncommon creature has been attracted to our shores by the immense shoal of herrings which are known to have lately entered the Eastern rivers. Several weeks before the appearance of the serpent, we noticed this uncommon swarm of herrings, and quoted some account of their migratory movements from a European writer, who says, that 'their migration commences at their rendezvous in the Icy Sea within the Arctic Circle, where they collect their several colonies into one grand army, and begin their march in about the middle of winter. They afterwards separate, one division pouring down along the coast of America, the other towards Europe.' It is probable that the Icy Sea, far from the usual haunts of men, is the place of residence of this enormous creature, and that he has crossed the Atlantic in pursuit of the herring!!!"

[From the *New York Columbian*, 29th August.]

ANOTHER ODD FISH!

The Master of the ship Leonidas arrived at this port yesterday from Havre-de-Grace, relates that on the 18th of May last, on his outward passage (lat. 44 6, long. 42 23), he saw within 20 feet of the ship a *Strange Fish!* its lower part formed like a Fish, and white—the top of the back brown, with short hair on the head and back—about 6

feet long. The breast, shoulders, head and face, had the appearance of a human being. It was calm, and the Fish was seen playing round the ship the whole afternoon.

AIR BED.—A very curious piece of furniture has just been introduced at Oakley's the *upholstery branch* of the Western Exchange. It is an *air bed.* Half a dozen large pipes, made of gold-beaters' skin, are covered with a ticking, and quilted together in knotted rows between each pipe. They are then blown full, the bed becomes distended, and is sufficiently soft. By turning a cock the air can be let out, and the bed tied up in a pocket handkerchief!!!

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1818.

THE important fortress of Satarah has surrendered, and the Mahrattad flag of the old dynasty is now flying on the walls. We understand that the present Rajah, the descendent of SEVAJEE, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, who has hitherto been kept a close prisoner by the PEISHWA, will shortly be restored to independence, and a portion of the ancient territory of his family bestowed upon him by the British Government.

The surrender of Satarah took place on the 10th ultimo at sunset, to the Light Division under Major General SMITH, the Division under Major General PRITZLER, and the Reserve under Colonel BOLES.

The PEISHWA was at Sholapore on the 15th of February, and remained there till the 18th; he is said to have moved afterwards towards Punderpore. Sholapore is on the western frontier of the NIZAM's territories, and about 125 miles South East from Poona.

General SMITH marched on the 13th in pursuit of the PEIS HWA, with all the Cavalry, 2500 Infantry, and 1200 of the Poona Auxiliary.

The report of the deposition from the Regency and murder of the mother of HOLKAR by the rebellious Ministers is corroborated by late accounts from the west of India. Her Highness is said to have been beheaded in the most public manner on the 19th of December.

There was a rumour in town yesterday that an engagement hap taken place between the troops under the command of Sir WILLIAM KEIR, and a body of Mahrattas who had recently abandoned the cause of HOLKAR, and formed under one of his rebellious Surdars. The report states that one of the sisters of HOLKAR had headed the force, like an Amazon, and with a boldness equal to that of her unfortunate mother, when she marched to the assistance of the PEISHWA! Rumour has invested this young BAEE, seventeen years of age, with extraordinary beauty and valour. She appears to have been wounded in the conflict, and compelled to retire. This disastrous event is said to have had such a dispiriting effect on her followers, that they instantly fled in confusion and despair.

From the Nerbudda we hear that H. M.'s 17th Foot commenced their march towards Ghazeepore on the morning of the 20th of February, from Jubbulpore, and that Brigadier General HARDYMAN followed them the next day, leaving Major O'BRIEN, in command of the 8th Cavalry 46-pounders under Lieutenant D'OYLY of Artillery, and the 2nd Battalion 8th Native Infantry, under Major MANLEY. The Fort of Mundela is not likely to be given up soon, as the Killahdar is aware that we have not the means of taking it by force. It remained unknown at the date of our letters what would be the future destination of either of the two Corps at Jubbulpore. It is, however, imagined that the Cavalry would not be kept there, as during the rains their situation would be insulated, and they could not move more than thirty miles in any direction where their services might be necessary. We have the pleasure to add a very important piece of intelligence. The Provisional Government established at Jubbulpore by General HARDYMAN has already made collections of Revenue, to the amount of sixty thousand rupees. From those parts, however, of the ceded territories, south of the Nerbudda, viz., Mundela, Chupura, and Seunee, nothing has yet been collected.

THE New Church of ST. ANDREW was opened on Sunday last, in presence of the Honorable the Vice President, the Honorable Mr. STUART, Members of Council, the Magistrates of Calcutta, and a numerous Congregation of hearers, by the Revd. Dr. BRYCE, who delivered a Sermon from I. Corinth, 1, xxi,—"*For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe.*"

We must leave it to those, who enter at large into the history of CALCUTTA and its improvements, to detail the particulars of a Building which certainly stands among the foremost of its ornaments.

On this occasion the Organ called EUHARMONIC, on account of the *true harmony* it produces, was performed upon, and added much to the solemnity of the Service. This Organ can scarcely be described, so as to be intelligible to that portion of our readers, who are not acquainted with the theory of music; but an attempt shall be made to make it as clear as possible.

It has been universally allowed that the Organ has hitherto been an imperfect instrument, from the circumstance of its containing only twelve sounds within the octave—this number not being sufficient to satisfy the ear in *any one key*, whereas composers have written in *twenty-four keys* for it—and some notion may be formed of the confusion arising from such a multitude of combinations, all taken from an imperfect arrangement of sounds even in the *best key*. The Euharmonic Organ produces *perfect* harmony and melody in *thirty keys*, and this, by introducing, as occasion may require, thirty-nine sounds in the octave, by means of pedals, while the key-board remains always the same. For this truly important and scientific improvement of that noble Instrument, the world is indebted to the Revd. *Henry Kiston*, of Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, Scotland. This Instrument was built under Mr. Liston's inspection by Messrs. Flight and Robson, St. Martin's Lane, London—and the sweetness of the tone has not disgraced their justly earned celebrity in the English metropolis. In these respects this Organ stands altogether unrivalled. It is true that the human voice, as also the instruments of the Viol kind, are capable of producing as perfect harmony or melody; but were the best singers or performers to attempt to sustain a chord for a few seconds only with this Organ, they would lose much by the comparison. The swell has not been omitted here, but this advantage it has in common with other instruments of the same kind. And here we might attempt to show the necessity for the variety of sounds this Instrument contains—but we rather recommend our readers to a perusal of the Revd. Henry Liston's Essay on *Perfect Intonation*, where the subject will be found treated of, in the most masterly style. [*Mirror*.

Thursday, April 30, 1818.

MADRAS.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, April 4.]

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Nagpore, dated the 7th of March, 1818.

As I have no news with which to entertain, I will try to interest you with an account of a most extraordinary sight which I lately witnessed at this place, and the first of the kind I ever saw since my arrival in India. I allude to the horrible ceremony of a woman burning herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. Her husband, a Goozeratee Brahmin, rather advanced in years, and who had been blind for several months previous to his death, had expired only the night before, after a short of illness of three days. His Wife (the Suttee), notwithstanding a great disparity in years (she appearing not to be more than 22 or 23 years of age), had immediately determined on sacrificing herself as a proof of her affection to her aged Lord, and as a means of being immediately absorbed into the great spirit which actuates the whole of animal existence—so soon as her determination was made known to her friends, they in vain attempted to dissuade her from the dreadful act; they employed every argument to soothe her sorrow, and to persuade her to live; they offered to take care of her, and to cherish her; but nothing that they could urge made the least impression on her mind. She had taken her resolution, and with most admirable constancy remained firm as a rock, nor did her subsequent conduct shew the smallest wavering or fear; she awaited the appalling trial with the fortitude of a hero, and suffered with the spirit of a martyr—but I anticipate my history—I therefore, return. The place of the sacrifice is situated about a mile from Nagpore, by the side of the little River Nag, at the spot where two rivulets join their clear waters to form that stream; a Pagoda is built there, and gardens of fruit trees are laid out in the neighbourhood, the place itself (as may be seen by the number of the peculiar monuments, resembling altars, which are raised over the ashes of those who immolate themselves), had witnessed many similar scenes to the one I am going to describe. To this place the woman walked from the city, accompanied in procession by her friends, a great number of Brahmins and women of her own cast, to the sound of native music. We observed the procession from the Sitabuldon Hill, on which a friend and myself happened to be at the time, and, inquiring its

nature, were informed that no objection would be made to our going thither to witness it. We immediately resolved to take this opportunity of seeing such a surprizing instance of the power of the Hindoo Religion over its infatuated votaries, and instantly set off at a gallop. We arrived at the spot almost as soon as the procession, breathless with expectation, but as yet no preparations had been made for the final catastrophe; the wood for the pile had not even arrived. The body, however, was there; it was laying on a Bier, wrapped up in a common white cloth, and laid on the ground, and near it was a vessel containing the fire to light up the Pile, and a brass plate Canto, some red powder, some Rice, Plantains, Betel Leaf, &c. Few, or none, seemed to look after it, but all eyes were turned on the woman, who was sitting on an altar, surrounded by the friends, and other Brahmins who appeared to be administering comfort to her, and preparing her mind for the great trial. She was dressed in a partly coloured Silk and Cotton garment, over which a red Muslin Cloth was thrown; she had Jewels in her ears and nose, and bracelets on her wrists, was encircled with a garland of white flowers, and held in one hand a rosary of beads, and in the other a cocoanut; she seemed, as I have said before, of 22 or 23 years, had fine eyes, but the whole expression of the countenance did not possess the character that might be called beautiful, or even very interesting. No appearance of terror or anxiety clouded her brow, nor did her countenance express exaltations or pride, her eye did not turn round upon the spectators to catch their applause; or to mark the admiration felt by all at her heroic conduct; on the contrary, she appeared absorbed in meditation, and seemed scarcely to take notice that the world had any existence. Nor was this the effect of any stupifying drug that we may suppose to have been administered to her. I marked her countenance, and examined it with the strictest scrutiny, and I declare that not the smallest symptom of her having swallowed an opiate was therein observeable. Her conduct throughout also shewed that the whole was the result of her own firmness and elevation of mind. Having remained in the crowd for a short time, seeing as yet no evidence of the grand catastrophe being at hand, we held our way into the gardens, leaving our Horse-keepers with the people, with orders to call us immediately, when all was prepared. We had to wait for upwards of two hours; at last it was announced to us, that the final ceremony was at hand. We rejoined the crowd, and found a pile prepared on the banks of the River, it was about three feet high, composed of thoroughly dried branches of trees, and around it were placed other

branches, stuck into the earth, and meeting above in a point, thus forming a kind of conical arbour. The whole was firmly tied with twine, and the interstices were filled up with dried stalks and leaves of Cholum Straw, leaving only one opening to serve as a door, fronting the East. Into this house of death, the body of the deceased was conveyed with the face uncovered.

The Woman now descended into the bed of the river with the Brahmins, where, having made some *Pooja,* she returned and approached the pile with the same firmness and calmness she had all along so eminently displayed. With a firm step, and steady countenance, she now walked round the pile three several times, and having paid her last adieu to her friends, she, of her own accord, and without the smallest assistance, mounted the pile, and entered the dreadful House, in which she was to be consumed in volumes of devouring flame with the ashes of her husband. Having entered, she seated herself beyond, and in a posture leaning over the body. I continued to mark the expression of her countenance, pressed still nearer, and, although I approached within three yards of her, I could not observe any change in the expression of her features. The same steady, mild, and meditative cast of expression, without mark of terror or anxiety, indicative of any internal emotion or affection whatever. All inferior motives and sensibilities had become extinguished under the one grand sentiment of Religion. She was a Saint on earth, and about to become one in Heaven. A Brahmin entered the pile after her, and remained within for some minutes, but what he was doing, I could not see. At length, he came out, the door of the pile was closed up with another branch or two, and more Cholum Straw was inserted. In this awful interval, all was silence and anxiety, the noise of the Tom Toms and other rude music had ceased. A Brahmin, approaching with a lighted cotton torch, applied the fire to the Cholum Straw, it catched fire, slowly; but Ghee and Rosin Powder being thrown upon it, and fire applied to other places, the whole pile was in another moment one volume of flame. Upon seeing which the whole crowd, with one consentaneous impulse of admiration and exultation at the grandeur of the ceremony, clapped their hands, calling out Hurree, Hurree. Not a scream, not a groan was heard from the enduring victim; nay, when the violence of the flames had ceased, and the body had become visible, life seemed to have passed away without even a struggle, her corpse remaining on the very spot whereon she had seated herself, and her head leaning over the body of her husband.

Thus terminated this dreadful ceremony, which, having witnessed, we left the place, impressed with the deepest sentiments of horror for what we had seen, and of hatred and detestation for the tenets of a Religion which can prescribe such horrid rites and such infernal practices as the means of pleasing the Merciful and Benevolent Creator of the World.

Thursday, May 14, 1818.

The possession of Mundlah was gained with unexpected facility on the 27th ultimo. The batteries opened on the morning of the 26th, and a practicable breach was soon made. The town of Mundlah was taken, and occupied by our troops during the night, and next morning at day-light the fort was found evacuated. The garrison had attempted to cross the river in the dark, but the greater part of them were intercepted and taken prisoners. The Killadar is among them. One of the Surdars named Ununt Singh was killed, and Sahib Rao and Nuttoo Ram have surrendered. Report had represented the fort as being immensely strong, but it proves to be very small, and untenable after possession of the town. The inhabitants are said to have suffered much during the investment of the place, and great numbers of the garrison were cut to pieces in their attempt to escape. Fortunately, only two or three of our sepoys have been wounded.

The grounds of the Killadar's obstinate resistance appear to have been the claims of himself and the garrison for arrears of pay. He demanded full payment, and that his people should be permitted to march out of the fort without surrendering their arms.

A few days before the storming was commenced, Major General Marshall had humanely given a free exit from the fort to about a thousand women and some unarmed peasantry who continue under the protection of our troops.

Letters received during the week add a few more particulars to the account of the late encounter with Bajee Rao. It appears that the expected approach of Brigadier General Doveton's force had induced him to re-cross the Wurda, and retire to the northward; and it was his advance guard, in full march at sunrise on the 17th, which came suddenly

upon ours, belonging to Colonel ADAM's detachment. The place of the rencontre is said to have been very rugged and covered with trees, yet they continued to push forward a short time, without manifesting the least disposition to retreat. When, however, the Horse Artillery had cleared the jungle and could act with effect, they hurried off with precipitation. Great numbers of BAJEE RAO's followers had subsequently been found in the woods dying of their wounds, and of hunger and thirst. In all the letters the arrangements and gallantry of Colonel ADAMS are spoken of with admiration. His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief has issued the following General Order on the occasion.

"The Commander in Chief has had before him the details of a very brilliant affair between a Detachment of British Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel ADAMS, C.B., and a Mahratta Army under BAJEE RAO, which terminated in the retreat of the latter, with considerable loss in Men, Guns, Treasure, and Cattle.

"The total disregard of privation and fatigue, inseparable from a march of 34 miles at such an advanced season, shewn by the Troops in their anxiety to meet the enemy; their prompt attack of a Force, prodigiously superior in numbers; and their subsequent pursuit of them over ground very unfavorable for the operations of Cavalry, which constituted the main strength of the Detachment, evince a degree of zeal and persevering gallantry highly creditable to their professional character, and well meriting the successful result that attended their exertions.

"His Excellency derives infinite satisfaction in the opportunity given him of thus publicly acknowledging the judicious and gallant decision of Lieutenant Colonel ADAMS, as well as the meritorious exertions of the Officers and men under him; and requests Lieutenant Colonel ADAMS and his Troops to accept the expression of his sincere thanks."

It is highly probable that BAJEE RAO, finding the utter impossibility of contending with any decree of success against our Troops, will endeavour to effect a retreat across the Nerbudda. Calculating on this attempt Sir JOHN MALCOLM, now at Oujien, is said to have ordered the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, and the Dromedary Corps on their march to Muttra to halt at Hindoon. We should not imagine, however, that BAJEE RAO would run such a risk, as he would be infallibly exposed to in a North East direction from the Nerbudda, through the heart of SCINDEAH's

Territory, and in the face of so many of our Detachments. If he does escape at all, it will be more likely in a westerly direction, over the mountains.

We have just been informed that by the last accounts BAJEE RAO was flying towards Aurungabad, with a part of his army; GUNPUT RAO was with him, with only sixteen Suwars; RAM DEEN, HOLKAR's rebellious Chief, had deserted him, and all the most respectable persons were quitting his standard.

We have no information about the movements of the Division under Brigadier General DOVETON, but conclude that he is pressing forward in pursuit of his fugitive.

On the 24th of March Brigadier General SMITH's Camp was at Peepligaum, on the Doobna, and it was then known that BAJEE RAO was moving towards Nagpore. The Brigadier General intended to leave his sick at Jaulua, in order to continue the pursuit. Major LUSHINGTON, with his Cavalry Brigade, is placed under the orders of General SMITH, and was between Aurungabad and Jaulna about the 20th of March. If, therefore, the force in question has actually moved to the Eastward to unite or co-operate with Brigadier General DOVETON, BAJEE RAO may probably escape again on his return to the neighbourhood of the dominions formerly his own. The celerity of his movements, under all his difficulties, and pressed upon by enemies in every quarter, is surprizing.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1818.

THE escape of APPA SAHIB,* the Nagpore RAJAH, might have been a few months ago considered an event of some consequence, as he might then have furnished a rallying point to the discontented Mahrattas, and while the forts of Mundlah and Chouraghur were still in their possession, would doubtless have prolonged the period of internal warfare. But nearly the whole of his strong posts have fallen into our hands, and the few that remain are but of little military importance. If it be true, that he has taken refuge in the fort of Hurree, and has not again recourse to flight, he will soon be recaptured. The scheme of bribing one guard and deceiving the other had probably long been in contemplation, and the

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* *See* Page 32.

facts that have been communicated to us respecting his escape shew the extraordinary slyness and cunning of the native character. On the night of the 12th instant eight Sepoys were on guard, and when the guard was relieved, the RAJAH was dressed in a Sepoy's coat and accoutrements, and fell in with the party. After the relief was effected the Non-commisioned Officer in charge went into the tent. A long pillow had been placed on a *charpáee,* and two servants were in the act of *shampooing* it, when the Officer entered. One of the servants then went to him and said that the RAJAH was ill and asleep, and had desired not to be disturbed. The Havildar or Naick then retired. It appears that about 300 horse and 100 foot were in a ravine close to the camp, waiting the period of his escape, and the RAJAH immediately committed himself into their hands. We have not heard whether the traitorous Sepoys were Hindoos or Mahommudans.

The RAJAH effected his escape at Rahore between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 13th of May, within about 60 miles of the Company's Provinces.

Letters from Jubbulpore of the 18th ultimo mention that the troops at the place are going into Cantonments.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1818.

APOLOGY FOR THE FAIR.

Unstain'd by Vice, the lonely Eve
Nor cloathes nor vesture wore;
'Twas Sin first whispered her to weave
Th' accusing Robes she wore.

Hence do our Fair who Virtue love
This Badge of Sin detest,
Their purity they boldly prove
By going *quite* undrest.

THE gratifying intelligence of the fall of the fortified City of Chandah was received in town on Sunday last. The attack was begun at 5 A. M. on the 20th ultimo, and in the course of an hour the whole

of that extensive capital was in our possession. The assault was conducted by Colonel SCOTT with the greatest gallantry and skill. Our loss is trifling; Captain CHARLESWORTH, Lieutenants WATSON, FELL, and CASEMENT, the only Officers wounded. The reduction of this last stronghold in the Nagpore territory is a subject on which we offer our warmest congratulations to the British public. It forms the close of a brilliant series of important successes which have been crowded into a very limited period of Military operations.

Cornet SMALLPAGE and a party of the 8th Native Cavalry had been detached in search of APPA SAHIB, the EX-RAJAH of Nagpore, and last week a report obtained stated that the fugitive had been re-captured. But no authentic information has yet been received on the subject. Captain HEARD, in charge of the two Nagpore Ministers, had arrived at Jubbulpore, and was relieved by Captain DELAMAIN, who escorts them with 6 Companies to Allahabad. A Sepoy who went off with the RAJAH had been taken, and put in irons. The reward offered by Government for delivering up the person of APPA SAHIB is said to be two lacks of Rupees, and a Jaghire of 10,000 Rupees per Annum.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1818.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FROM the number of interesting Matches already made, the Sport next cold weather promises to be equally good as that of last year; and the Jockey Club having determined that all the Races in the Calcutta December and February Meetings shall be run in the evening, instead of the morning. It is expected they will be more fully attended than on former years.

CALCUTTA DECEMBER MEETING, 1818.

First Monday, 17th.

50 Gold Mohurs for Maiden Arabs, 9st. each—heats, two miles—entrance, 10 Gold Mohurs.

B. Eng. M. Nettleham Lass, by Alexander the Great, against B. Eng. C. Wasp, by Eaton—Craven weights—once round.

A Post match 8st. 7 lbs. each—two miles.

Nimrod }
Trumpeter } 8 st. 7 lbs. each—once round.

Egremonth	...	...	...	8st. 8lbs.
Esterhazy	...	...	...	8st. 0lbs.

Once round.

Wednesday, 9th.

50 Gold Mohurs for Horses that never won—heats, once round—entrance, 10 Gold Mohurs.

2 years old,	a feather	...	5 years	...	8st. 9lbs.
3 ditto	7st. 0lbs.	...	6 „	...	8st. 13lbs.
4 ditto	8st. 6lbs.	...	aged	...	9st. 1lbs.

Horses not bred in England allowed 7lbs.

A Post match 8st. 7 lbs. each—once round.

Pet ...	...	...	...	8st. 10lbs.
Nimrod	...	...	...	8st. 4lbs.

Once round.

Thursday, 10th.

A Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each for Maiden Arabs—Craven weight and distance.

Friday, 11th.

30 Gold Mohurs for all Horses (Handi-capped)—heats, two miles—20 Gold Mohurs, entrance—5 forfeit.

Egremont }
Escape } 8st. 7 lbs. each—twice round.

Monday, 14th.

Favorite }
Esterhazy } 8st. 7 lbs. each—two miles.

Monday, 21st.

B. Eng. h. Sir Charles, by Hedley, out of Virgin, against B. Eng. c. Wasp, by Eaton—Craven weights and distance.

First Monday in January, 1819.

The 3rd year of the Derby, being a Subscription of 20 Gold Mohurs each, H. F. for country bred Maidens—weight for age—once round—eleven Subscribers.

Trumpeter	...	...	...	8st. 10lbs.
The Don Cossack		...	...	7st. 8lbs.

Once round.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1818.

THE long-talked-of CALCUTTA EXCHANGE is to be opened at Greenway's Old Commission Rooms on Monday next for the accommodation of the Mercantile Body.

BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,—I lately witnessed a trial by ordeal, and send you some account of it for publication, if you should think it worth presenting to your readers.

The Koolies of a village in the northernmost part of Gujerat were accused of having seized and imprisoned a Bohra, and of extorting a bond from him for 450 Rupees.

The Thakurda, or Chief, a Khemaria Koolie, named Wagajee, denied every part of the charge, and for the proof of his innocence and that of his people offered to submit to trial by any kind of ordeal.

It is a very common mode of deciding disputes in this part of the country, and is called by the natives of Gujerat, Dheej, or the oath, also Dewya. The kinds of ordeal common here are dipping the hand in boiling oil, placing a red-hot shot in the hand of the accused, or a red-hot bar of iron on his neck.

The Bohra agreed to the trial, and it was determined the Koolie should immerse his hand in a vessel of boiling oil. A large copper pot, called by the natives Kurye, full of oil, was put on a fire in the market place, and a pair of blacksmith's bellows applied, until it became very hot; a rupee was then thrown into it.

The Koolie came forward, stripped himself, and bathed, saying his prayers, and protesting his innocence; he resisted all attempts to dissuade him from the trial.

It is a vulgar opinion that the people of Hindoostan are insensible and indifferent to the miseries and misfortunes of their fellow creatures. I am happy in being able to testify the contrary: on this occasion, the crowd assembled seemed universally impressed with the awfulness of an immediate appeal to the Deity, and prayed devoutly that, if the Koolie were innocent, he might pass through his test unhurt.

After the ceremonies, Wagajee walked up to the oil, which appeared boiling, and, with great unconcern, dipped his hand into it, and laid hold of the rupee, which, however, slipped out of his fingers into the oil again; he then held up his hand, that the spectators might satisfy themselves of his veracity.

I examined his hand. It appeared as if he had merely put it in cold oil. There were no signs of burn or scald whatever upon it.

He was absolved, and dismissed with a present of a new turban, amidst the gratulations of his friends and the multitude.

I do not believe, after all, a very large proportion of the people present were convinced of the Koolie's honesty or freedom from guilt in the affair.

Mr. Editor,
Your Obedient Servant,
MILES.

Putton, May 13th, 1818.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1818.

WE have been informed that the Danish Government had determined upon giving up its East-India Possessions, in exchange for the Island of Porto Rico, in the West Indies, and that the British Ministers have adopted measures for obtaining possession of that Island on behalf of the Danish Government, Denmark having a claim to a considerable amount on account of subsidies granted to that country in the reign of King Frederick the Fourth.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1818.

THE information contained in a paragraph in our last Gazette, respecting the transfer of the Danish possessions in Bengal to the British Crown, was communicated to us in a letter from *Chinsurah.* We suppose, however, that the only grounds for the report in question are to be found in a London journal for February, in which the probability of such a measure is said to be discussed. The settlement of Serampore must be of very little political consequence to the Crown of England, and above all, the exchange of that place, and the other unimportant Danish

possessions in Bengal for Porto Rico, is in itself extremely improbable. Porto Rico is an Island 120 miles in length, by 40 in breadth, fertile, beautiful, and well-watered. According to PINKERTON, the chief trade is in sugar, ginger, cotton, hides; with some drugs, fruits, and sweetmeats; and the northern part is said to contain mines of *gold* and *silver*. The Danish Government would, therefore, have an excellent bargain if the report to which we allude had any foundation in truth. But perhaps our *Chinsurah* correspondent, in giving us the information that Serampore was about to be deprived of its immunities and exemptions, only waggishly intended to excite an alarm among those whom necessity had compelled to take refuge within its limits!

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1818.

A MEETING was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 1st instant, to take into consideration a plan for the purpose of clearing the Island of Saugor. About twenty years ago a similar scheme was in contemplation, and some progress made in the arrangements, but the attempt was soon abandoned, and the tigers left in undisturbed possession of their ancient sovereignty. Since that period they have met with little interruption, and no formidable plot against them till the present moment seems to have attracted and occupied the attention of the community of Calcutta. It would be, in our opinion, totally superfluous to offer a single observation on the advantages which would be derived from the cultivation of the Island in question, and we shall now simply advert to the preliminary resolutions proposed to be adopted at the meeting above noticed.

It was suggested that a Society should be established, named the SAUGOR ISLAND SOCIETY, consisting of 150 shares, each share to be Sicca Rupees 1,000. That one-third of the share should be paid on the Society being established, one-third in six months, and the remaining one-third in twelve months. That the Government should be solicited to grant the Island of Saugor rent-free for the period of twenty years, at the expiration of which the Saugor Island Society would agree to pay revenue at the rate of 4 Annas per Biggah. That a Committee, consisting of 12 persons, elected by the Subscribers from amongst their number, should be appointed and changed annually, to manage the con-

cerns of the Company. That Government should be solicited to afford the assistance of a small military guard, and a police establishment.

Such is the outline of the projected Society, and it is supposed that the Island might be entirely cleared in the course of three years. This calculation is perhaps too limited, and ten years would be nearer the mark. But allowing even ten years, the object gained would be of vast importance. To the proposals detailed the Natives, we understand, who attended the meeting, generally agreed, but suggested that there should be two Societies. They wished to form one of themselves, and the Europeans might form the other. The reason of this division of means for the attainment of one object seems to have been to excite a spirit of interest and rivalry. The Natives proposed commencing their labours on the north side of the Island, and that the Europeans should begin on the south. The place of meeting each other to be the common line of boundary. Thus the most active would obtain the better half.

Another meeting is expected to be held about the middle of the month, when the scheme will probably be matured and finally settled.

The following notices of Mahratta politics are from the last India Gazette.

About fifty years ago an European of the name of Sangster entered into the service of the old Rana of Gohud, and raised some corps disciplined and equipped in the European style. He was assisted by two other Europeans, Michael Filoze, an Italian, and Lafontaine, a Frenchman. About the year 1773 or 1774, Jean Baptiste Filoze, now in the service of Scindeah, was born. There are some mysterious circumstances respecting his birth, not necessary to mention here, but he was acknowledged and educated by Filoze.

After the peace in 1782, Mahadjee Scindeah recovered Gwalior, and the old Rana and all his establishments were utterly destroyed. What became of Filoze at this time, or whether he did not visit Hyderabad, where there were corps in the Nizam's service under foreign Officers, is not known; but if he did, he soon after returned and entered into Scindeah's service; for in the year 1797-8 he had risen to the rank of Colonel, and the command of a Brigade of 5 or 6 Battalions in the Army of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and was with him then at Poona.

At this time (1797-8) DOWLUT RAO was busily engaged in intrigues at Poona, and was very desirous of getting hold of the old Minister, NANA FEZD NEWEEZ, who had administered the affairs of the Government for many years, and who was supposed to have accumulated immense wealth. Repeated overtures were made by SCINDEAH to NANA, for an interview to confer upon the state of affairs, which the old Minister, suspecting his intentions, declined, taking care to keep out of his reach. He was, however, at length prevailed upon to agree to the meeting on condition that one of SCINDEAH's European Officers of rank and respectability would insure his safety by pledging his word of honour to protect him. Colonel FILOZE was the person selected for this occasion, and SCINDEAH having gained his concurrence to the designed treachery, by a present of a lack of Rupees, (so the Natives say,) he escorted NANA to SCINDEAH's tent, where his Brigade was drawn up to receive him. As soon as NANA entered, the Brigade formed round it, made NANA prisoner, and delivered him over to SCINDEAH. Such is the account given by the Natives of this transaction.

The Europeans in the service of the several Native Chieftains at that time were highly indignant at an action so disgraceful to the European character, which had hitherto been held in the highest estimation, for honor and integrity. They accordingly addressed memorials to their respective employers, expressing their abhorrence of a conduct so base and infamous, and so injurious to the fair reputation they had individually and collectively maintained; in short, they made such a noise about the business, that FILOZE soon after retired to Bombay; but what became of him afterwards is not known. However, as he had amassed considerable property, it is most probable he returned to Europe. Young FILOZE, (who is better known by the name of BAPTISTE) succeeded to the command of the Brigade, and remained over SCINDEAH's person until the termination of the war in 1806-7. Since that time the corps under his command have, from the wreck of SCINDEAH's Army, been encreased to 12 Battalions, with numerous field pieces, and a large Battering Train of Artillery attached,—and have been employed in subduing petty Rajahs and Zemindars, in the tract of country extending from Sumbul Gurh and Soopore on the Chumbul, to Narwar and Seronge, &c. Most of these Battalions were commanded by young men born in India, but some have lately quitted the service—Mr. BRISBANE, Mr. SWINTON, &c.

Soopore was one of BAPTISTE's first conquests, and was his Head Quarters for some time; (the Rajah, who was expelled, retired to Muttra

Binderabund, where he remained for some time, but lately went to live with some friends in Rajpootana;) having afterwards taken Bahadur Gurh from Rajah Jee Singh, the Guissian Chieftain, he accompanied and strengthened the fortifications, changing its name to Eassau Gurh, (Fort Jesus,) and made it latterly his Head Quarters, the situation being more centrical. He was residing at this place last year, when Major Bunce was deputed to him, in order to assist in directing the operations of his force against the Pindarees; but Scindeah called him to Gwalior before Major Bunce arrived there, and the object for which he was sent was defeated. The motives for Scindeah's conduct can only be guessed at,—but there is good reason to believe he was apprehensive that if Baptiste had been joined by the Major, he would have acted vigorously against the Pindarees, to recommend himself to the Commander in Chief's favor; and from the position he occupied, and his knowledge of the country and the people, there is no doubt but that he could have rendered most important services at that time, and was well disposed so to do.

Though ordered to join his Jaghire, he will not be allowed to depart until his wife and children arrive at Gwalior, where they are to be detained as hostages. But they are still at Kota, under the protection of Zalim Sing, and seem disinclined to visit Gwalior.

Thursday, November 19, 1818.

The surrender of Gurrak-kota, a fort near the Nerbudda, and to the south-east of Saugor, took place on the 30th ultimo. Brigadier General Watson had opened a battery upon the enemy six days before, which continued to play with considerable effect within the walls, and at length intimidated the garrison to such a degree that they offered to abandon the works, on condition of being allowed to retain possession of their arms. The official details have not yet been received, but it is said that several of our Artillerymen had been unfortunately killed by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

Arjoon Sing, against whose power the Division under Brigadier General Watson has thus been directed, was formerly the independent proprietor of a considerable Pergunnah in the neighbourhood of Saugor. To defend himself against the formidable encroachments of the Nagpore

Government, he sometime ago was under the necessity of calling in the assistance of SCINDEAH, who ordered his Officer, BAPTISTE, and a competent number of troops, to strengthen his means of resistance. The object being accomplished, ARJOON SING ceded, according to previous agreement, half of his territory to SCINDEAH, and engaged to pay a large sum in money. Gurrak-kota is situated in the ceded portion of the district, and during the late agitations in that quarter, he took advantage of the disaffection of the garrison, and brought them over to his own interests. ARJOON was not in the fort at the period of its capture.

APPAH SAHIB is still among the Deo Puhar hills. By the last accounts the Vakeel who had been deputed to Sir JOHN MALCOLM, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms that would be granted to the Ex-Rajah on surrendering himslf, had not returned.

THE following observations on the overland route have been communicated to us from high authority at Bagdad. They are calculated to give a more just idea of the journey than has generally been entertained; few, we think, after reading these instructions, will be disposed to encounter the difficulties and inconveniences of the passage from choice. Few, especially those who have long enjoyed the luxurious ease of India, will voluntarily submit to a mode of travelling so dangerous and uninteresting:—

"To a person who is desirous of proceeding to Europe from India, by way of Bagdad, two routes present themselves on arriving at the latter place; the first is from Bagdad to Aleppo across the desert; the second from Bagdad direct to Constantinople, by the way of Mousal, Diarbeker, and Asia Minor.

"The first is a route which I would not recommend, as it is tedious, expensive, and uninteresting. If a person arrives at Bagdad when a great Caravan is preparing to set out for Aleppo, he may avail himself of it to cross the deserts, he will otherwise be obliged to form a Caravan or escort of his own, (for I leave out of the question the possibility of his going with an Arab messenger, no one who had not the most cogent reasons, would resort to this dangerous and fatiguing method.) The expence of this would be very considerable, either way he would have a journey of from five and twenty to five and thirty days over a bare

desert, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather; for it would not always be prudent to pitch a tent, and when he arrives at Aleppo, his journey will not be very far advanced; he would next have to go either to Constantinople by land, or to Scanderoon or Latachia, in search of an embarkation, and as opportunities for any part of Europe are far from being certain at either of those ports, he must lay his account to being exposed to a good deal of boating. He might be obliged to find his way to Cyprus, and perhaps even to Alexandria, before he could procure a passage to Malta, Marseilles, or Leghorn; a vist to Palmyra from Bagdad is out of the question. The Caravans from Damascus sometimes pass through that place; but those for Aleppo never; nor would it be possible to form an escort here, which would consent to go first to Palmyra, and thence to Aleppo. All attempts to visit Palmyra, must be made from the side of Syria.

"The second route from Bagdad to Constantinople direct, is very practicable at all times, and may be performed by a person who has patience and resolution, even with indifferent health, as I have proved in my own person. There are regular post houses with relays of horses all the way; and with a good Tartar, the journey may be performed in five and thirty days' diligent travelling, or fifty with comfort, provided there be no encumbrance of baggage. A person with baggage sufficient to load two or three horses, and with a servant, may go from Bagdad to Constantinople for from 1,500 to 2,000 Rupees, includng the hire of an express Tartar; any addition of baggage or attendants would make a very considerable difference in the expence. From Bussora to Bagdad the best way of coming is in a boat hired on purpose; 10 or 15 days are generally required for this part of the journey, which presents no difficulties. If any part of the journey from Bussora to Bagdad is performed by land, it will be found to be very disagreeable. It is almost unnecessary to add that the country from Bagdad to Constantinople is well inhabited, and with only one exception (the Mardin Desert of 70 or 80 miles) presents a constant succession of villages, towns, and cities.

"One who wishes to perform this journey, should contrive to reach Bagdad by the latter end of October; there is fine healthy weather most part of the road till February. From May till the last of October, it is impossible either to get to Bagdad, or quit it, on account of the intense heat, which would expose a European to almost inevitable destruction.

"With respect to the preparations to be made for the journey to cross the desert from Bagdad to Aleppo, the Arab dress must be assumed, and any quantity of baggage may be taken, as the carriage is on camels; but in the way I recommend, *viz.*, from Bagdad to Constantinople by the Post road, the European dress is the most convenient and most respectable. A comfortable riding coat, a jacket, a stout great coat, with a cap to secure the shoulders, and a hat or cap with an oilskin, leather breeches, or pantaloon and overalls, will be found to form the most convenient dress for the journey. I recommend every one to provide himself with a good saddle, which is a most essential article of comfort; it should be furnished with a pair of holsters, but a Tartar bridle (procurable here) will suit the post horses here better than a European one. A brace of holster pistols, and a light saddle, are all that is required in the way of arms.

"With respect to baggage it is most indispensably necessary that it should be circumscribed into the smallest possible limits, and be confined to what is strictly essential. I can testify from my own experience that any addition would increase the expence, trouble, and difficulty in a manner which would scarcely be imagined by a person unused to such a mode of travelling, without materially adding to one's comfort in any respect. I have known situations in which a person has been tempted to abandon his baggage on the road, rather than be plagued with it any longer. Whatever is brought should be packed in portmanteaus, and not in trunks or bags. I should suppose that four of these would contain every thing that a man could possibly require on such an occasion. The only luxury I would admit of would be a small mattrass of leather, a pair of sheets, and a quilt, all so contrived as to pack into a small leather case. The *very luxurious* may use a Wellington bedstead, which with its bedding makes a package about the size of an ordinary portmanteau. This supposes that a person cannot possibly persuade himself to sleep on the ground, and chuses to travel *very* commodiously, having a good Tartar at his own disposal, stopping every night. Occasional conveyances sometimes occur, of which a person may avail himself at a less expence, but he must then reduce his baggage still more, and be entirely under the order of the Tartar; it is the difference between your own carriage and a stage coach, or something worse; and I would in no case recommend it. A knife, fork, spoon, and drinking cup, will be found great comforts by those who cannot accustom themselves to the native manner of eating. When I travel alone in Turkey, I abstain wholly from liquors. Those who cannot bring them-

selves to this self-denial, and who do not choose to depend on the casual supplies they may obtain on the way, will do well to provide themselves with a small case containing Brandy, or some other favorite spirit. Wine would occupy too much space. A flat wooden flaggon, holding about two bottles, would be more convenient in a case.

"In whatever manner a person may choose to travel in these countries, he *must* lay his account to undergoing great hardships. He must sit on the ground, eat on the ground, sleep on the ground, and generally in very wretched hovels. There is nothing insuperable in all this to a man who has resolution. But I strongly counsel any one who may wish to make the overland journey to prepare himself for it, by arming himself with an inexhaustible stock of temper and patience, and dismissing from his mind every idea of the East he may have acquired during his residence in India."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1818.

THE Sanskrit authorities which are said to enjoin the sacrifice of widows on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands, have lately undergone a free examination by a learned and philosophical Hindoo. The question of itself is of the highest importance, and the true interpretation of the religious law which has stained the domestic history of India for so many ages with blood, will no doubt diminish, if not extinguish, the desire for self-immolation. The safest way of coming to a right understanding on a point so interesting to humanity, is a rigid investigation of the rules of conduct laid down in the books which are considered sacred by the Hindoos. This appears to have been done with great assiduity, anxiety, and care, and the consequence has been a decision hostile to the ancient custom. These brief remarks are occasioned by the recent publication of a translation of a conference between an Advocate and an Opponent of the practice of burning widows alive, from the Bengalee. The original has been, it is said, in extensive circulation for several weeks in those parts of the country where the practice of widows burning themselves on the pile of their husbands is most prevalent. As the object of the translator is avowedly to give further publicity to the reasoning and arguments contained in his pamphlet, we willingly contribute our aid to that desirable end, by inserting the whole in our columns. It is too short for an abstract.

Conference on the practice of burning widows alive.

Advocate.—I am surprised that you endeavour to oppose the practice of Concremation and Postcremation of Widows,* so long observed in this country.

Opponent.—Those who have no reliance on the Shastur, and those who take delight in the self-destruction of women, may well wonder that we should oppose that suicide which is forbidden by all the Shasturs, and by every race of men.

Advocate.—You have made an improper assertion in alleging that Concremation and Postcremation are forbidden by the Shasturs. Hear what UNGGIRA and other Saints have said on this subject.—

"That woman who on the death of her husband ascends the burning pile with him, is exalted to heaven as equal to Uroondhuti."

"She who follows her husband to another world shall dwell in a region of joy for so many years as there are hairs in the human body, or thirty-five millions."

"As a serpent-catcher forcibly draws a snake from his hole, thus raising her husband by her power, she enjoys delight along with him."

"The woman who follows her husband expiates the sins of three races: her father's line, her mother's line, and the family of him to whom she was given a virgin."

"There possessing her husband as her chiefest good, herself the best of women, enjoying the highest delights, she partakes of bliss with her husband as long as fourteen Indras reign."

"Even though the man had slain a Brahmun, or returned evil for good, or killed an intimate friend, the woman expiates those crimes."

"There is no other way known for a virtuous woman except ascending the pile of her husband. It should be understood that there is no other duty whatever after the death of her husband."

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* When a widow is absent from her husband at the time of his death, she may in certain cases burn herself along with some relique representing the deceased. This practice is called Unoomurun, Postcremation.

Hear also what Vyas has written in the parable of the Pigeon.

"A Pigeon devoted to her husband, after his death entered the flames, and ascending to heaven she there found her husband."

And hear Hareet's words.

"As long as a woman shall not burn herself after her husband's death, she will be subject to transmigration in a female form."

Hear too what Vishnoo, the Saint, says.

"After the death of her husband a wife must live as an ascetic, or ascend his pile."

Now hear the words of the Brahmu Pooran on the subject of Postcremation.

"If her lord die in another country, let the faithful wife place his sandals on her breast, and pure enter the fire."

The faithful widow is declared no suicide by this text of the Rig Ved: "When three days of impurity are gone, she obtains obsequies." Gotum says:—

"To a Brahmunee after the death of her husband, Postcremation is not permitted. But to women of other classes it is esteemed a chief duty."

"Living let her benefit her husband; dying she commits suicide."

The woman of the Brahmun tribe that follows her dead husband cannot, on account of her self-destruction, convey either herself or her husband to heaven."

Concremation and Postcremation being thus established by the words of many sacred law-givers, how can you say they are forbidden by the Shasturs, and desire to prevent their practice?

Opponent.—All those passages you have quoted are indeed sacred law. And it is clear from those authorities that if women perform Concremation or Postcremation they will enjoy heaven for a considerable time. But attend to what Munoo and others say respecting the duty

of widows :—" Let her emaciate her body, by living voluntarily on pure flowers, roots, and fruits, but let her not, when her lord is deceased, even pronounce the name of another man."

" Let her continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing harsh duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising the incomparable rules of virtue which have been followed by such women as were devoted to one only husband."

Here Munoo directs that after the death of her husband, the widow should pass her whole life as an ascetic. Therefore, the laws given by Unggira and the others whom you have quoted, being contrary to the law of Munoo, cannot be accepted. Because the Ved declares, " Whatever Munoo has said is wholesome." And Vrihusputi, " Whatever law is contrary to the law of Munoo is not commendable." The Ved especially declares, " By living in the practice of regular and occasional duties the mind may be purified. Thereafter by hearing, reflecting, and constantly meditating on the Supreme Being, absorption in Bruhm may be attained. Therefore from a desire during life of future fruition, life ought not to be destroyed." Munoo, Yagnyavulkyu and others, have then in their respective codes of laws prescribed to widows the duties of ascetics only. By this passage of the Ved therefore, and the authority of Munoo and others, the words you have quoted from Unggira and the rest are set aside; for by the express declaration of the former, widows, after the death of their husbands, may by living as ascetics obtain absorption.

Advocate.—What you have said respecting the laws of Unggira and others that recommend the practice of Concremation and Postcremation we do not admit. Because, though a practice has not been recommended by Munoo, yet if directed by other law-givers, it should not on that account be considered as contrary to the law of Munoo. For instance, Munoo directs the performance of Sundhya, but says nothing of calling aloud on the name of Huri; yet Vyas prescribes calling on the name of Huri. The words of Vyas do not contradict those of Munoo. The same should be understood in the present instance. Munoo has commanded widows to live as ascetics. Vishnoo and other Saints direct that they should either live as ascetics or follow their husbands. Therefore the law of Munoo may be considered to be applicable as an alternative.

Opponent.—The analogy you have drawn betwixt the practice of Sundhya and invoking Huri, and that of Concremation and Postcremation, does not hold. For in the course of the day the performance of Sundhya at the prescribed time does not prevent one from invoking Huri at another period, and on the other hand the invocation of Huri need not interfere with the performance of Sundhya. In this case the direction of one practice is not inconsistent with that of the other. But in the case of living as an ascetic or undergoing Concremation, the performance of the one is incompatible with the observance of the other. *Scil.* Spending one's whole life as an ascetic after the death of a husband, is incompatible with immediate Concremation as directed by Unggira and others, and *vice versâ.* Concremation, as directed by Unggira and others, is inconsistent with living as an ascetic in order to attain absorption. Therefore, those two authorities are obviously contradictory of each other. More especially as Unggira, by declaring that "there is no other way known for a virtuous woman except ascending the pile of her husband," has made Concremation an indispensable duty. And Hareet also in his code, by denouncing evil consequences in his declaration that "as long as a woman shall not burn herself after the death of her husband, she shall be subject to transmigration in a female form," has made this duty absolute. Therefore, all those passages are in every respect contradictory to the Law of Munoo and others.

Advocate.—When Unggira says that there is no other way for a widow except Concremation, and when Hareet says that the omission of it is a fault, we reconcile their words with those of Munoo, by considering them as used merely for the purpose of exalting the merit of Concremation, but not as prescribing this as an indispensable duty. All these expressions, moreover, convey a promise of reward for Concremation, and thence it appears that Concremation is only optional.

Opponent.—If, in order to reconcile them with the text of Munoo, you set down the words of Unggira and Hareet that make the duty incumbent, as meant only to convey an exaggerated praise of Concremation, why do you not also reconcile the rest of the words of Unggira, Hareet and others, with those in which Munoo prescribes to the widow the practice of living as an ascetic as her absolute duty? And why do you not keep aloof from witnessing the destruction of females, instead of tempting them with the inducement of future fruition? Moreover, in

the text already quoted, self-destruction with the view of reward is expressly prohibited.

Advocate.—What you have quoted from Munoo and Yagnyavulkyu and the text of the Ved is admitted. But how can you set aside the following text of the Rig Ved on the subject of Concremation? "O fire, let these women, with bodies anointed with clarified butter, eyes colored with collyrium and void of tears, enter thee, the parent of water, that they may not be separated from their husbands, but may be in unison with excellent husbands, themselves sinless and jewels amongst women."

Opponent.—This text of the Ved, and the former passages from Hareet, and the rest whom you have quoted, all praise the practice of Concremation as leading to fruition, and are addressed to those who are occupied by sensual desires; and you cannot but admit that to follow these practices is only optional. In repeating the Sungkalpya of Concremation, the desire of future fruition is declared as the object. The text, therefore, of the Ved which we have quoted, offering no gratifications, supersedes in every respect that which you have adduced, as well as all the words of Unggira and the rest. In proof we quote the text of the Kuthopunishut: "Faith in God which leads to absorption is one thing, and rites which have future fruition for their object, another." Each of these, producing different consequences, holds out to man inducements to follow it. The man, who of these two chooses Faith, is blessed; and he, who for the sake of reward practices rites, is dashed away from the enjoyment of eternal beatitude. Also the Moonduk Opunishut:—"Rites of which there are 18 members are all perishable; he who considers them as the source of blessing shall undergo repeated transmigrations; and all those fools who, immersed in the foolish practice of rites, consider themselves to be wise and learned, are repeatedly subjected to birth, disease, death, and other pains. When one blind man is guided by another, both subject themselves on their way to all kinds of distress."

It is asserted in the Bhugvut Geeta, the essence of all the Smritis, Poorans, and Itihashes, that, "All those ignorant persons who attach themselves to the words of the Veds that convey promises of fruition, consider those falsely alluring passages as leading to real happiness, and say that besides them there is no other reality. Agitated in their minds by these desires, they believe the abodes of the celestial gods to be the

chief object; and they devote themselves to those texts which treat of ceremonies and their fruits, and entice by promises of enjoyment. Such people can have no real confidence in the Supreme Being." Thus also do the Moonduk Oopunishut and the Geeta state that "the science by which a knowledge of God is attained is superior to all other knowledge." Therefore, it is clear fron those passages of the Ved and of the Geeta, that the words of the Ved which promise fruition are set aside by the texts of a contrary import. Moreover, the Ancient Saints and Holy Teachers, and their commentators, and yourselves, as well as we and all others, agree that Munoo is better acquainted than any other law-giver with the spirit of the Veds. And he, understanding the meaning of those different texts, admitting the inferiority of that which promised fruition, and following that which conveyed no promise of gratification, has directed widows to spend their lives as ascetics. He has also defined in his 12th Chapter, what acts are observed merely for the sake of gratifications, and what are not. "Whatever act is performed for the sake of gratifications in this world or the next is called Pruburttuk, and those which are performed according to the knowledge respecting God are called Niburttuk. All those who perform acts to procure gratifications may enjoy heaven like the gods; and he who performs acts free from desires, procures release from the five elements of this body; that is, obtains absorption.

Advocate.—What you have said is indeed consistent with the Veds, with Munoo and with Bhuguvut Geeta. But from this I fear that the passages of the Veds and other Shasturs, that prescribe Concremation and Postcremation as the means of attaining heavenly enjoyments, must be considered as only meant to deceive.

Opponent.—There is no deception. The object of those passages is declared. As men have various dispositions, those whose minds are enveloped in desire, passion and cupidity, have no inclination for the disinterested worship of the Supreme Being. If they had no Shasturs of rewards, they would at once throw aside all Shasturs, and would follow their several inclinations, like elephants unguided by the hook. In order to restrain such persons from being led only by their inclinations, the Shastur prescribes various ceremonies; as Shuenjag for one desirous of the destruction of the enemy, Pootreshti for one desiring a Son, and Justishtom for one desiring gratifications in heaven, &c.; but, again, reprobates, such as are actuated by those desires, and at the same moment

expresses contempt for such gratifications. Had the Shastur not repeatedly reprobated both those actuated by desire and the fruits desired by them, all those texts might be considered as deceitful. In proof of what I have advanced I cite the following text of the Oopunishut. "Knowledge and rites together offer themselves to every man. The wise man considers which of these two is the better and which the worse. By reflection he becomes convinced of the superiority of the former,—despises rites, and takes refuge in knowledge. And the unlearned, for the sake of bodily gratification, has recourse to the performance of rites." The Bhuguvut Geeta: "The Veds that treat of rites are for the sake of those who are possessed of desire.—Therefore, O Urjoon! do thou abstain from desires."

Hear also the text of the Ved reprobating the fruits of rites:—"As in this world, the fruits obtained from cultivation and labor perish, so in the next world fruits derived from rites are perishable." Also the Bhuguvut Geeta.—"All those who observe the rites prescribed by the three Veds, and through those ceremonies worship me and seek for heaven, having been sinless from eating the remains of offerings, ascending to heaven and enjoying the pleasures of the gods,—after the completion of their rewards, again return to earth. Therefore, the observers of rites for the sake of rewards, repeatedly ascend to heaven and return to the world, and cannot abtain absorption."

Advocate.—Though what you have advanced from the Ved and sacred Codes against the practice of Concremation and Postcremation is not to be set aside, yet we have had the practice prescribed by Hareet and others handed down to us.

Opponent.—Such an argument is highly inconsistent with justice. It is every way improper to persuade to self-destruction by citing passages of inadmissible authority. In the second place, it is evident from your own authorities and the Sunkulpu recited in conformity with them, that the widow should voluntarily quit life, ascending the flaming pile of her husband. But, on the contrary, you first bind down the widow along with the corpse of her husband, and then heap over her such a quantity of wood that she cannot rise. At the time, too, of setting fire to the pile, you press her down with large bamboos. In what passage of Hareet or the rest do you find authority for thus binding the woman according to your practice? This, then, is, in fact, deliberate female murder.

Advocate.—Though Hareet and the rest do not indeed authorize this practice of binding, &c., yet were a woman, after having recited the Sunkulpu, not to perform Cremation, it would be sinful and considered disgraceful by others. It is on this account that we have adopted the custom.

Opponent.—Respecting the sinfulness of such an act, that is mere talk. For in the same Code it is laid down that the performance of a penance will obliterate the sin of quitting the pile. Or, in case of inability to undergo the regular penance, absolution may be obtained by bestowing the value of a cow, or three kahuns of kowries. Therefore, the sin is no cause of alarm. The disgrace in the opinion of others is also nothing. For good men regard not the blame or reproach of persons who can reprobate those who abstain from the sinful murder of women. And do you not consider how great is the sin to kill a woman; therein forsaking the fear of God, the fear of conscience, and the fear of the Shasturs, merely from a dread of the reproach of those who delight in female murder?

Advocate.—Though tying down in this manner be not authorized by the Shasturs, yet we practice it as being a custom that has been observed throughout Hindoosthan.

Opponent.—It never was the case that the practice of fastening down widows on the pile was prevalent throughout Hindoosthan. For it is but of late years that this mode has been followed, and that only in Bengal, which is but a small part of Hindoosthan. No one besides, who has the fear of God and man before him, will assert that male or female murder, theft, &c., from having been long practised, cease to be vices. If, according to your argument, custom ought to set aside the precepts of the Shasturs, the inhabitants of the forests and mountains who have been in the habits of plunder must be considered as guiltless of sin, and it would be improper to endeavour to restrain their habits. The Shasturs and the reasonings connected with them enable us to discriminate right and wrong. In those Shasturs such female murder is altogether forbidden. And reason also declares that to bind down a woman for her destruction, holding out to her the inducement of heavenly rewards, is a most sinful act.

Advocate.—This practice may be sinful, or any thing else, but we will not refrain from observing it. Should it cease, people would gener-

ally apprehend that if women did not perform Concremation on the death of their husband, they might go astray. But if they burn themselves this fear is done away. Their family and relations are freed from apprehension. And if the husband could be assured during his life that his wife would follow him on the pile, his mind would be at ease from apprehensions of her misconduct.

Opponent.—What can be done, if merely to avoid the possible danger of disgrace you are unmercifully resolved to commit the sin of female murder? But is there not also a danger of a woman's going astray during the lifetime of her husband, particularly when he resides for a long time in a distant country? What remedy, then, have you got against this cause of alarm?

Advocate.—There is a great difference betwixt the case of the husband's being alive, and of his death. For, while a husband is alive, whether he reside near her or at a distance, a wife is under his control. She must stand in awe of him. But after his death that authority ceases, and she of course is divested of fear.

Opponent.—The Shasturs which command that a wife should live under the control of her husband during his life, direct that on his death she shall live under the authority of her husband's family, or else under that of her parental relations. And the Shasturs have authorized the ruler of the country to maintain the observance of this law. Therefore, the possibility of a woman's going astray cannot be more guarded against during the husband's life than it is after his death. For you daily see that even while the husband is alive, he gives up his authority and the wife separates from him. Control alone cannot restrain from evil thoughts, words and actions. But the suggestions of wisdom and the fear of God may cause both man and woman to abstain from sin. Both the Shasturs and experience show this.

Advocate.—You have repeatedly asserted that, from want of feeling, we promote female destruction. This is incorrect. For it is declared in our Ved and Code of Law that mercy is the root of virtue; and from our practice of hospitality, &c., our compassionate dispositions are well-known.

Opponent.—That in other cases you shew charitable dispositions is acknowledged. But by witnessing from your youth the voluntary

burning of women amongst your elder relatives, your neighbours and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages; and by observing the indifference manifested at the time when the women are writhing under the torture of the flames, habits of insensibility are produced. For the same reason when men or women are suffering the pains of death, you feel for them no sense of compassion. Like the worshippers of the female Deities, who, witnessing from their infancy the slaughter of kids and buffaloes, feel no compassion for them in the time of their suffering death; while followers of Vishnoo, are touched with strong feelings of pity.

Advocate.—What you have said I shall carefully consider.

Opponent.—It is to me a source of great satisfaction, that you are now ready to take this matter into your consideration. By forsaking prejudice and reflecting on the Shastur, what is really conformable to its precepts may be perceived, and the evils and disgrace brought on this country by the crime of female murder will cease.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1819.

WE understand that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal has been solicited by the Collector of Government Customs, to assist in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Custom House, about to be erected on the site of the Old Fort, and that preparations for that purpose are making with the sanction of the MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS. The Masonic Lodges in Calcutta will be assembled to join in the procession. We have not heard that the day has been fixed, but believe it will not be protracted beyond this month. We congratulate the public on the approaching commencement of a work of such importance to the Commercial Interests of Calcutta, and trust that in the course of a year the port of this great City will be enabled to afford those accommodations and facilities to trade which it has been so long a stranger to.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1819.

Lord COCHRANE and his Steam Vessel appear to be still a fertile subject for speculation. The Steam Vessel, from the period of its first

construction has been involved in mystery, and political writers, in the absence of more important matters, have not failed to bring this wonder, in fancy more pregnant with mischief than the wooden horse to Troy, into public notice. Lord COCHRANE is now suspected of contemplating the release of BONAPARTE by the means of his Steam Vessel. It is said that he has nothing to lose in England, that if he succeeds his fate will be linked with that of BONAPARTE, and if he fails he may still become an Insurgent Admiral!

WARREN HASTINGS.

WE are sorry to announce to the public the death of the Right Honorable WARREN HASTINGS on the 22nd of August last, at the advanced age of 86.

A letter received by the *Thalia* and written by one of the most esteemed friends of Mr. HASTINGS, contains the following account of the last moments of that amiable and excellent man:—

"His sufferings for five weeks held out no hope of recovery; some paralytic affection in the throat prevented his taking nourishment, but what was conveyed in fluids, and not having the power of deglutition, these frequently never passed into his stomach. Sir Henry Halford says he was literally starved to death; his daily prayer was to be released, and that he might not outlive his mind and memory. He was sensible to the last, patient in the extreme, always tender and considerate to those about him, and distressed at the trouble he gave. As long as life remained, his eye beamed kindness and affection upon the sorrowing friends around him, whom his hand frequently blest, and he died, as he had lived, a model of exalted excellence! From the commencement of his illness he predicted that he should not recover. Frequently when Lady Imhoff expressed her earnest hope that he would be again restored to health, he would say "My dear Charlotte, do not believe it; teach your affectionate heart to look on my death as certain, for it must be and soon; nothing in this world will do me good; God only can relieve me." Poor Mrs. Hastings is most deeply afflicted, and I fear it will be a long time before her mind can be restored to any degree of serenity, for her's is indeed no common loss."

There are few events which could excite either in England or in this country so much real regret as the loss of a man, whose character

in public and private life has been so conspicuously eminent, and so justly appreciated by all ranks of people. With talents as solid as they were brilliant, he guided the helm of this Government against the storms of political disaffection, and the baffling jealousies of private faction, and with a firmness and a decision coupled with a mildness and conciliation, peculiarly requisite at the turbulent period of his administration, succeeded in placing the British Authority on the most solid and secure foundation, and in raising the character of his country to the highest pitch of public estimation.

The equanimity evinced by Mr. Hastings in every vicissitude of his eventful career, was not surpassed by any of the celebrated sages of antiquity. Modest and diffident, he was by the conspicuous display of his talents in the subordinate situations which he held in this country, called upon to fill the most responsible offices under the Government of India; in all of which he proved himself worthy of the flattering selection. He bore prosperity without presumption, and exercised his public functions with dignity and condescension.

His fortitude in supporting misfortune was not less deserving of admiration. When the shafts of malevolence were hurled against him, and his meritorious name and services were blackened by calumnies the most opprobrious, his serenity was never ruffled, nor his resentment kindled. Shielded by innocence, and guarded by conscious integrity, he despised the rancour of his enemies, though he continued long to suffer from it, and calmly awaited the decision of that high tribunal to which he had been summoned to answer for his imputed crimes and misdemeanors. The conduct of this extraordinary man, during the whole course of his trial, manifested his greatness of soul. Not an expression of anger escaped him; no reproaches against his country harboured in his bosom, and even the gaiety of his heart and the playfulness of his disposition were never more strikingly seen than during the most trying scenes of his persecution.

While the managers of Mr. Hastings' trial were endeavouring to impress the public mind with a conviction of atrocities committed by him in this country and were loading him with opprobrium for the despotism of his acts; and his oppression of the unfortunate natives of India; the news of the arraignment of their respected Governor reached their ear. Startled at accusations so foul and groundless, they voluntarily hastened to present to him a record of their affection and

of their gratitude for his mild and beneficent administration. Truth could not be suppressed, however concealed by artifice, nor justice any longer blinded after such a testimony, and the honorable sentence of acquittal pronounced in Mr. HASTINGS' favour was not more rapturously hailed in England, than it was over the whole of Hindostan.

The testimony of one who knew him long and well,—one who was through life the warm friend of Mr. HASTINGS, enables us to mark the distinguishing features of his domestic character with confidence and precision. By him it was said that the exalted virtues of Mr. HASTINGS in private life could only be fully appreciated by those who were hon ored by his acquaintance and friendship, and thus became sensible of all the attractive qualities of his heart. In every relation they afforded a most beautiful illustration of the genial influence of mild benevolence and philanthropy over domestic society. To be acquainted with him was to admire him; to know him intimately was to revere and love him, and those who knew him best, loved him most enthusiastically.

The closing scenes of Mr. HASTINGS' life corresponded with his pure and inoffensive career. Patient and resigned to the decrees of Heaven, he thankfully enjoyed his protracted existence, and as calmly contemplated its expected termination.

His mental faculties were wonderfully preserved even to the last moment of his life, and however distressing may be the consideration of his bodily sufferings, they only serve the more strongly to impress upon the mind the serene piety and Christian meekness which he exhibited at the point of death.

The memory of WARREN HASTINGS will never fade. History, in recording his name among the great political characters of the age, and handing down to remotest posterity the exalted virtues which adorned him, may blush for England as she inscribes in the Annals of that Country the narrative of his persecution. Those Honors * which had been contemplated by our beloved Sovereign as a reward for his meritorious services on his arrival in England from India, were withheld by the foul breath of malignity; and late in life only were those services recognized by His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in

* A Patent of Nobility was actually making out for Mr. Hastings, when the charges brought against him suspended its accomplishment.

appointing him to a seat in the Privy Council. His reception in the House of Commons when summoned to give his opinion on a very important and interesting question relative to Indian affairs, was indeed a testimony of applause, of which his heart retained a lively sense of gratitude, and he was frequently heard to repeat that this assurance of public respect and attention fully compensated for all the sufferings he had experienced during his Trial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1819.

PREPARATIONS for the cultivation of Saugor Island are going on rapidly. The Stockade is in a great state of forwardness, and when finished, operations are to commence vigorously. It is now said that the undertaking will be completed with much greater facility than was even at first anticipated. It is the intention of the Society to build houses for the accommodation of Invalids as soon as possible. A scheme is also suggested of establishing a line of Telegrahic posts from Saugor Point to Calcutta, and it is supposed that the advantages will be considerable to the Mercantile Community of Calcutta particularly.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN INDIA.

A morning paper appears to be under some mistake in its account of General Munro, of whom such honourable mention is made in the India Gazettes. We believe this Officer to be Thomas Munro, whose character and talents well deserve being brought before the public in rather a more marked manner than usual. He is a person of great powers of mind, and practical skill in the difficult art of administering the Government of large provinces in times of confusion and danger. After attracting the notice of Government during Lord Cornwallis's Mysore War, he was appointed by that nobleman to be one of the Assistants to Colonel Read in settling and governing the provinces conquered from Tippoo. In 1799, he was selected by Lord Wellesley (to whom he was a personal stranger) to administer the Government of Canara, to which the province of Malabar was afterwards annexed. After rendering important service in this situation, he was appointed by Lord Wellesley to a similar office in the extensive and valuable provinces ceded by the Nizam in 1801, in commutation of his subsidy; and his conduct in that situation not only attracted general

applause, but was equally beneficial to the inhabitants and to the Company. A few years ago he returned to England, and on the renewal of the Company's charter was for many days consecutively examined for several hours before the House of Commons, when his evidence excited the surprise and even admiration, of all parties in the House. He then was sent to Madras (to which establishment he belongs,) by the Court of Directors, on an important duty, connected with the permanent settlement of the revenues at that Presidency; and we now find him actively employed as a soldier, with his usual success and with general satisfaction.

Perhaps a few words relative to some of the other persons who have lately distinguished themselves in India, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Sir John Malcolm's services and writings are already familar to the public.

Mr. Elphinstone, author of the History of Cabul, and Resident at Poona, is brother of Lord Elphinstone, and nephew of Lord Keith, and Mr. Elphinstone the Director. He is a civil servant of the Bengal establishment, and, we believe, was a short time at the College of Calcutta. He was afterwards appointed by Lord Wellesley to be Secretary to the Resident at Poona; and he attended the Duke of Wellington as an interpreter and Civil Secretary during his campaigns against the Mahrattas, being *present at every battle*, and mentioned with honour on every occasion by the Duke. At the peace he was appointed Resident at Nagpore with the Rajah of Berar, whence, on the resignation of Sir Barry Close, he was removed to Poona.

Major General Sir David Ochterlony is an officer whose recent services are too well known to require notice here. The first great act which formed his reputation was his memorable defence of the city of Delhi, against the troops of Scindeah, during Lord Wellesley's Mahratta War; on this occasion, the protection of the Great Mogul, Shah Aulum was entrusted to him, and was of the utmost importance at that crisis of the war. It is needless to state, that General Ochterlony fulfilled every duty confided to him with signal success, and that his subsequent progress has confirmed every expectation of which his earlier achievements held out the promise.

Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at Nagpore, is celebrated for being perhaps the most distinguished Student of the College at Calcutta, where he acquired various honours, and eminent proficiency in *two*, we believe *three*, of the Oriental languages. Having chosen the diplomatic line, Lord Wellesley nominated him to be Secretary to the Residency with Scindeah, in which situation he was exposed to great personal danger from the violence of Scindeah; his escort was attacked, his baggage plundered, and himself imprisoned; here his firmness and courage were as signal as his academical attainments; and he was finally rewarded, after a due course of honorable service, by being appointed to succeed to the Residency at Nagpore. It will be observed, that Mr. Jenkins, as well as Mr. Elphinstone, have uniformly been foremost in every action with the enemy, and are noticed in every despatch for their "*gallant example* to the troops." The History of the Rajah of Sattarah, now restored to the rights of his ancestors, bears great analogy to that of the Rajahs of Mysore, first controlled by their ministers, afterwards disposed by the Mohamedan dynasty of Hyder (a common soldier), and finally restored by the British Government.

The Rajah of Sattarah is descended from the Mahratta Sevajee, who, at an early age, and in the plenitude of the Emperor Aurungzebe's power, took up arms against that celebrated conqueror, occupied the flower of the Moghul Army, and the personal attention of the Emperor for many years, and finally established the Mahratta power. In process of time the authority of Sevajee's descendants was usurped by their minister, called the Peishwah, who confined the Prince, but used his name to strengthen his own authority. The Rajahs of Sattarah are now restored to their former condition, and may the event be as auspicious as the restoration in Mysore! It is a most curious fact that the Mysore Horse, who, in Hyder's time, ravaged the gardens within the vicinity of Madras, are now the most useful of our auxiliaries; and under the command of Captain Grant,, formerly of the Madras body guard, and other British Officers, are in the front of every engagement, and are the terror of the Pindarries, and the more regular cavalry of the Peishwah, and all the other Mahratta Chieftains.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1819.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,—Looking over some old letters and papers the other day, I found the following account of ancient times, which to some of your readers may perhaps be amusing :—

Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

January 30, 1819.

A letter written by a Lady of Fashion in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, to a Cousin in the country.

DEAR AND LOVING COUSIN,

Peradventure you may think I am become a true courtier, and do not remember to keep the promise given to you at the Old Hall, on my going out of Suffolk. But verily I do not forget that, nor the kindly parting between us, when we both contemplated the sore perils attending my journey of about fifty miles to London. This long travel we performed, however, in less than three days: it is true our horses were good, and we did use much dispatch : as a proof, we did overtake a drove of oxen on the road, and did pass them, and kept a full mile a-head of them all the way. Our train did pass through Cheapside in the forenoon, and made a goodly show; the men, being only two upon a horse, were dressed in serge doublets of yellow, with trimmings of blue and red worsted fringe. I was in my scarlet riding-hood, having a fair broad gold lace about it, and made a very gallant appearance. Indeed our entrance into the metropolis was with so much splendour, that it drew many of the citizens from their shops to gaze on us.

We got to our lodgings to dinner, the running footman having been sent beforehand to command preparations. But you will scarcely give credence to this, though I assure you of its verity that we were not able to dine till it was near two o'clock, and though late hours are courtly in London, this was out of the way indeed. Sir Paul's stomach was nearly spoiled, and mine being, as you know, choicely delicate, was quite so. I was just able to get down a piece of dolphin with porpoise sauce, and a slice or two of roasted beef seasoned with garlic. The remainder of the day I rested at home, because my bones did ache sorely, owing to the dispatch we made in travelling.

The two next days we were visited by all the Wits and Braveries of the Court, whom I did visit in return, as soon as my new fardingale and ruff came home; these, with my new head-tire, are a very costly set-off, and were given to me most graciously by Sir Paul himself.

On Thursday last we were introduced to the Queen, and received with comely condescension; the courtiers were vastly civil and ceremonious. My dress was marvellously admired, as I did shew little more than my nose, and the tips of my fingers; this is the newest fashion, and I was so much in the mode, that a gallant Knight politely observed—" I was like an Egyptian Mummy, all balm and bandage."

Friday we were marvellously and bravely entertained by a noble gentleman at a fair House, in Holborn Fields, a pleasant, rural spot, about a half mile out of the city walls. Here we were gallantly feasted with many sorts of meats, and, between whiles, served with choice mum, and a delicate kind of bread newly invented, called pancakes. The gallants were bedighted in purple with yellow slashes, Persian locks, and picked beards. Several of them were pleasant girders, and stood at the helm of wit; also we were entertained in a choice manner by a newly devised sport, called Blind Man's Buff; and truly it afforded much laughter and delight.

When I shall see you, if you list, I will describe it particularly. I understand it was devised for Princes to play at, and verily it is a right courtly game. We passed the afternoon full merrily and without any brawl, as only one young nobleman, named Sir Walter de Shallow, got too much strong drink, at whom another gallant did cast a pleasant conceit; for when Sir Walter with much staggering did tumble down, we all gave a great shriek—" Marry !" said this wit, " be not in fear, sweet ladies, for no other harm is come to Sir Walter save his being a cup too low."

Saturday we went to see the noble exercise of Quintan, and the youth of London exercise within the long bow; and at one o'clock, after we had dined, we rode to see a play, called " Gammer Gurton's needle." This is a choice comedy, full of witty conceits and pleasant doings. It is written in a new way, and beats our old moralities quite out. When I do come home we will have rare mirth together, as I relate it to you some night over a sack posset, and a toast.

This day we intended also to have seen the Tower and the Abbey; but the play not being over till half past three o'clock, we were obliged to go perforce to Lady Parle's directly, it being near the hour of her supper, to which we had been invited. The supper was very delicate and choice, it being composed of boiled legs of mutton, roasted geese, bacon, hams, black puddings, with plenty of white pot and apple pasties: and here we played for five hours with painted pieces of stiff paper, named cartes or cards, a rare fashion, lately brought from France. It is a very engaging pastime; but I wish I had never known it, for I lost that night two shillings and four pence, and since I have been in London, not less than fifteen shillings. Sir Paul himself is much taken with this new sport; and between us, I am afraid we shall rue it wofully, except we have better fortune.

Sunday, we got up this morning early, to prepare for going to the Parish Church, lest, if not getting there in time, we should lose our places, which I assure you often happens. The Service in London is curtailed at the Court-end, for the Homily only takes up one hour and half.

This not being a day for visiting, I have chosen the evening to write to you. Our friend and neighbour, Sir Marmaduke, will bring my packet to you. He sets off to-morrow, gallantly attended, to bribe the Electors of Swillen Pot to return his neighbour, Master Sordidus, as Burgess for the Borough, by which he will get himself excused; it no ways sorting with Sir MARMADUKE's honor and state to undertake so troublesome and burthensome an office himself.

I would send you much news if I could, but there are only two reports in town: one that the Spaniards are arming, the other that a certain great Lady has made a Cuckold of her Lord; but, certes, both these things are thought very improbable by the understanding people of the Court.

I have sent you two printed books, that are pretty easy to read, named Jack the Giant-killer and Thomas Hickathrift; they are rare satires, and supposed to be levelled at two great Ministers of State.

I have only to add, that it is very costly living in London, in a brave manner, like courtiers; it has already cost us seven pounds, and

we shall be well off if we return into the country without spending more than twenty. Do not forget to give our love to all relations and friends. I must now conclude.

Your Affectionate Cousin and Servant,
JOAN DE BRAMTON.

Major Duncan has commenced the campaign against the adherents of Appa Sahib, having surprized a considerable body of them, chiefly Goands and Arabs, and dispersed them with great loss. It is said that the resources of the Ex-Rajah are extremely reduced both in men and money, and that he only derives precarious support from robbers and vagabonds. Even these are gradually falling off from his interests.

In a letter dated the 14th of January, we have received the particulars of a gallant affair that took place under Captain Watson of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment; the detachment consisted of a Rissallah of the 3rd Rohilla Cavalry under Cornet Cussons, and 2 companies of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment.

On the 1st January Captain Watson's Hurkaras brought intelligence of a party of Horse and Foot, consisting of about 600 men, having plundered a village near Hindah in the precincts of his command. The detachment consisting as above we immediately got under arms at 9 A. M., and after a forced march of 12 kos arrived at the village, which had been completely sacked, and then abandoned. The villagers gave information that the insurgents were at no great distance, and in consequence Captain Watson pushed on with the Cavalry and a small party of Infantry. After going about 2 kos, the enemy was soon observed on the opposite bank of a very steep and almost impassable nullah, and they immediately opened a smart fire, in which two sepoys were wounded. Captain Watson instantly made arrangements for the attack, at which time the enemy were flying in all directions; the Infantry soon crossed the nullah, and after some delay, occasioned by the difficulty of the Ghaut, the Cavalry succeeded in following. The Rissallah was formed into two parties, one under Cornet Cussons, and the other under the Rissaladar, who led them to the charge in a very gallant manner, and pursued them for upwards of two kos:—night coming on, put an end to the chase. In this little enterprize 130 of the enemy are said to have been killed and wounded, some pri-

soners were taken, and a number of Horses, Tattoos, and Bullocks brought in by the lascars. Captain WATSON speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Cornet CUSSONS, who led the men to the charge in a very spirited manner, and the Sepoys behaved with their usual coolness and intrepidity. The Rohillas had one Horse killed, and are said to have conducted themselves most nobly.

THE recent reports in the newspapers of the existence of footpads and highway robbers, armed with pistols, in Calcutta and its vicinity, very naturally occasioned a considerable sensation; and certainly formed a most important object of interest and investigation to the dwellers of this City of Palaces, who have lived so long exempt from fear of desperadoes of the description to which we allude. The reports in question were implicitly believed, and the crime seemed to be easily accounted for by the large influx of common adventurers from Europe, and the consequent disappointment and starvation to which a great portion of them were understood to be exposed. The reflexions rising from this altered state of things were no doubt of a very uncomfortable kind, and the Police Officers were accordingly looked to with peculiar anxiety for the protection of man and property.

In our last we had the pleasure to notice the incorrectness of a statement which represented that an attempt had been made to rob a gentleman, driving along the Cossitollah in a Buggy, and that a pistol had been presented to his breast to compel compliance with the villain's demand. The Magistrate on inquiry found the statement to be erroneous in the only particulars that could have any tendency to excite alarm. No pistol was presented, and no threat employed. Indeed there was no evidence whatever of a felonious intent.

Previous to the date of this report a circumstance of a similar kind had been published in most of the newspapers. The paragraph is as follows:—

"On Monday evening the 11th instant, a most daring attempt was made to rob Mr. Spencer, apothecary of the Insane Hospital; in which his life seems to have been in imminent danger. Walking home across the plain before the Hospital, and having reached the large tree which stands near the tank, he was attacked by a man having the appearance of a sailor, who presented a pistol to his breast and

commanded him to '*stand*.' Mr. Spencer immediately struck the villain's arm underneath, which raising the mouth of the pistol at the moment of its discharge, the ball went through the top of Mr. Spencer's hat. Immediately after firing, the robber called out '*Bill*,' when another fellow advanced from behind the tree; Mr. Spencer, however, succeeded in knocking down the first man who attacked him, and then made the best of his way to the Hospital, where collecting the chokedars, he went in pursuit of the villains, but they made their escape."

Mr. Spencer has sworn before a Magistrate to the facts abovementioned. The attack, we understand, occurred at about 8 o'clock at night. Mr. Spencer was taking a walk.

An apparent confirmation of Mr. Spencer's deposition was soon discovered. The chokedars had found the next morning a man drunk, and perhaps disorderly, in one of the Streets of Calcutta, and in conveying him to the Police Office a pistol was seen in his possession. Mr. Spencer was not aware of any person having been apprehended under such circumstances, and when the Magistrate shewed him the pistol, and asked him if that was the instrument which had been presented to him, he at once positively declared that it was not; that the barrel was *not* brass, like the one on the Magistrate's table; that it was not octagonal nearest the stock; but that it was of a rusty appearance. With regard to the man taken up in a state of intoxication, an *alibi* was satisfactorily proved.

The Police Officers at the Tannah close to the General Hospital are said to declare that they heard the report of a pistol at the period described.

But there is one very extraordinary fact respecting this event which deserves to be noticed. On the *morning* of the day, Monday, a rumour of the circumstance here alluded to was mentioned at the Police Office. Mr. Spencer is positive that the attack upon him was made in the *evening* of that day.

The case here stated is, we think, far from being conclusive that a robbery was intended; and as it is of consequence that the impression of Europeans being engaged in the commission of such acts should be removed, when there is no satisfactory evidence to impeach them, and when a belief in their guilt is calculated to disturb the confidence of

the public, we have thought proper to notice some of the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. It may further be observed, that the scene of the reported outrage could not be one that a robber would chuse; there is no *path* which leads from the tree to the Hospital; a passenger could not have been expected at such an hour, and chance alone could have directed any person there. It is supposed that no man with the intention to rob or wantonly to commit murder, would have selected that spot to way-lay a traveller in; so that the real cause and object of the rencontre which has been described appears to be yet unknown.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1819.

THE Bishop of Calcutta left the Presidency last Saturday morning, under the salute due to his rank, and embarked on board the ship *Stanmore*, to proceed to Madras and Penang. It is said that his Lordship expects to return to Calcutta in May.

Colonel JOHNSON, whose overland journey from Bombay to England we noticed in our last, having heard at Bushire that there were itinerant musicians who played on the original Arabian bag-pipe, he sent for one, and made a drawing of him while performing on the instrument. The following curious note on the subject, communicated to the author by Dr. Samuel Meyrick, is annexed :—

"We have been long in the habit of regarding the bag-pipes as a Scotch national instrument; but, on an attentive investigation, we shall find that the Arabs are more entitled to the honour of its invention, it being undoubtedly an Asiatic instrument. Many illuminations and rude sculptures, still existing, shew that it was known to the Saxons; and the ancient documents of the Irish prove that it was in use among the people. Walker, however, in his memoir of the Irish bards, page 77, after canvassing the point, acknowledges that this instrument was borrowed from the Scotch, and there is every reason to conclude that the Saxons had it from the same source. Whence then did our Highlanders procure it? In digging up the foundations of the Prætorian Camp at Richborough, in Kent, there was found a small bronze figure of a Roman soldier playing on the bag-pipes, of which Mr. King, in his Munimenta Antiqua, vol. II., page 22, plate XX, has given three

views. The Romans, therefore, first introduced this instrument into Britain; and from an inscription found on the Danube, we learn that a college of Utricularii, or bag-pipers, had been instituted to supply performers for the bands of the legions, as in those of our modern Highland Regiments. We farther learn that the temple for their use was dedicated to the goddess Nemesis, an Asiatic military divinity, the avenger of injuries. But we trace the Roman origin of the Scotch bag-pipes in another circumstance; namely, that anciently the piper received his education in a college of pipers in the Isle of Skye. Still, however, the Romans regarded this as the instrument of peasants, and therefore of Etruscan origin; for Nero, when sick, vowed he would play upon it in public, as soon as he was well enough, and could act Turnus upon the stage. Now the Etruscans were originally from Greece; and we learn from Aulus Gellius, that the bag-pipes were used by the Lacedæmonians, and from other authors, that it was called by the Greeks "*Askaulee*," *i. e.*, bag-pipes. There is, moreover, in the Albani Museum at Rome, a Grecian sculpture of a shepherd playing on this instrument. Propertius, alluding to the Asiatic victory of Augustus, says his triumph will be celebrated with the bag-pipes, which makes one look to that quarter of the globe for its origin. The existence of an ancient statue of white marble, representing a young Phrygian peasant with this instrument, exhibited to the Etruscan Academy at Cortona by Signor Can. Maccari, who published a dissertation on it in the 7th volume of their Literary Transactions, brings us at once to Asiatic Turkey. This Phrygian is clothed in two tunics, one rather longer than the other; a large mantle, close trowsers, and on his head a Phrygian hood. The similarity of the instrument, and the mode of playing on it, to that of the Arab, is singularly striking. The bag is angular, and pressed against the wrists and fore-arms; one of the pipes, however, has been broken off; the remaining one has three apertures for as many different notes. Upon the whole, therefore, Arabia seems to have the best claim to the origin of the bag-pipes. It should not, however, omit to mention that M. Sonnerat consider the Tourti of the East Indians as a species of bag-pipes."

On Friday last the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Calcutta Custom House took place, and afforded a very interesting Masonic spectacle.

The officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge and the Members of the other Lodges in Calcutta met, as had been previously arranged, at the Exchange Rooms at four o'clock, and afterwards proceeded to the site of the Old Fort in the following order :—

MUSIC.

Grand Marshall.

LODGES :

Lodge Courage with Humanity.
Aurora Lodge.
Moira Lodge.
Marine Lodge.
Humility with Fortitude.
True Friendship.
Industry and Perseverance.
Star in the East.
Each Lodge preceded by its own Tyler.
Superintendent of the Building with the plan.
Provincial Grand Lodge Tyler.
Inscription Plate, carried by a Brother.
Golden Mallet, carried by a Brother.
Three Silver Cups, with Wine, Oil and Corn, carried by Three Brethren.
Golden Compasses, carried by a Brother.
Golden Square, Level and Plumb, carried by three Brothers.
Grand Stewards.
Grand Secretary.
Grand Registrar.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Treasurer.
Holy BIBLE, carried by a Brother.
Grand Chaplain.
Senior Grand Deacon.
Junior Grand Deacon.
Senior Grand Warden.
Junior Grand Warden.
Provincial Grand Master, with Depy. Provl. Grand Master.
Two Grand Stewards.

Around a portion of the ground, on which the intended building is to be raised, a bamboo railing had been placed, having an arched entrance from the road upon the East side. After passing through this entrance the music turned to the right and proceeded round the stone to the West side of the enclosed area, where it halted and continued playing. The Provincial Grand Lodge followed and halted on the East side of the stone, the Provincial Grand Master taking his seat at the Pedestal, supported on the right by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Chaplain and Senior Deacon, and on the left by the other Grand Officers. The Lodges arranged themselves round the area according to seniority, and when all had reached their places the music ceased.

The Plan of the Building was then presented by the Superintendent to the Deputy ProvincialGrand Master, Brother Blaquiere, who handed it up to the Provincial Grand Master, Brother the Honorable C. R. Lindsay, who, after inspecting it, returned it to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, desiring him to lay the cement and fix the Inscription Plate. He advanced with the Provincial Grand Chaplain, Brother the Rev. H. Shepherd, supported by the Grand Stewards, to the East side of the stone, and after the Provincial Grand Chaplain had delivered an appropriate prayer, the phials that contained the coins were placed in the niches, and the Deputy Provincial Grand Master read the Inscription, as follows: "In the 59th year of the reign of his most gracious Majesty George III, and under the auspices of the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor General and Commander in Chief of India, who, in his wise and enlightened government of this great empire, regarding the welfare and prosperity of its commerce, increased and extended by the blessing of general peace with Europe, and the opening of a free intercourse with this country; and considering the present inefficient state of this harbour, sanctions the construction of commodious warehouses to secure ample accommodations to trade.

"The Honorable Charles R. Lindsay, Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, at the solicitation of Sir Charles D'Oyly, Baronet, Collector of Customs, laid the foundation stone of this Custom House; a structure commensurate with the large requisitions of the port of Calcutta, calculated to afford to the numerous vessels arriving from every part of the globe, protection and security to their cargoes, ease and facility to mercantile transactions, and prosperity to the British Government in India; this 12th February in the year of our Lord 1819, of the Æra

of Masonry 5823, Geo. Lindsay, Lieutenant of Engineers, being architect. May the undertaking prosper by the blessing of Almighty God."

The Plate was then fixed in its place, and the cement spread, after which the Provincial Grand Master advanced to the Stone, supported by the Grand Wardens and other Officers, and ordered it to be lowered in its place by three regular stops, which was accordingly done. The Square, Level and Plumb were then handed successively by the Provincial Grand Wardens to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who again handed them to the Provincial Grand Master, and he, having tried the Stone by them, returned them to the Deputy.

The Golden Mallet having been next handed to the Provincial Grand Master, he gave three knocks on the Stone with it, accompanying the ceremony with the following benediction: "May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a Blessing on this Stone, which we have now laid, and by his Providence enable us to finish this and every other work undertaken for the benefit or embellishment of this City."

A piece of Solemn Music was then performed by the band, after which the Cornucopia and Silver Cups were delivered with the same formalities as before to the Provincial Grand Master, who poured the the wine, corn and oil that they contained upon the Stone, saying:

"May the All-Bounteous Author of Nature bless this City with abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oil, and with all the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of life, and may the same Almighty Power preserve this City from decay to the latest Posterity."

On this the band struck up "Rule Britannia." The Provincial Grand Master then delivered an address suitable to the occasion, which was answered by the Collector of the Customs, Sir Charles D'Oyly. The Provincial Grand Master, having then returned to the Chair, delivered the plan of the Building to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who returned it to the Superintendent of the Building, Lieutenant Lindsay, with a suitable address, and the ceremonies closed, the band playing "God save the King."

The British Ensign was then hoisted over the stone, and a royal salute was fired from some pieces of artillery that had been placed near the spot. Various salutes were also fired by vessels laying off town in the river.

The Lodges then returned in procession to the Exchange in reverse order, the band leading.

The whole of the ceremony had an imposing effect, and was witnessed by a very large assemblage of spectators. Immediately to the Northward of the Stone several rows of benches, rising behind each other, and surmounted by an awning, were placed for the accommodation of the ladies who graced the spectacle with their presence, and a number of carriages were drawn up round the north-east angle of the enclosure, from which all the proceedings of the occasion were conveniently viewed. [*Guard.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1819.

THE occupation of the Island of Sincapore, by the British Government, is justly estimated to be of signal advantage to the free navigation of the passage to China, and a safeguard to our commerce, in the event of hostilities with Batavia. We are not aware of the exact extent of this Island; it is said to belong to the Sultan of Johore, who has granted the right of settlement to the English, and this arrangement will no doubt be looked upon with great jealousy by the Dutch. Major FARQUHAR has been left on the spot as Resident. In the General Orders of the Penang Government of the 3rd December, that Officer, we observe, has obtained leave to proceed to Europe on furlough. SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES returned to Penang on the 14th of February, and was expected to proceed to Acheen in the course of the same month, to effect some political and commercial arrangements in that quarter.

All accounts from the Eastward concur in describing the Malays to be ill-disposed towards the Dutch, but whether from the recollection of former tyranny, or the existence of a severe administration since the transfer, or both, no mention is made. If they were happy under the British Government, while Java and its dependencies were in our hands, and there is sufficient evidence to prove this gratifying fact, it is natural for them to indulge in comparison; and this indulgence of comparison will probably lead to conclusions unfavorable to the Dutch, and flattering to the English name. It is indeed declared that the Malays at Sincapore are quite delighted at the idea of being taken under the dominion of the British, "and are flocking to them from all quarters."

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1819.

A NEW musical society has just been established in Calcutta under the name of the *Amphion Club.* The number of members is limited to forty, each member to pay an entrance fee of *twenty* Rupees, and a subscription of *sixteen* Rupees per month, to be collected a month in advance. Each member to be entitled to an admission ticket on Visitors' nights for all the ladies of his family, and he may be able to procure a Visitors' ticket, upon sending *ten* Rupees with an application to the managing Directors. The meetings are to take place at seven o'clock in the evening precisely, when the instrumental music will commence; at half past nine the Directors are to stop the music; and the President for the evening is to take the chair at the Supper table. He is not on that evening to be at liberty to hand any lady, but is to seat himself at the head of the table and call for the glees and catches as specified upon the card of arrangement; at half past eleven precisely, the President is to quit the chair, after which, on no account is a cork to be drawn. It is also declared that no songs shall be called for, while the President is in the chair, by any one but himself. The following gentlemen have been requested to act as Directors for the first Quarter :—

Major General J. S. WOOD.
JAMES YOUNG, Esq.
The Honorable C. R. LINDSAY.
WILLIAM PRINSEP, Esq.

The first meeting is to be held on the 12th instant, at Mr. HASTIE's Assembly Rooms.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1819.

THE difficulty of navigating the Cossimbazar river, or more properly the Bhagiruttee, from January to May, is well known. On the 16th of last month, at about four hundred yards' distance from the Ganges, opposite a place called Gopalgunge, an Officer and his family were obliged to come to an anchor in consequence of the deficiency of water. The river ahead of them being divided by two Sandbanks into three narrow streams, it occurred to the Officer that if two of them could be stopped up, the depth of water would of course be increased in the third. The certainty of being compelled to proceed

by the Sunderbunds, if this object could not be effected, stimulated him to extraordinary exertion, and he immediately wrote to the Thannadar of Sotee Durgah, requesting him to supply him with a certain quantity of bamboos, mats, and twine. With these, the Dandies of the Boats, and some villagers, he in the course of five hours succeeded in making a sort of wall sufficiently strong to resist the stream, and lead the waters into the Channel to the westward, which before was not above 8 inches deep, but which this expedient augmented to two feet. A great number of Merchant Boats had been aground and detained about six weeks in the Ganges (several had actually gone round by the Sunderbunds) owing to the impossiblity of making any progress, till the gentleman to whom we allude arrived and performed the important service already described. After having accomplished this object the Officer returned to the point where the river opens from the the Ganges, and cut, in an angular direction, two Channels for the purpose of allowing more water to enter the Bhagiruttee. By these means the passage was rendered completely open for his Boats, which drew about thirty inches, and several hundred others, laden with various kind of merchandize.

The expence of constructing the wall with bamboos, mats, and sand, did not exceed four Rupees; and it is the opinion of the Officer, to whom we are indebted for this information, that if during the month of January, when the river becomes shallow, about 500 Rupees were properly laid out, in preventing it from dividing into different Channels; and in opening an additional inlet, where it branches off from the Ganges, all Boats, drawing not above three feet water, might safely navigate the Bhagiruttee throughout the year. This circumstance is certainly of consequence to both European and native merchants.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1819.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,—As it seems the province of a Traveller, to notice such occurences out of the common line, as offer themselves to view; I therefore beg leave to send you, for publication, a short account of the recent festival of the Churruck Poojah, which terminated on Sunday last.

About 5 o' clock in the afternoon, five candidates for the favor of the Divinity, made their appearance on the great road, near the Byta Khannah; each candidate had a large iron hook stuck through the flesh, on either side of the back bone; these were comprest with a twisted cloth, tied firmly at the breast which served to guard against undue laceration of the flesh.

A large pole about thirty feet high, stood fixed in the middle of the road, on the summit of which, played a transverse beam, having a suspended rope at either end; to one of these, the candidate was attached, by the hook ropes at his back; and all being thus ready, ten or twelve men bearing upon the other rope, the actor rose into the air, and was swung round for about five minutes with great velocity. During his aerial progress, he highly gratified the crowd, by liberating among them some pigeons he had carried up in a bag, as also a store of plantains and pomegranates, which were eagerly scrambled for by the pious Votaries of Hindoo faith. On a signal from the actor, the swing ceased; he quietly descended into the arms of his servitors, and was directly succeeded by another candidate.

Of the five who ascended, two performed the task to admiration, the first, with cool and unimpassioned aspect, and a decorum suited to the solemnity of the occasion; but to the third, it seemed mere pastime. He was dressed in a white linen vest, blue trousers, and a hat; and while the crowd with outstretched hands stood ready to receive the proffered plantain, he frequently disappointed them by eating it himself. Gay and facetious, he often pulled off his hat to salute the company, and at length descended amidst the applause of the multitude.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the cloth, the weight of the body and the velocity of the motion appeared to draw the flesh at least four inches from the back; and some drops of blood trickled from the wounds.

This festival lasts several days, and each has its peculiar ceremony. On that preceding the swing, I met several groups parading the streets, with drums and cymbals, and other instruments, cheering the spirits of the deluded actors; many of whom appeared with long iron rods thurst through their tongues; long bamboo slips; or pointed scions of a mango branch, borne on the occasion, which gave the party

the appearance of smoking a hooka. Many of these rods were half an inch in diameter, used by the adult and aged, those for boys of 12 and 14 years old were slighter, and above seven feet long—reeved to the middle, through the tongue, and held fast by the teeth. The boys thus danced about, without apparent pain.

Some boys appeared, with an arrow stuck to the flesh on either side, near the short rib these arrows united in front, and attached to a small torch, were held by the young votary, who jocundly danced about in unison with his brother Actors. I was present with one group, during the operation of fixing these arrows, and was astonished at the little sense of pain, manifested on the occasion. The youngest, about twelve years old, scarce seemed to feel it.

Some of the more robust, appeared accoutred in a manner that conveyed a strong sense of pain to the spectator.

Two slips of Bamboo, about half an inch broad, and twenty feet long, being sewed through the flesh, on either side, were united at the ends, and held in full tension by a man at each extreme; while the actor moved rapidly backward and forward, the lines passing through his flesh. The friction thus occasioned must have been severe and painful; though to check its influence, a man stood with some Ghee, to keep the lines well lubricated.

I was present on a former day, during the exhibition of a fire oblation, in which one of my own servants was the principal actor. Suspended by the heels, from a transverse beam, supported by two Posts, his flowing hair close brushed at every Swing, a large fire, placed on the ground; till having at length scattered the fire with his hands, he descended and joined his party, who directly commenced a dance with naked feet on the live Coals, and taking some in their hands they thus kept moving till the fire was completely extinguished and reduced to powder, dancing and singing all the while, to the loud dissonance of Indian Minstrelsy.

These rites are said to be consecrated to Siva, who is thus propitiated, by those who wish for offspring, the smiles of Fortune, or pardon for their transgressions.

If some Gentlemen more conversant with the subject; possessing more leisure, and more correct sources of information than an itinerant

stranger, would favor the public with a more ample detail and elucidation of the rites, ceremonies, and origin of this festival, I could at least, insure him the thanks of

12th April, 1819. A TRAVELLER.

YESTERDAY afternoon an official dispatch from the Government of Bombay was received, which, we understand, announces the receipt of intelligence, viâ Bussorah, communicating THE DEATH OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND, at Kew, on the 17th of November, in the 75th year of her age. No particulars have yet transpired, but as newspapers and letters are said to have been received at Bombay to the 3rd of December, we may expect a full detail of all the circumstances respecting this melancholy event in a few days.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1819.

ONE of the important objects in contemplation when the Society for the purpose of cultivating Saugor Island was formed, is likely to be accomplished at a very early period. It was suggested that a kind of Tavern, or Hotel, should be erected in a healthy and convenient situation, to enable invalids to benefit by a change of scene, and the refreshing coolness of the sea-breeze, at comparatively little expense. This scheme is actually in progress, a plan of the building, and the estimated expense, having been in circulation for some days. It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of a plan so obviously excellent and laudable. We look upon it as a work of the highest public utility, and calculated to produce the most salutary effects. The following is the circular descriptive of the project:—

SAUGOR LODGING HOUSE.

It is proposed to build by Subscription on the south point of Saugor Island a Private Subscription Lodging House, and to commence upon it as soon as a sufficient sum has been collected. About 20,000 Rupees, it is calculated, will be enough for the purpose.

The present plan gives a common room, 36 by 24, and an open Verandah, 16 feet wide in front, a hall, a stair-case to lead to the

house top, with six private rooms, 3 on each wing, 18 by 17 each, all boarded, with godowns underneath, and a bath, 10 by 6, and a passage 7 by 6. There will be a Verandah all round, but not raised for walking in to the south, the better to secure the privacy of the rooms. The north Verandah to be three steps lower than these rooms for the same purpose.

The Steward's Bungalow is proposed to be at a little distance to the north, with cookroom, godowns, &c.

The private rooms to be supplied with tables, chairs, mats, wardrobe, and two couches, convertible into beds, or into one bed of 6 feet square; and the baths to be also suitably furnished; so that families or individuals will of necessity have nothing to take but their clothes (which they may carry with them) and personal servants. It is supposed that a person may reach the Lodging House within 12 hours at all seasons from Calcutta, that is, 4 hours by the new road to Diamond Harbour, and (till the road be continued all the way) from 4 to 8 hours in a suitable accommodation Row-boat, to be manned with the ablest hands, and provided from the funds, to start from Diamond Harbour at the turn of the tide, and proceed in the still water of Lacam's channel to the *Red-river* Ghaut, within about a mile of the house, to which conveyance will be provided.

The Subscription to be 400 Rupees a share, transferable to persons approved by the Committee, or the subscribers at large. The holders of shares to have a vote for every share, and the affairs of the Subscribers to be managed by a Committee, not exceeding three, to be chosen by the majority of votes from among the subscribers. No person to be received into the Lodging House without an admission pass from the Committee, and such pass shall in no case be given to any person whatever, unless his application to the Committee be accompanied with a reference to the Bank, or a house of Agency, for the payment of his bills; want of punctuality in this respect having been the ruin of almost every publican who has ever set up in India. The Committee is to regulate the charge for lodging and the table, and allow no liquors to be tasted in the house unless previously approved of before being dispatched. A preference will be made to the applications of subscribers. If numerous, the stay of each individual to be limited, but *all are to pay alike.* Suitable rules are to be made as in Lodging Houses at Watering places in England.

A well qualified married couple have already offered themselves for the situation of Steward and House-keeper.

Though from the delightful temperature of the climate on the south side of Saugor, during our 8 hot months, which can only be justly appreciated by those who have been there or at Jaggernath, and from the proposed comfortable accommodation and facility in reaching it, added to the advantage of sea-bathing, hot salt water baths, and abundance of sea fish, and its advantage for the sick who require sea-air, and yet cannot bear the discomforts and closeness of a ship, especially in the S. W. monsoon, there can be no doubt of the success of the establishment, and its consequently yielding a fair return. Yet it is desirable that subscribers should rather come forward with feelings of public spirit and philanthropy, than with a view to profit, in order that the establishment may be conducted on the most liberal principles.

Elephants, Horses, Palankeens, Tonjons, &c., will be provided by the Steward for exercise. The Beach is clean, and hard to a great extent.

The Subscribers may be as Landlords, and the Steward pay such given rent as may be found equitable, yet be subject to the control of the Committee, and strictly to observe their rules. Or there may be two distinct heads of charge to all guests, one for lodging to go to the Subscribers, and one for board and all etceteras to go to the Steward, by which arrangement the rent coming to the Subscribers will yield them from 10 to 15 per cent., supposing the private rooms to be occupied for only two-thirds of the year, and the charge as low as 60 Rupees per month for each.

As the having a lodging house in the most healthy and accessible situation is the great object in view, it might be adviseable to have Edmonstone's island examined and reported upon as to water and foundations for the house.

We may here observe that there is little probability of Edmonstone's island affording at present a fit site for a building of any considerable extent. Five or six years ago it was not, we believe, in existence, and was first brought to notice by the marine survey of Saugor and the New Channel. It occupies the position laid down in the Charts, as

that of Saugor shoal, or a shoal on the eastern edge of Saugor sand. It is now about two miles long from east to west, and about half a mile in breadth from north to south. The western extremity is thrown up into small hillocks, some of which are considerably above the level of the sea. The whole island indeed rises with a considerable slope from the beach, and the centre is sufficiently above high water mark, to be beyond the access of the ocean, unless when uncommonly agitated and raised by storms. The southern shore which is washed by the main sea is tolerably straight, and consists of a fine firm and shelving sandy beach; one which is highly favourable for sea-bathing. The northern side is very irregular, being broken into bays, and stretching out in narrow tongues in many places, which form, with other sand banks now beginning to shew their backs at low water, a series of shoals across the channel that now separates this island from Saugor. The width of the channel is not above four or five miles, and the greater part of it is too shallow for the passage of vessels of even small burthen. Edmonstone's island is an interesting instance of alluvial formation, and of the rapidity with which the great rivers of India are adding to its continent, in the upper part of the Bay of Bengal. It is in fact little more than a sand bank, but it is evidently making rapid strides towards a higher character, and has grown into its present extent and elevation in a very short period. The steps by which a bank of barren sand is becoming every day, nay every instant, adapted to the maintenance of animal and vegetable life, are there to be observed in their earliest stage, and the infant operations of nature, the nascent produce of alluvial deposition laid open to our view. The edges of the island are strewed with the trunks of trees, with branches, leaves, pods, and seeds washed off from the opposite coast, and deposited by the returning tides. They are seen also in vast quantities floating across the narrow channel, and bearing a tribute to this new formation. Their decomposition furnishes a supply of vegetable mould. The central part of the island has the appearance of verdure, and at a distance seems to be covered with a thick and brilliant grass. The island is at present only visited by wood-cutters and fishermen, who have erected two huts to Seva. The channel between it and Saugor is well supplied with different kinds of fish, and turtles are found on the southern shores!

It will be readily concluded that Edmonstone's island is not yet suited to the purposes of building. A small Summer House might be

erected there for the accommodation of parties going from Saugor, but not a house for permanent residence.

As a proof that the scheme, above detailed, is zealously patronized, we need only observe that the subscriptions already amount to upwards of 25,000 Rupees. The plan will therefore be put in execution without delay. Further subscriptions are however desirable, to enlarge the establishment, and make its benefits more extensively felt.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1819.

WE have before us a particular account of a Charity, which during the last four years has been quietly and unostentatiously dispensing benefits of the most important kind. We might say with Thomson—

> And here can I forget the generous band
> Who touched with human woe, redressive searched
> Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
> Unpitied and unheard, where misery moans,
> Where sickness pines, where thirst and hunger burns.

We do not bring this Charity to notice for the purpose of attracting further subscriptions, because there is no desire to accumulate a Fund beyond the present exigencies, but our object is to give praise where it is due. The Charity we allude to is the *Sheriff's fund*, which was formed in 1815, under the auspices, and during the Shrievalty of Sir CHARLES D'OYLY. He had frequent opportunities of witnessing instances of peculiar hardship and distress experienced by several individuals confined in the Calcutta Jail, and he was convinced that a very moderate contribution from the benevolent members of society would afford great temporary convenience, and in several instances permanent relief from confinement, to many unfortunate persons, who had no other chance of regaining their liberty. He therefore suggested the establishment of this Fund, and in doing so, he was chiefly actuated by the consideration that the unfortunate prisoners are debarred from the advantages open to other classes of distressed persons from the Charitable Fund at the Church, the Select Vestry invariably (and upon solid grounds) declining all solicitations for relief from persons in confinement.

The appropriation of the subscriptions to the *Sheriff's fund* is under the direction of a Committee, consisting of the Sheriff for the time being, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests, and the Foreman of the Grand Jury. An account of the receipts and disbursements of the Fund is laid before the Grand Jury at each Sessions. The issues are usually made at the recommendation of the Chaplain of the Jails,—The Rev. Mr. Thomason officiates at present, whose situation enables him to become intimately acquainted with the characters as well as circumstances of the parties in distress. The publication of names would be painful to the feelings of the individuals relieved, without being at all necessary. We shall therefore simply give an abstract of the disbursements, since the operations of the Fund commenced. In 1815, the sum of 1,900 Rupees was distributed for the relief of prisoners. In 1816 upwards of 4,000 Rupees, in 1817 about 1,200, and in 1818 about 1,700. There is one instance of a person released from confinement, who was indebted 800 Rupees, but, generally, payments are of a small amount. Blankets are supplied in the cold weather to poor prisoners, and all cases of distress occurring in the Jails are benevolently attended to by Sheriff and Committee. In this praise-worthy manner have the charitable contributions of a small number of Subscribers been working in secret, and alleviating human misery.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1819.

Extract of a letter.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—"A Chinese junk, manned partly by Chinese and partly by Burmahs, proceeded to the Andaman Islands, to collect Beche de Mer, and lying about 2 miles from the shore, they observed about 8 or 10 of the savages approaching the junk, wading through the water. Upon coming within a short distance of the vessel, they discharged several showers of arrows, which severely wounded four of the Chinese. The Burmahs gave immediate pursuit in their boat, and after much difficulty took two of the savages prisoners.

"During the chase, they were frequently observed to dive and to make their appearance at a considerable distance, to elude their pursuers. Several of the arrows were picked up by the Chinese, which are now in my possession; they are made of rattans, with a piece of

hard wood for a point, and an iron nail or fish bone fastened to the extremity, in such a manner as to render it difficult to extract, if it enters the body.

"These negroes are extremely diminutive in stature, though apparently well formed, and their limbs and arms are uncommonly small; one of them is 4 feet 6 inches, the other 4 feet 7 inches high, and each weighing 76 lbs. avoirdupois. They have large paunches, and though so small, are in good condition. One is an elderly man of ferocious aspect, the other a boy about 17, of a good expression of countenance. They appear dull and heavy, extremely averse to speaking; when conversing, which they only do when left alone and imagine they are unobserved, they make a noise resembling much the cackling of turkies. They are of a jet black colour, and their skin has an extraordinary shining appearance, and their bodies are tattooed all over; they have a most voracious appetite, and crack the bones of fowls with their teeth with the greatest facility. Their manner of ascending a cocoanut tree is remarkable, running up like a monkey, and descending with astonishing velocity.

"The population of the great Andaman, and all its dependencies, does not exceed 2,000, or 2,500 souls; these are dispersed, in small societies along the Coast, or on the lesser island within the harbour, never penetrating deeper into the interior than the skirts of the forest. Their sole occupation seems to be that of climbing rocks, or roving along the margin of the sea in quest of a precarious meal of fish, which during the tempestuous season, they often seek in vain.

"It is an object of much curiosity to discover the origin of a race of people so widely differing, not only from all the inhabitants of the neighbouring continent, but also from those of the Nicobar Islands; however, the inquiries of travellers have produced no satisfactory conclusion. In stature, the Andamaners seldom exceed five feet; their limbs are disproportionately slender; their bellies protuberant, with high shoulders and large heads; and they appear to be a degenerate race of negroes, with woolly hair, flat noses and thick lips; their eyes are small and red, their skin of a deep sooty black, while their countenances exhibit the extreme of wretchedness, a horrid mixture of famine and ferocity. They go quite naked, and are insensible to any shame from exposure.

"The few implements they use are of the rudest texture. Their principal weapon is a bow, from four to five feet long; the string made of the fibres of a tree, or a slip of bamboo, with arrows of reed, headed with fish bone, or wood hardened in the fire. Besides this, they carry a spear of heavy wood, sharp pointed, and a shield made of bark. They shoot and spear fish with great dexterity, and are said also to use a small hand net, made of the filaments of bark. Having kindled a fire, they throw the fish on the coals, and devour it half broiled.

"Their habitations display little more ingenuity than the dens of wild beasts. Four sticks fixed in the ground are bound at top, and fastened transversely by others, to which branches of trees are suspended; an opening just large enough to admit of entrance is left on one side, and their bed is composed of leaves. Being much incommoded by insects, their first occupation of a morning is to plaster their bodies with mud, which hardening in the sun, forms an impenetrable armour. Their woolly heads they paint with ochre and water, and when thus completely dressed, a more hideous appearance is not to be found in the human form. Their salutation is performed by lifting up one leg, and smacking with their hand the lower part of the thigh.

"Their canoes are hollowed out of the trunks of trees, by fire and instruments of stone, having no iron in use among them; but such as they accidentally procure from Europeans or from vessels wrecked on their coast. The men are cunning and revengeful, and have a great hatred to strangers. They have never made any attempt to cultivate the land, but subsist on what they can pick up or kill.

"The language of the Andamaners has not been discovered to possess the slightest affinity to any that is spoken in India or among the islands.

"They appear to express an adoration to the sun, the genii of the woods, waters and mountains. In storms they apprehend the influence of a malignant being, and deprecate his wrath by chanting wild choruses. Of a future state it is not known they have any idea, which possibly arises from our imperfect means of discovering their opinion."

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1819.

THE admirable gallantry of Captain STAUNTON of the 1st Bombay N. I., with his detachment of 800 men against the whole force of the

PEISHWAH, consisting of 20,000 men, has been acknowledged in the most gratifying manner by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. They have voted him a superb Sword with a suitable inscription, and 500 guineas, as a testimony of their approbation of his gallant and meritorious conduct.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1819.

HURKARU EXTRA.

Calcutta, June 19, 1819.

Half-past Ten o'Clock A. M.

THIS morning, about 7 o'Clock, an Express from Kedgeree brought the gratifying intelligence of the arrival of the H. C. ship *Waterloo*, Captain Alsager, having the MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS on board.

She sailed from England on the 2nd March.

Lady HASTINGS is, we understand, accompanied by Misses McLEOD, CAMPBELL and RAYNSFORD, and by Majors MACRA and STANHOPE.

The MOST NOBLE the MARQUESS is now proceeding from Government House, to embark on board the *Phœnix* yacht, for the purpose of meeting her Ladyship. His Excellency's staff drop down in a pilot vessel, in company with the *Phœnix*.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1819.

IN a former paper we observed that the address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, and the reply of his Lordship, had appeared in the London Journals of the beginning of January, and we then quoted the gratifying comments of the Editor of the *New Times* on the latter document, which seems to have gained universal admiration. Another London Journal of the 2nd of January contains the following remarks on the subject in question:—

"We this day lay before our readers, two of the most interesting documents that have ever been laid before the public. The first is the Address of congratulation presented by the British inhabitants of Cal-

cutta to the Governor-General, the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, on his return to the Presidency. It is not a mere expression of gratitude. It takes an able and comprehensive view of the contest which has lately, and we trust, for ages to come, settled the destinies of India. It enters into the difficulties which were to be encountered, and bestows due praise on the union of vigilance, foresight, firmness and ability, by which they have been surmounted. But other commendations are bestowed, which do equal honor to the giver and the receiver, and which must remove one of the strongest prejudices entertained at home against what is generally considered to be our Indian policy. Aggrandizement without end has been charged upon all our Governments in India, not as a fault confined to themselves, but as a principle which they imbibed from their employers, and which they must carry into effect, if they wished to conciliate their favor. It is gratifying, therefore, to find, not only that such principles have not been acted upon by the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, but that he is highly commended by some of the parties most interested in the extension of our Indian Empire, for having departed from them. 'Throughout the most trying circumstances,' says the Address, 'it has been your Lordship's peculiar praise to have resisted every *temptation of ambition, and every suggestion* of policy, that was otherwise than consonant with the strictest principles of public faith. You justly considered, that no aggrandizement of power or territory could be cheaply purchased by a sacrifice of character.' These are sentiments, the justness of which must strike every one, when applied to his Lordship's conduct, whilst their nature shows a spirit of disinterestedness, which, though it might previously exist, had never been so publicly manifested before.

"The other document bears a character of still greater interest and importance. It is the Reply given by the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS to this Address. Unlike the mere interchange of civilities which we are accustomed to witness on such occasions, this communication is a most able, clear, and detailed exposition of the causes of the late contest; of the intrigues and want of faith of the different Powers who have fallen victims to their own treachery; of the means adopted to counteract their secret and open hostility; of the effects of those means; and of the beneficial results which have crowned the triumphs of our arms, and the moderation of our policy. Never have we perused a more satisfactory State Paper. It proves, by a simple narration of facts, that his Lordship has had no superior as a Statesman, an Administrator, or

a Commander. It was not a succession of battles that he had to fight, in which victory might have depended on the personal prowess of his soldiers. The whole was planned in his mind, and his measures taken so effectually, that what only appeared to be preparation was action, and the contest was ended the moment it openly begun, with scarcely any effusion of blood; for the disposition of his forces was such, that it became impossible for any of the hostile Chieftains to act together, and they were subdued, pardoned, or deposed, without the power of making a struggle. It is not practicable, by any description of ours, to give a just idea of this invaluable paper, to which we therefore refer our Readers, without any apprehension of being charged with undue partiality, after they shall have completed its perusal. Of the glorious and happy results the NOBLE MARQUIS justly observes, that 'undoubtedly our sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now, in effect, our frontier; and, on the conditions of the arrangement,' says he, 'I thank Heaven it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that boundary? Nothing but States bound by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill-disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against us. The Mahratta power is wholly and irretrievably broken.' This view of the question is subsequently enforced by arguments the most forcible, just, and irrefragable, and the sublime and heart cheering conclusion is as follows:—'All within the Indus is now attached to great Britain. Security and comfort are established, where nothing but terror and misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings upon millions. Nothing can be more delightful than the reports I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachment of our troops cannot pass through that country without meeting everywhere eager and exhilarating gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes of people have, even in this short interval, come from the hills and fastnesses, in which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their ancient deserted villages. The ploughshare is again, in every quarter, turning up a spoil, which had for many seasons never been stirred, except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry.'"

The distinguished and highly valued services of the Noble MARQUIS have since been acknowledged by the Court of Proprietors,

and the Court of Directors. His Lordship has received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. These are honors which of themselves prove the wisdom and prudence of his conduct, and the high satisfaction of the nation. The Court of Directors, further to shew their sense of his judgment and policy, and the benefits derived from his Government, passed a resolution on the 10th of March, granting to his Lordship a pension of £5,000 a year, for twenty years.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1819.

WE noticed in a former paper the Expedition of RUNJEET SING to Cashmeer, and the occurrence of a battle between his troops and those of the Governor. It now appears that the former was defeated on the occasion, but rallying again, he succeeded in routing the enemy, and his standard is said to be now flying in the Province which had so long been the object of his anxiety and ambition. In gratifying his pride by the accomplishment of this arduous scheme, he has however exposed the Provinces of his Southern and Western frontier to great hazard, for as their allegiance is not the result of reciprocal interest, but a compulsory acknowledgment of superior force, the moment the pressure is removed to another quarter, they will make a renewed effort to gain their independence. This conquest of Cashmeer will probably operate ultimately to the advantage of SHAH SHOOJA. MAHOMMUD KHAN, the Governor of Cashmeer, now in possession of Peshawur, may turn his views to the recovery of his Province, and in that case Peshawur will be easily captured by SHOOJA. We have no accounts from Caubul.

IT is now known that Mr. RICKETTS had an interview with BONAPARTE at St. Helena. It took place, we understand, about seven o'clock in the evening. The Ex-Emperor received him reclining on a couch *en deshabille*, but with much attention. He did not seem to have been shaved for many days, and his linen was not very clean. His general appearance was indeed slovenly, and displayed nothing of the energy and spirit which distinguished his former life.

Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,
Fallen from his high estate.

Mr. RICKETTS landed in the Admiral's barge, and was received on shore with the usual honors.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1819.

CONVERSAZIONE ASSEMBLIES.

AT a Meeting of Gentlemen of the Society of Calcutta at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 29th July, 1819, it was proposed to re-establish the Conversazioni, as they were Established in March 1817, and to solicit the patronage of the Most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings.

This proposition being unanimously assented to, and the wished-for patronage obtained, the following Gentlemen were proposed and elected Stewards, and the following Regulations approved of:—

S. GOAD Esq., President.
J. P. LARKINS, Esq.
CAPTAIN COBBE.
N. ALEXANDER, Esq.
CAPTAIN MACAN, A.D.C.
,, PATRICKSON.
CAPTAIN DAWES.
,, CROKER.
,, RAINEY.
JAMES BARWELL, Esq.
CHARLES TROWER, Esq.

1.—The Conversaziones will be held at the Town Hall every alternate Friday, commencing the first Friday in September.

2.—The rooms to be opened at 8 o'clock; the Ball-room will be provided with a Military and Country Dance Band. Tables with all kinds of refreshments will be provided, but no regular supper. One room will be appropriated as a retiring room for the Ladies; one room for card tables; one for Prints, Magazines, &c., and another for Chess and Backgammon Boards and amusements of this description.

3.—The music will cease at 12 o'clock, at which hour it is expected the Assembly will break up.

4.—The amount of subscription to be 16 Rupees per month, payable in advance on the bill and receipt of the Treasurer.

5.—Three of the Stewards will attend each evening of the Assemblies; to whom it is requested all applications may be made in case of inattention on the part of the persons engaged to provide the refreshments, or any other account.

6.—Hookas will be admitte din all the rooms, except the dancing room.

7.—A general invitation will be sent in the name of the Managers to all His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Corps doing duty in Fort William, Dum-Dum, and Barrackpore; but it is of course optional for any Officer to subscribe.

8.—Tickets are not required for Officers attending under this regulation, but it is requested that they will give their names on a card to the European appointed to receive the tickets at the door.

9.—Subscribers will be furnished with tickets for the night of Assembly, and such as wish to bring visitors will write the names of their guests on their tickets. The Managers, acting on behalf of the Subscribers, will be happy to receive as visitors all Officers of H. M.'s and H. C.'s Civil, Naval, and Military Services, who may be casual visitors at the Presidency, on application for tickets through a Subscriber.

10.—A Subscriber's ticket admits all the Ladies of his party.

11.—No persons who are fixed residents in Calcutta can be admitted as vistors.

12.—Application to become a Subscriber to be addressed to the Stewards of the Town Hall, who reserve the power of refusing their assent without assigning any reason.

13.—Carriages will enter at the Eastern Gate of the Town Hall, and drive out by the Western.

14.—No Carriage will be permitted to continue standing under the Portico beyond the time requisite for taking up and putting down the Company.

The Funeral of the late *Nabob of the Carnatic* took place yesterday at Noon. The ceremony was conducted with appropriate Military Honors. The Flag at the Fort was hoisted half-mast high the whole day. Minute Guns, the number corresponding to the Age of *His Highness*, were fired from the Saluting Battery, when the Procession began to move.

The Corpse was carried from the Palace of Shady Mahl to the principle Mosque in Triplicane, through a street formed by the Body Guard of *the Right Honorable* The Governor; the very short distance between the Palace and the place of interment not admitting the formation of a greater number of Troops.

The late NABOB was raised to the Musnud on the 31st July 1801, and during the whole period of his holding that elevated situation, the conduct of *His Highness* was distinguished by the most loyal attachment to the Honorable the Company.

The loss of this benevolent Prince is deeply lamented by the Government, by the Members of His illustrious Family, and His numerous dependents.

Madras, 4th August, 1819.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1819.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Secretary communicated an account of Human Sacrifice as practised at Puchmurree, from Lieutenant R. A. McNAGHTEN. From this account, which contains a peculiar feature of superstition, we gather the following particulars* :—

Among the many natural curiosities to be found at Puchmurree is an Arched Cave, sacred to Mahadeo. It is about one hundred feet in length and twenty in height, and is a natural excavation at the bottom of an immense solid rock. It is situated in a deep narrow dell, and the surrounding rocks are from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the Cave. The floor of this cavity is covered with water about knee deep, which is the effect of a constant dripping from the roof, but for which, it is difficult to account, as the upper surface of the rock is perfectly dry, and as there is no water visible any where near it to supply the perpetual filtering.

At the further end of the cavern is an Idol, to which the pilgrims, who annually resort thither in great numbers, pay their devotions, bathing themselves at the same time in the water which drips from the roof. Another rock, which contributes to form the dell above alluded

* In the seventh volume of the Asiatic Researches MR. COLEBROOKE, in his dissertation on the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos, thus alludes to the same subject :—"I must also take this occasion of announcing a very singular practise which prevails among the lowest tribes of the inhabitants of Berar and Gondwanna. Suicide is not unfrequently vowed by such persons, in return for boons solicited from idols, and to fulfill his vow, the successful votary throws himself from a precipice, named Calabhairava, situated in the mountains between the Tapti and Nermada rivers. The annual fair, held near that spot, at the beginning of spring, usually witnesses eight or ten victims of this superstition."

to, is consecrated to Bhowanee, there called the wife of Mahadeo. This rock is devoted to a purpose similar to that of mount Leucas of old, from which Sappho precipitated herself into the sea. When a woman has been married for several years, and is unblessed with offspring, she pays her devotions to Mahadeo, to remove her sterility and vows to sacrifice her first-born child to the God, by throwing it from the top of Bhowanee's rock, which is about 170 high and nearly perpendicular! Lieutenant McNaghten was at Puchmurree in last April, at the time the annual pilgrimage takes place. A woman had arrived there for the purpose of sacrificing herself in conformity with the horrid superstition just described, and Lieutenant McNaghten, excited by curiosity, proceeded to the spot to witness the circumstances of this dreadful ceremony. He was accompanied by a Hurkaru, named Ram Sing, charged by the gallant Colonel Adams to use every effort in his power to dissuade the deluded woman from putting in execution her frantic resolution. When they reached the rock, about four miles south west of Puchmurree, the voluntary victim was sitting on the ground, waiting the arrival of the Brahmin who was to assist at the ceremony. She was of the Rajpoot cast, and seemed to be about thirty years of age. It appeared that her father and mother were both dead; that her mother had formerly vowed to sacrifice her first child to Mahadeo, agreeably to the established custom, but on the birth of the child, a daughter, she neglected to fulfill her vow.

The daughter grew up, and was married; her husband died, and she married again. Her second husband also died, and being without offspring, this accumulation of misfortunes drove her nearly mad. She would dance and sing all day, and eat anything from anybody, by which she lost her cast, and became entirely neglected. She at length felt persuaded that her misfortunes arose from the circumstance of her mother having broken her vow, and therefore she determined to immolate herself without loss of time. She had seated herself at the foot of the rock, surrounded by those who accompanied her from Hurdah, the place of her residence, calmly expecting the arrival of the *Raj Goroo*, or Chief Priest. She was perfectly sensible, and had neither ate nor drank any intoxicating or stupifying drug. Indeed her appearance indicated perfect self-possession, and her friends positively asserted that nothing of the kind had been administered to her There was a bottle of common Bazaar spirits near her, which they said was to be given to her if she asked for it, but not otherwise. She had held

in her right hand a cocoanut, and in the left, a knife and a small looking glass, into which she continued to look, excepting when she turned her eyes towards heaven, exclaiming "Deo Bhurjee," which she did very frequently. It is evident, that her resolution entirely originated in her own breast. When RAM SING began to dissuade her, she became exceedingly angry, and told him that his interference was both useless and improper. He however continued his expostulations, in which, it is worthy of particular remark, he was heartily joined by her own people, who declared, that they had previously used all their endeavours, to induce her to relinquish her design of destroying herself. One of them, an old Brahmin, seconded RAM SING so earnestly, that she threw the cocoanut at his head, with such violence, as would have been productive of serious consequences had her aim been sure; but fortunately it erred, and the nut was broken to pieces against the stones on which it fell. For three hours, RAM SING continued his expostulations, and she was still immoveable. So reluctant was she to attend to him, that she repeatedly, and angrily ordered the Musicians, who were present, to commence playing, that his voice might not be heard. Lieutenant McNAGHTEN, considering it a hopeless case, returned to camp, leaving RAM SING to do all he could to delay the threatened sacrifice. In a few hours afterwards his servant brought him intelligence, that RAM SING had succeeded, and was bringing the woman into Camp. On ascending the fatal rock, from which she was to precipitate herself, she had fainted away, from exhaustion both of body and mind, and continued senseless for nearly two hours. On recovering, she cried bitterly and appeared to hesitate. Every one present seized the favourable opportunity, and implored her to abandon her resolution; and what was still more effectual, the *Raj Goroo* told her she had Mahadeo's forgiveness! Soon after her arrival in Camp, she was sent off to Hurdah, provided by Colonel ADAMS with money to defray her expenses on the road, and a letter to the Soubadar of the province, (who had in the first instance laudably endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose,) to see that she suffered no indignity or wrong, in consequence of having abandoned her resolution.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1819.

CORONATION AT LUCKNOW.

"WE are informed by a Correspondent at Lucknow, of some particulars, relative to the Coronation of His Majesty the King of

Oude. Reports had been in circulation for several months, that it was the intention of the Vizier to assume the title of King, provided the sanction of our Government could be obtained, or at least that no decided opposition to the measure should be manifested in that quarter.

Although the assumption of the regal title by the Vizier may at first have been dictated by caprice and personal pride, without any view to the future; yet it is not improbable that, at a subsequent period, His Excellency was confirmed in his resolutions, by a conviction of the policy of the measure, and of the permanent advantages it might secure to himself, his family and his sucessors. Be this as it may, there cannot now be a doubt that it was a measure dictated by the soundest policy, and having for its object an indisputable recognition of His Majesty's independence of any other power,—by placing an effectual bar against the interference of any Government, either directly or indirectly, with the interior administration of His Majesty's Government. The Coronation took place on the 9th. General Marshall, with his personal Staff, reached the Residency on the morning of the 8th, together with some other Officers, from Cawnpore, Seetapoor, and Secrora.

At daybreak on the 9th, about 60 Officers assembled at the Residency. The Resident, with General Marshall and the other Officers, being mounted on Elephants, proceeded to the Vizier's Palace of Furrud Buksh. The British troops at Lucknow were drawn up in line extending along the new street. His Excellency's troops were drawn up in the interior of the Palace ground. On reaching the Palace, Mr. Monckton, General Marshall, and a few others, alighted and embraced His Excellency. He then mounted his Elephant, in company with the Minister, who was seated behind him. His Excellency was saluted by all the Officers as he passed. The procession to the Durgah was grand and magnificent. We shall not trespass on the patience of our readers, by attempting to describe, that in which our own feelings are not concerned, and which we are certain can be interesting to none. The Cavalcade returned by the same road, and on reaching the Palace gate, the Resident and the Officers in his train, took leave of His Excellency. An hour afterwards, the Resident and the Officers proceeded in palankeens to breakfast with His Excellency. After breakfast they proceeded to the Baradurree. His Excellency entered by a door in

rear of the Throne. On ascending the first step, the Minister delivered to him a *Radial* Crown, studded with diamonds and jewels of great value. He then put it on his head, and was congratulated on the occasion by Mr. MONCKTON, who saluted him as KING OF OUDE. Jewels and Pearls to the value of 30,000 Rupees were then scattered over the heads of the spectators. Many were picked up by our fair Ladies. Soon after, all of us accompanied the young Prince to a small apartment, when valuable presents were distributed to all the Officers and Ladies present.

In the evening a grand entertainment was given at Constantia by Mr. MONCKTON, who had spared no pains or expence to give *eclat* suitable to the occasion. The splendid apartments of the Residency were under repairs, so that the new visitors were deprived of the pleasure of seeing the tasteful magnificence for which they have been celebrated for the last twelve months.

There was dancing till a late hour; and every one retired highly gratified with the suavity and hospitality of the British Resident.

[*Ind. Gaz.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1819.

THE facts communicated in the following letter, which appeared in yesterday's *Mirror* are of the most melancholy description:—

To the Editor of the "Asiatic Mirror".

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps you may recollect the circumstance of the ship *Bengal*, Captain Woodward, receiving some damage lately in her passage down the river; in consequence of which she returned to Calcutta, and was put into dock. On Friday, the 14th October, while she continued there, an entertainment was given on board, consisting as usual of a dance and supper, &c. The party, as my information goes, consisted of about fifty persons, Ladies and Gentlemen. Upwards of the one-half of whom were in a few days afterwards seized with a most rapid and dangerous fever. In your obituary of last week the mortality among this unfortunate party stood:—

On the 6th November, Miss MARIA RUTLEDGE, aged 20.
On the 7th ,, Captain WILLIAMS, aged 34.
On the 8th ,, Mr. JAMES EDE, aged 22.
On the 9th ,, Mr. WILLIAM DALE, aged 29.

It will be your melancholy duty to record in your column of to-morrow the further ravages which death has made in the party above alluded to, *viz.* :—

On the 10th November, Miss Eliz. Goodall, aged 27.
On the 13th „ Captain G. Woodward (Commander of the *Bengal*), aged 40.
On the 13th November, Mr. J. Hasselden, aged 20.
On the 16th (to-day), Mr. John Hay (Surgeon of the *Bengal*), aged 23.

I am by no means certain that the above includes *all* the casualties. I have no doubt that several more might be added to the list who were on board the Bengal on that direful evening. With most of the above deceased, I was personally acquainted; they were all healthy and vigorous, and have sunk to the grave in the gayest season of their existence! Within the range of my information, there are several of the party still in the most dangerous state. I have only heard of one of those who have been seized (a young Lady of the most exalted intellect), who is pronounced out of danger.

In giving this statement of facts, it is necessary to remark, that after the ship had been put into dock, she had become '*quite a hospital*'; and I am told several of the finest of her European crew fell mortal victims. Previous to the entertainment, however, the health of the remainder was almost entirely restored.

From the whole premises, I think it may be safely inferred that there was contagion in the ship! whether derived from the effluvia of the dock, or from miasmata lurking somewhere in the vessel. I have not discovered that more intemperance was exhibited at the close of the entertainment than is usual on such occasions, when conducted *on board*. The cause of this sickness and mortality is certainly worthy of being enquired into. Those mourning over the yet warm graves of their relatives and friends would indeed be little comforted thereby; but developing the source of such destruction might save others innumerable from a like untimely fate.

Durrumtollah; } Yours sincerely,
November 16, 1819. } A FRIEND.

N.B.—Exactly the one-half of the Ladies of the party were married; *none* of whom have felt the least disorder; the *whole* of the *young* Ladies, with the exception of *one*, have been attacked.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1819.

THE extraordinary mortality resulting from the visit on board the ship *Bengal,* noticed in our last, appears to be ascribed to effluvia arising from the putrescent state of upwards of 17,000 Buffalo horns which formed part of the cargo. Several of the ship's Company had also died, and unhappily it was not till after the ship had sailed, that the putrid Buffalo horns were suspected to be the cause of the fatal sickness. Letters were dispatched to prevent her proceeding to sea, but it was too late.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1819.

AN Armenian Merchant, named CARRAPIET ARACKELL, who has resided at Penang nearly sixteen years, and accumulated a small independency, has generously liberated the whole of the prisoners from the Debtors' jail at his own cost, avowedly to manifest his gratitude for the liberality and protection he has enjoyed under the British flag. The prisoners were sixteen in number, whom he furnished with apparel and other requisites.

WE are happy to learn by accounts from Ahmedabad, dated the 10th instant, that the violence of the disease which has been raging at Limree, resembling the plague in its symptoms and fatal effects, has considerably abated; and that the remainder of the population have generally returned to their homes. It appears that the Shrawnek Bannians, or Jains, have suffered the most; and this circumstance is attributed to their prejudices against cleaning their houses, clothes or persons.

About one-fifth of the population of Limree are stated to have fallen victims to this fatal disorder, many large and respectable families have become extinct, and others have suffered dreadfully. There are only a few instances of persons who are said to have recovered, and even those are not well authenticated cases.

Some fugitives from Limree carried the infection to Wadwan, at which place the disease raged for a few days, but it has abated again. The disorder has also appeared at the village of Botad, in the Rampore Pergunnah, but its effects there have happily not been so fatal as they were at Limree.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1819.

ON Thursday forenoon, the workmen employed in pulling down an old building contiguous to the Bankshall, and immediately opposite Mr. HARE, the watch-maker's shop, discovered a large collection of bayonets. They were first seen on breaking down the masonry which filled a door way on the north side. There was no other entrance to the place in which they were found. It was blocked up by walls on three sides. The fourth wall, to the west, however, was not carried up to the roof, and left a space of about three feet. Through this opening, it is supposed that the bayonets must have been thrown, apparently in a hurry, as they were heaped up in a very confused manner. They are of all shapes and sizes, covered with rust, and many of them with the Company's mark still visible. The number thus discovered is said to be upwards of 12,000!

For some time past the rooms on each side of the place, where the bayonets were found, has been occupied by Boat-Office Keepers, and the most singular part of the story is that these weapons, under such circumstances, should have remained so long concealed. Underneath them several cooking utensils, articles of household furniture, and oyster shells were found, and also Auction advertisements and Tavern bills, dated in 1795. This mysterious circumstance has given rise to conjectures as various as improbable. With hidden weapons, conspiracy and insurrection became of course associated, and accordingly it has been supposed that they were collected by some desperate Natives for the purpose of opposing the British power in India. The accumulation of such a large quantity has been accounted for in a different way. It is said to have been customary to throw unserviceable and rejected bayonets, &c., into the river opposite the Fort, and with the Natives it had been also customary to fish them up in the night! These no doubt found a ready purchaser, who probably collected them to sell to the Arabs, and others, from Pegue and the Eastern Islands, who frequent the Port of Calcutta. It would be impossible to enumerate all the ingenious conjectures that have been formed on this very curious discovery.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1820.

FROM a letter dated Koorounjee Pass, in the District of Bhaugulpore, we learn that, on the 28th of December last, Colonel FRANCKLIN

ascended the Mountain of *Parus Nauth Ishwara,* the chief place of worship of the Jeynes on this side of India. It is situated on the confines of the Districts of Ramghur and Behar, 136 miles to the South West of Bhaugulpore, and is, we understand, of a tremendous size, being six English miles from the plain below, at Nudhoo Bar, where the Colonel's tents were pitched, to the summit, which is called by the natives *Asmeed Sikur,* or the *Peak of Bliss.* The road is difficult and laborious in the extreme, and it took him eight hours to reach the top of the mountain, where at noon the cold was so piercing as to render respiration difficult. In point of elevation and difficulty of ascent, it exceeds all the mountains ever visited by Colonel FRANCKLIN. It is higher than the *Peera Zun* in the South of Persia, or the *Bulkan,* or Mount *Hœmus* of Thrace. Over the former he travelled in an English Post Chaise drawn by twelve Oxen in 1799, and over the *Peera Zun* he was carried on a Mule during his tour in Persia thirty-two years ago. At the Temples on the skirts of *Parus Nauth,* Colonel FRANCKLIN obtained some valuable information on the Jeyne tenets and doctrines, which will be given in his intended Essay on the Jeynes and Boodhs.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent, *A Bachelor,* in the last number of the *Repository,* quotes an advertisement, if I recollect rightly, (for I have not the article before me), from the *Madras Journal,* which is entitled—" A raffle for ladies;" and which announces, that on a certain day a number of females, recently imported, would be put into a sort of lottery; the most fortunate holders, I suppose, being allowed their choice out of the collection, and the owners of the lesser prizes being obliged to take up with the leavings. Whether any of the tickets of this lottery or raffle were divided and shared, we do not learn; but if they were, it is difficult to see how the matter could be adjusted: for suppose one female to fall to the lot of two, three, or four gentlemen, in what way could the business be settled, unless the gentlemen again threw among themselves for the lucky chance, or unless they consented to stated periods of possession, which, if the practice of raffling be allowed at all, is not impossible. Your correspondent, however, admits, that he doubts whether the whole advertisement be intended to be taken in joke or in earnest; and he requires some information upon that particular subject, which I do not

pretend to be able to supply, never having been in India myself, and fortunately never having had a female relation who went there upon a speculation like that to which he refers. I should have thought, that from his maiden aunt, of whom he speaks as having tried her fortune there and failed, he might have obtained some curious intelligence, that would have thrown a little light upon a subject, in which we are kept in comparative darkness. This obscurity and secrecy he properly hints, arises from an unwillingness in the females to talk upon such unpleasant subjects, or to communicate any information as to the contrivances employed by them to obtain husbands at any rate. If, nevertheless, I am not prepared to supply any information regarding the custom of raffling for females at Madras, I have it in my power, through a channel I will presently name, to give a faithful account of the mode in which matters of this kind were formerly arranged at Calcutta.

You are no doubt aware, that, from the different systems of Government now prevailing in our Indian possessions, and from various other causes to which I need not allude, much fewer fortunes are now made there than about twenty, or even ten years ago, when the larger number of male adventurers, who went out in the interest of some great man or family, obtained petty Governments or States, and ruled over them just as best suited their own views and purposes, so that if the Governor wished to obtain a large fortune rapidly (and you may readily believe that very few did not entertain this desire), they only had to lay double taxes on their miserable subjects, who were without appeal to any higher tribunal, and were therefore compelled to pay. This condition of affairs is now completely altered, I am happy to say; but with it has been introduced an alteration of serious importance to the fair sex, viz., that those gentlemen who go out to India *single*, are often obliged to remain so, at least for a great number of years, and there is consequently a much less demand for females than formerly. This, I know, is a melancholy piece of information for ladies of a certain age in this country, but all recent advices concur in representing it as true.

It is the circumstance that seems to me to render it probable, that the advertisement inserted by *A Bachelor*, in his letter, is a genuine and serious proposal, and is a new expedient resorted to by a number of ladies in despair, after waiting long and vainly for offers from those who

really are not in a condition to marry them. Whether marriage were to be the consequence of obtaining a prize in this lottery or raffle, or whether that point were left to the discretion and choice of the parties winning, is a question it seems material to decide, with a view to the moral part of the subject, which has properly been noticed by your correspondent.

But, Mr. Editor, it is not a little singular, though in no inconsiderable degree offensive to our old fashioned notions of propriety, to observe the mode in which ladies, some of rank and education, were a few years ago, accustomed to dispose of themselves at Calcutta, and I apprehend at Madras and Bombay. This will be ascertained from the following extract of a letter from a young female, who, in ignorance of the prevailing practice, and having neither fortune nor friends in this country, and only beauty and a good understanding to recommend her, was induced to go out in one of the fleets to the Indies. I apprehend that it gives but too true a picture of what was the real state of things, and we cannot rejoice too much that the necessity of the case at last has produced some alteration for the better. I quote the particulars of her letter in her own words, omitting some of the prefatory parts that relate merely to her private affairs, and to her few and poor connections in England. It was addressed to her cousin, who had desired her to tell her the result of her adventures, and to give her advice, whether it would be fit for her to try this same experiment.

"My Dearest Maria,

* * * * "With respect to your request, that I should tell you plainly what I think of these matrimonial schemes, (for such they are, let people disguise them as they will), I never can impress upon you too strongly the folly and impropriety of your making such an attempt. Certainly, the very project itself is one of the utmost indelicacy; for what is it but running counter to all the dictates of that diffidence and native modesty for which Englishwomen have been so long held up as the perfect models? Let me conjure you to lay aside all thoughts of the kind, and rather live single in your own country upon the poorest pittance you can obtain by your art or industry, than do as I have done—an action which I shall repent to the last hour of my life.

"True it is I am married; I have obtained that for which I came out to India—a husband; but I have lost what I left behind me in my

native country—happiness. Yet my husband is rich, as rich, or richer, than I could desire; but his health is ruined, as well as his temper, and he has taken me rather as a convenience than as a companion; and he plays the tyrant over me with as much severity as if I were one of the slaves that carry his palanquin. I will just give you a hasty sketch of the manner in which I came by him. What a state of things is that, where the happiness of a wife depends upon the death of that man who should be the chief, not the only source of her felicity! However, such is the fact in India; the wives are looking out with gratitude for the next mortality that may carry off their husbands in order that they may return to England to live upon their jointures; they live a married life, an absolute misery, that they may enjoy a widowhood of affluence and independence. This is no exaggeration, I assure you.

"You know that independent of others, there were thirty of us females on board the H——, who sailed upon the same speculation: we were of all ages, complexions, and sizes, with little or nothing in common, but that we were single, and wished to get married. Some were absolutely old maids of the shrivelled and dry descriptions, most of them above the age of fifty; while others were mere girls, just freed from the tyranny of the dancing, music, and drawing masters at boarding school, ignorant of almost every thing that was useful, and educated merely to cover the surface of their mental deformity. I promise you, to me it was no slight penance to be exposed during the whole voyage to the half sneering, satirical looks of the mates and Guinea pigs,* and it would have been intolerable, but for the good conduct and politeness of Captain S——. He was a man of most gentlemanly deportment, but the involuntary compassion I fancied I sometimes discovered in him was extremely irksome. However, we will suppose our voyage ended, for nothing at all material happened, and that we are now safely landed at Calcutta.

"This place has many houses of entertainment of all descriptions, and the gaiety that prevails after the arrival of a fleet from England is astonishing. The town is filled with Military and Civil Officers of all classes; and the first thing done after we have recovered our looks, is for the Captains to give an entertainment, to which they issue general invitations; and every body, with the look and attendance of a gentleman, is at liberty to make his appearance. The speculative ladies who have

* So the midshipmen on board *Indiamen* are called.

come out in the different ships, dress themselves with all the splendour they can assume, exhausting upon finery all the little stock of money they have brought out with them from Europe. This in truth is their last, or nearly their last stake, and they are all determined to look and dance as divinely as possible.

Such are the majority of the ladies; while the gentlemen are principally composed of those who have for some time resided in the country, and having realized fortunes, are determined to obtain wives with as little delay as possible. They are, as I have said, of all ranks, but generally of pale and squalid complexions, and suffering under the grievous infliction of liver complaints. A pretty prospect this for matrimonial happiness! Not a few are old and infirm, leaning upon sticks and crutches, and even supported about the apartment by their gorgeously dressed servants, for a display of all kind of splendour on their part is no less attempted and accomplished. These old, decrepit gentlemen address themselves to the youngest and prettiest, and the youngest and prettiest, if properly instructed in their parts, betray no sort of coyness or reluctance. In fact, this is the mode in which matches are generally made; and if now and then one happy couple come together, thousands are married with no hope of comfort, and with a prospect merely of splendid misery. Generally speaking, in India, the officers make the best husbands, for they are frequently young and uninjured by the climate, and are the best disposed to attend to the wishes of their wives.

"This is called the Captain's 'Ball,' and most frequently the greater part of the expectant ladies are disposed of there; it is really curious, but most melancholy, to see them ranged round the room, waiting with the utmost anxiety for offers, and looking with envy upon all who are more fortunate than themselves.

"If, however, as is sometimes the case, a considerable number remain on hand, after the lapse of about three months, they unite in giving an entertainment at their own expense, to which all gentlemen are at liberty to go; and if they fail in this *dernier ressort*,—this forlorn hope, they must give up the attempt, and return to England."

* * * * * * * *

Probably, Mr. Editor, the maiden aunt of your correspondent was in this last predicament; she baited her hook twice but failed to catch

any fish. Be this as it may, I think that the above quotation supplies some amusing, though at the same time rather painful, particulars regarding the system that used to be pursued in India, by adventurous females; it is therefore quite at the service of your correspondent, *A Bachelor*, and should any other facts come to my knowledge from the same source, I will not fail to send them to you for insertion.

Yours Most Obediently,

N. S. B.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1820.

WE make no apology for inserting the following extract of a letter from a friend, at present employed in the Kurruckpoor Hills, as the subject is curious, and will no doubt prove interesting to many of our readers, who indulge the very natural wish of obtaining information respecting the manners, superstitions, and ceremonies of the various tribes and nations by which we are surrounded. It may afford matter of surprize to some, and of speculation upon a very extensive scale to others, to be informed that the writer of these few introductory lines witnessed the very same ceremonies performed, without any deviation whatever, upon similar occasions, by the natives inhabiting various mountainous and woody tracts in Africa. We have reason to hope that the correspondent who has favoured us with this communication will be induced to continue his remarks, as leisure and occasions may permit, on the several castes of people inhabiting the above Hills, who are very little known to Europeans, as well as on the subject of natural productions, and remains of ancient buildings, which may from time to time attract his attention. He has a fine field for observation before him, and few are better qualified than he is to avail themselves of the harvest which it affords :—

"*Kurruckpoor Hills, 3rd February*, 1820.

"I lately had an opportunity of witnessing a *Pooja* in these Hills, a ceremony which never ought to be avoided by any person who wishes to employ people in the Hills, nor is it possible to persuade servants to accompany you into many of the valleys, without a promise of *Pooja*, not for themselves, but to the Deohoree or Priest who generally attends strangers to extort money on the pretext of Pooja.

"The ceremony I saw was performed by a few of the Mooschur tribe. The *Deohoree* directed a small spot of ground to be cleared off the grass, and washed, others were busy cooking rice and milk, cakes, &c. After he had bathed, he sat down in the spot cleared, and small portions of each dainty were placed before him on leaves of trees, also a little fire and a lamp burning; he then made an incision in his left thigh, and extracting a little blood, he put it into the flame of the lamp by way of a bait, and to invite the Demon who is represented as being fond of human blood.

"The Deohoree then stood on one leg for some minutes repeating *Munturs,* and a boy sprinkled dammar on the fire, to surround the Deohoree with smoke. At last he rolled his head about so violently, as if he wished to pitch it off his shoulders, and then sat down suddenly, shewing symtoms of inward pain. I was now told that the Demon (Moondur) had ascended from the flame of the lamp, and possessed himself of the Deohoree's body. The man performed his part very well, he seemed to sit in agony, thrusting his tongue out of his mouth occasionally, muttering broken sentences, and making signs to the people around him as they respectfully implored his protection against all his deputy evil spirits in the jungal: a village pig, a kid, a fowl, some eggs, rice, sugar, &c., &c., were now presented to the Demon, the sight of which seemed to delight him, for all his answers, (though indistinct) were readily interpreted by the other Mooschurs, as propitious to the labour about to be undertaken and all the followers were to live in health and safety. A little fine rice was given to each person, which the Deohoree directed them to preserve, and keep about their persons, as a certain charm and preventative against all evil. It seems the general idea of Natives near the Hills, that there are precious metals to be found if the Demons are gratified with *Pooja,* and the mystery with which they express their sentiments is apt to mislead a traveller; however, if the Hills did contain Mines, and that they were known to the people, the Zemeendar has secured the silence of his servants. To give you an idea of this scheme, I need only state, the office of Ghatwal is both civil and military, and solely in the gift of the Zemeendar; to secure the fidelity of the Ghatwal, he has land rent-free instead of wages, and the Manjee, Pykes, Nyahs and other servants are all under his immediate control, and so long as their conduct is correct, they enjoy all the privileges of office, which are considerable. The Ghatwal is responsible for the tranquillity of his

district, is thoroughly acquainted with all roads, passes, produce and trade, he is therefore a fit person to consult before going to the Hills."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1820.

A LETTER just received from Nagpore mentions that the fidelity of our Sepoys, which was so strikingly manifested at Poona when the PEISHWAH attempted to seduce them from their allegiance, has been again exposed to trial. We understand that the partisans of APPAH SAHIB, the Ex-Rajah, have been tampering with the troops of his Successor at Nagpore, and that they had gained over many by large bribes to espouse their cause. Elated with this success, they prepared to work upon the feelings, and undermine the attachment of our Sepoys, but it appears that the whole of the Company's Troops had firmly resisted every effort to make them abandon their duty. It is said that the object of the conspiracy was to attack, at a particular hour in the night, the quarters of the Garrison, and the European Officers of the different Corps were to have been the first victims. A distribution of valuable presents had been made and great expectations formed of success, but a Soobadar of one of our Native Corps happily discovered the diabolical plot; upon which the Commanding Officer strengthened the guards, seized several of the persons implicated, and the night intended for the sanguinary attack passed over without any commotion. The conspiracy in question does not appear to have been organized to any very serious extent, but confined to a few of the disaffected adherents of APPAH SAHIB.

The timely discovery of this atrocious design must have a fatal effect on the plans of those who might have once entertained hopes of a different result, and it is probable that the conspirators will now abandon their machinations in despair.

We have no accounts in what part of the country the fugitive APPAH SAHIB has taken refuge.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1820.

A SECOND conference between an advocate and an opponent of the practise of burning Widows alive, has lately been published, and is as-

cribed to the same indefatigable and zealous person who has already done so much to remove the idle and cruel pageantry, the wild and barbarous rites, which have been practised from time immemorial by the idolatrous Hindoos. The annexed extract will shew the strength and aptitude of his reasoning on the important subject under consideration:—

"*Opponent.*—The reason you have now assigned for burning widows alive is indeed your true motive, as we are well aware; but the faults which you have imputed to women are not planted in their constitution by nature. It would be therefore grossly criminal to condemn that sex to death merely from precaution. By ascribing to them all sorts of improper conduct, you have indeed successfully persuaded the Hindoo community to look down upon them as contemptible and mischievous creatures, whence they have been subjected to constant miseries. I have therefore to offer a few remarks on this head. Women are in general inferior to men in bodily strength and energy; consequently the male part of the community, taking advantage of their corporal weakness, have denied to them those excellent merits that they are entitled to by nature, and afterwards they are apt to say, that women are naturally incapable of acquiring those merits. But, if we give the subject consideration, we may easily ascertain whether or not your accusation against them is consistent with justice. As to their inferiority in point of understanding, when did you ever afford them a fair opportunity of exhibiting their natural capacity? How then can you accuse them of want of understanding? If, after instruction in knowledge and wisdom, a person cannot comprehend or retain what has been taught him, we may consider him as deficient; but as you keep women generally void of education and acquirements, you cannot therefore in justice pronounce on their inferiority. On the contrary, Leelavutee, Bhanoomutee, (the wife of the Prince of Kurnat,) and that of Kalidas, are celebrated for their thorough knowledge of all the Shasturs; moreover, in the Vrihudarunyuk Oopunishad of the Ujoor Ved it is clearly stated, that Yagnuyulkyu imparted divine knowledge of the most difficult nature to his wife Muitreyee, who was able to follow and completely attain it!

Secondly.—You charge them with want of resolution, at which, I feel exceedingly surprized. For we constantly perceive in a country where the name of death makes the male shudder, that the female,

from her firmness of mind, offers to burn with the corpse of her deceased husband; and yet you accuse those women of deficiency in point of resolution.

Thirdly.—With regard to their trustworthiness, let us look minutely into the conduct of both sexes, and we may be enabled to ascertain which of them is the most frequently guilty of betraying friends. If we enumerate such women in each village or town as have been deceived by men, and such men as have been betrayed by women, I presume that the number of the deceived women would be found ten times greater than that of the betrayed men. Men are in general able to read and write and manage public affairs, by which means they easily promulgate such faults as women occasionally commit, but never consider as criminal the misconduct of men towards women. One fault they have, it must be acknowledged; which is, by considering others equally void of duplicity as themselves to give their confidence too readily, from which they suffer much misery, even so far that some of them are misled to suffer themselves to be burnt to death.

In the fourth place, with respect to their subjection to the passions, this may be judged of by the custom of marriage as to the respective sexes; for one man may marry two or three, sometimes even ten wives and upwards; while a woman, who marries but one husband, desires at his death to follow him, forsaking all wordly enjoyments, or to remain leading the austere life of an ascetic.

Fifthly.—The accusation of their want of virtuous knowledge is an injustice. Observe what pain, what slighting, what contempt, and what afflictions their virtue enables them to support! How many Kooleen Brahmuns are there who marry ten or fifteen wives for the sake of money, that never see the greater number of them after the day of marriage, and visit others only three or four times in the course of their life. Still amongst those women, most, even without seeing or receiving any support from their husbands, living dependent on their fathers or brothers, and suffering much distress, continue to preserve their virtue. And when Brahmuns or those of other tribes bring their wives to live with them, what misery do the women not suffer? At marriage, the wife is recognized as half of her husband, but in after conduct they are treated worse than inferior animals. For the woman is employed to do the work of a slave in the house, such as ni her turn

to clean the place very early in the morning, whether cold or wet, to scour the dishes, to wash the floor, to cook night and day, to prepare and serve food for her husband, father, and mother-in-law, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, and friends and connections! (for amongst Hindoos more than in other tribes, relations long reside together, and on this account quarrels are more common amongst brothers respecting their worldly affairs). If, in the preparation or serving up of the victuals they commit the smallest fault, what insult do they not receive from their husband, their mother-in-law, and the younger brothers of their husband? After all the male part of the family have satisfied themselves, the women content themselves with what may be left, whether sufficient in quantity or not. Where Brahmuns or Kayustus are not wealthy, their women are obliged to attend to their cows, and prepare the cow-dung for firing. In the afternoon they fetch water from the river or tank; and at night perform the office of menial servants in making the beds. In case of any fault or omission in the performance of those labours, they receive injurious treatment. Should the husband acquire wealth, he indulges in criminal amours to her perfect knowledge, and almost under her eyes, and does not see her perhaps once a month. As long as the husband is poor she suffers every kind of trouble, and when he becomes rich she is altogether heart-broken. All this pain and affliction their virtue alone enables them to support. Where a husband takes two or three wives to live with him, they are subjected to mental miseries and constant quarrels. Even this distressed situation they virtuously endure. Sometimes it happens that the husband, from a preference for one of his wives, behaves cruelly to another. Amongst the lower classes, and those even of the better class who have not associated with good company, the wife, on the slightest fault, or even on bare suspicion of her misconduct, is chastised as a thief. Respect to virtue and their reputation generally makes them forgive even this treatment. If, unable to bear such cruel usage, a wife leaves her husband's house to live separately from him, then the influence of the husband with the magisterial authority is generally sufficient to place her again in his hands; when in revenge for her quitting him, he seizes every pretext to torment her in various ways; and sometimes even puts her privately to death. These are facts occurring every day, and not to be denied. What I lament is, that seeing the women thus dependent and exposed to every misery, you feel for them no compassion, that might exempt them from being tied down and burnt to death."

The following account of the Hindoo mode of living is interesting: "The daily occupation of a cultivator is usually as follows:—He rises at cock crow, washes his hands, feet, and face, repeats the names of some of his gods, and perhaps takes a whiff of his pipe or a quid of tobacco, and is now ready to begin his labor. He lets loose his oxen, and drives them leisurely to his fields, allowing them to graze, if there is any grass on the ground, as they go along, and takes his breakfast with him tied up in a dirty cloth, or it is sent after him by one of his children, and consists of a cake (made unleavened of the flour of Badjeree or Juwaree), and some of the cookery of the preceding day, or an onion or two. On reaching his field, it is perhaps 7 or 8 o'clock, he yokes his oxen, if any of the operations of husbandry require it, and works for an hour or two, then squats down and takes his breakfast, but without loosing his cattle. He resumes his work in a quarter of an hour, and goes on till near 12 o' clock, when his wife arrives with his dinner. He then unyokes his oxen, drives them to drink and allows them to graze or gives them straw, and takes his dinner by the side of a well or a stream, or under the shade of a tree if there happens to be one, and is waited on during his meal by his wife. After his dinner he is joined by any of his fellow laborers who may be near, and after a chat, takes a nap on his spread cumley or jota for half an hour, while his wife eats what he has left. He yokes his cattle again about 2 or 2½ o' clock, and works till sunset, when he proceeds leisurely home, ties up and feeds his oxen, then goes himself to a brook, bathes, and washes, or has hot water thrown over him by his wife at home. After his ablutions, and perhaps on holidays anointing himself with sandalwood oil, he prays before his household gods, and often visits one or more of the village temples. His wife by this time has prepared his supper, which he takes in company with the males of the family. His principal enjoyment seems to be between this meal and bed-time, which is 9 or 10 o'clock. He now fondles and plays with his children, visits, or is visited, by his neighbours, and converses about the labor of the day and concerns of the village, either in the open air, or by the glimmering light of a lamp; learns from the shopkeeper or beadle what strangers have passed or stopped at the village and their history, and from any of the community that may have been at the city (Poonah) what news he has brought. In the less busy times, which are two or three months in the year, the cultivators take their meals at home and have sufficient leisure for amusement. They then

its in groups in the shade and converse, visit their friends in the neighbouring villages, go on pilgrimages," &c. &c.

Of the women Mr. Coats observes :—" The women of the cultivators, like those of other Asiatics, are seldom the subject of gallantry, and are looked on rather as a part of their live stock than as companions, and yet contrary to what might be expected, their condition seems far from being unhappy. The law allows a husband to beat his wife, and for infidelity to maim her or else put her to death ; but I have never known these severities resorted to, and rarely any sort of harsh behaviour. A man is despised who is seen much in company with women. A wife therefore never looks for any fondling from her husband, it is thought unbecoming in him even to mention her name, and she is never allowed to eat in company with him from the time of their wedding dinner; but patiently waits on him during his meals, and makes her repast on what he leaves. But setting aside these marks of contempt, she is always treated with kindness and forbearance, unless her conduct is very perverse and bad, and she has her entire liberty. The women have generally the sole direction of household affairs, and if clever, notwithstanding all their disadvantages, not unfrequently gain as great an ascendency over their lords as in other parts of the world."

But there is unfortunately a reverse to this pleasing picture of Hindoo life and manners, for Mr. Coats remarks that,—" the condition of these interesting people is extremely deplorable. Their houses are all crowded and not sufficiently ventilated, and their cattle and families are often under the same roof. Their food, although seldom deficient in quantity, is not always wholesome and nutritious, and they are wretchedly clothed, though exercise and water-drinking generally make them wear well. The constant labor of the women out of doors unfits them for nurses, and a large proportion of their children in consequence die in infancy. The heavy exactions imposed on them by the Government (the PEISHWAH's) kept them always poor, and did away every prospect of independence or improvement in their condition." Mr. Coats however adds that the coming of the township of Lony under the British Government " was hailed as a happy event by all the cultivators, and the abolition of the farming system (of revenue) which followed, and the liberal remissions of revenue in consequences of losses by the war, confirmed the high

expectations that had been formed of our justice and liberality. The inviolable respect which has since been shewn to the prejudices and ancient customs of the people, and the arrangements in progress for the further improvement of their condition by the enlightened and able statesman, * under whose administration our late conquests in the Deccan have fortunately fallen, will, if followed up, not only secure a permanence to this feeling, but substantial happiness and prosperity to the people."

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1820.

WE learn with unfeigned concern, that the Epidemic still continues to commit great ravages in Calcutta and its vicinity. Of the casualties which have occurred in the town for seven days, ending on the 31st ultimo, we have been kindly favored with an accurate report. It will be seen that on Sunday last, no less than 63 persons fell victims to this disease; but on Monday, Native Doctors were employed by the order of Government in each ward of the town, to administer medicine to those who were attacked by Cholera. The Native Doctors were furnished with instructions by Mr. BLACQUIERE, who was assisted by the advice of medical friends; and were supplied with medicine from the Honorable Company's Dispensary. In five days, from the 27th to the 31st inclusive, the Native Doctors treated 547 cases, of which 74 were unsuccessful, and 473 cured. Considering the scattered state of the patients, the means employed, the want of good nursing, and other difficulties which necessarily oppose themselves to the administering of prompt relief in every case, much good has been effected; and the number of deaths on Friday, when compared with those of Sunday, will shew the advantage that has resulted from the humane measures to which we have alluded; and we are assured that the number of cases treated on Friday was relatively greater than the number attacked on Sunday. It has been suggested to us, as a matter worthy of observation, that in Short's Bazar the disorder has prevailed to an extent greater than in any other ward; and that in Colinga, which is separated from Short's Bazar merely by the burying ground road, the proportion of casualties is

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* This paper was written before the late Commissioner left the Deccan, but his acknowledged abilities will be still more extensively beneficial to the native subjects of the British Government in the more dignified situation of Governor of Bombay.

The Gentleman here alluded to was the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone: he joined the Bengal Civil Service as a Writer in 1795, *and was appointed Governor of Bombay in* 1819. *He retired on an Annuity in* 1827.—ED.

about one-fourth of the number in Short's Bazar. The mortality has been about the same rate as far as the Burra Buzar, the Mutchwa Bazar, and the wards to the Eastward, but in the places last enumerated, the casualties have occurred to nearly half the amount of those in Short's Bazar. To the northward, the disorder has gradually decreased. The following will illustrate the information communicated to us on the comparative influence of the disorder:—

In 5 days ending the 31st March, the cases of Cholera in Short's Bazar amounted to ...	78
During the same period in Colinga	23
Ditto in Burra Bazar	34
Ditto in Sham Bazar, the Northernmost Division	11

We understand that in the treatment of the patients, great reliance has been placed on Laudanum, Peppermint, and Ether; and Opium dissolved in spirits of wine, applied warm to the pit of the stomach, which has often relieved when Laudanum given inwardly, has failed in checking vomiting and purging. Warm spirits were given to such patients as would take the same; watery decoctions of pepper and spices to such as would not: warm bricks were applied to the body, and friction, with various powders (in general use by Natives), to restore the vital heat.

After the cure was complete, a mild cathartic was directed, but the Natives would seldom take it, and often fell sacrifices to a return of the disorder.

We understand that the deaths have happened chiefly in the following instances:—

1*st.*—Where the Doctors have been applied to when too late.

2*nd.*—Where sudden prostration of strength has taken place, and the patient has fallen into a state of torpor with coldness, clammy sweat, livid appearance, and loss of pulse, immediately after the attack; in which cases all efforts have been tried in vain, and the patient has generally been hurried off in fifteen minutes!

This has been stated to us as the general outline of the operations adopted and pursued to check the progress of this dreadful disorder; and we sincerely hope that in our next we shall be able to report, that this calamity has been withdrawn from Calcutta.

Total number of Deaths from Cholera Morbus in the Town of Calcutta.

MARCH, 1820.

Date.	Days.		Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Total.
			Number of Deaths.		
25	Saturday	...	24	4	28
26	Sunday	...	45	18	63
27	Monday	...	32	24	56
28	Tuesday	...	27	20	47
29	Wednesday	...	25	9	34
30	Thursday	...	21	11	32
31	Friday	...	23	11	34
			197	97	294

[*Ind. Gaz.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1820.

THE magnificent Canal constructed by ALI MERDAN KHAN, in the reign of Juhangeer, extending from the river Jumna, nearly opposite Kurnal, to Delhi, a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, had during the period of a century conferred the blessings of fertility on the territories through which it passed. This stupendous work was suffered to fall into ruin after the invasion of NADIR SHAH, and it remained choked up, and useless, till the vast importance of its restoration attracted the attention of the British Government. An estimate of the expense of clearing its whole course was prepared by Lieutenant MACARTNEY, and the practicability of effecting this great purpose, and of rendering the work permanently efficient, was abundantly ascertained. The reputation of reviving a boon of such extraordinary magnitude to the country and towns in a line parallel with the west bank of the Jumna, from Kurnal to Delhi, belongs to the administration of Lord HASTINGS. The advantages contemplated by the restoration of this Canal are manifold. To Agriculture, the means of irrigation, and consequently of productive cultivation, must be eminently beneficial; and it is justly expected that the Police of the country will also be greatly improved, for as long as the Canal was choked up, many of the Pergunnahs in its course could not be cultivated, for want of water, and the

inhabitants were necessarily diverted from settled habits of industry and exertion, and from those agricultural pursuits which fix the peasant, and attach him to his home. They were therefore compelled to seek for subsistence by other means, and generally became vagrant and desperate adventurers, gaining a precarious livelihood by plunder and devastation.

In 1817, Captain R. BLANE, of the Engineers, was appointed by Government to superintend the cleaning and repairs of this Canal, at an estimated cost of about three hundred and fifty thousand rupees, and the work has been performed with such expedition and success, that on the 22nd of January last the waters of the Jumna were turned into it, and passed Bowana, 16 miles from Delhi, on the 11th of February. The arrival of the water was everywhere hailed with demonstrations of the greatest delight, and the tardiness of its progress is to be attributed to the immediate and extensive use made of it in irrigating the adjoining lands in its course. The Channel within the walls of Delhi is not yet quite finished.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1820.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

A FRENCH Merchant, called M. Delpech, who possessed a rich house at Guayra, the port of the Caraccas, had stored up in 1806 a very considerable quantity of Cinchona, newly collected. This bark filled several apartments upon the ground-floor. There prevailed at that time in Caraccas a fever of a very malignant character. M. Delpech had occasion to receive several travellers, inhabitants of these countries, and to entertain them with the usual American hospitality. The apartments destined for visitors being filled, and the number of his guests increasing, he was under the necessity of putting several of them in the rooms occupied by the Cinchona. Each of them contained from 8 to 10 thousand pounds of that bark. The heat was much greater in these rooms than anywhere else in the house, in consequence of the fermentation of the bark, which made them very disagreeable. However, several beds were put into them, one of which was occupied by a traveller, ill of a very malignant fever. After the first day, he found himself much better, though he had taken no medicine; but he was surrounded with an atmosphere of Cinchona, which appeared very agreeable to

him. In a few days he felt himself quite recovered, without any medical treatment whatever. This unexpected success led M. Delpech to make some other trials. Several persons, ill of fever, were placed successively in his magazine of Cinchona, and they were all speedily cured, simply by the effluvia of the bark.

In the same place with the Cinchona, he kept a bale of coffee, carefully selected for his own use, and likewise some large bottles of common French brandy. They remained for some months in the midst of the bark without being touched. At last M. Delpech, when visiting his magazine, observed one of the large bottles uncorked. He suspected at first the fidelity of a servant, and determined to examine the quality of the brandy. What was his astonishment to find it infinitely superior to what it had been. A slightly aromatic taste added to its strength, and rendered it more tonic and more agreeable. He uncorked the other bottles, which had undergone no alteration, but which, by being placed in the same circumstances, soon acquired all the good qualities of the first bottle.

Curious to know if the coffee had likewise changed its properties, he opened the bale, and roasted a portion of it. Its smell and taste were no longer the same. It was more bitter, and left in the mouth a taste similar to that of the infusion of bark.

The bark which produced these singular effects was fresh. Would the Cinchona of commerce have the same efficacy? This is a question that can be answered only by experiment.

[*Jour. de Pharmacie*, May 1819, p. 230.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1820.

Camp Hurdwar, 11th April, 1820.

UNDER the impression of one of the most fearful sights, and in the agitation which it so forcibly occasioned, I write to give you a full statement of the scene of which I have been an eye witness. From the *Saiet* of the Purbee unfortunately happening at the hour of three and half English time of this day, A. M. crowds of infatuated pilgrims forced their way in overwhelming masses to the sacred bathing place.

As most people who have been up the country have visited Hurdwar, and seen the steps leading down to Hurke Pyree, I need not give

a description of them further than stating they are very steep in descent, and about 10 feet broad with high walls on one side. At the summit from the Town of Hurdwar side, there is an ascent by a broad flight of steps, at the tops of these the guards were stationed to prevent the crowds pressing indiscriminately. A little before day-break the Sunyassees, and Byragees, who had the quarrel in 1796, vied with each other at the top for precedency of bathing, and made a sudden rush, in which the unfortunate Sepoys, and all the multitude who were descending were carried down with such violence, that they got jammed together within three steps of the water, where an angle of the old sacred Pyree Muth, and an angle of the Munder of the Mahadeo, closes the passage to about 7 feet, and opens with a swell behind. Here the unfortunate beings were crammed together with such violence, that motion or use of limbs was unavailing; the weak, the strong, in vain made efforts, it was all the same; the more exertion made, the more intwined their limbs became; at half past 7 A. M. I was a witness to this horrid scene, the cries, the moans of the unfortunate multitude were heart-rending in the extreme; strength, force or any contrivance or effort to assist them was in vain. I made several to extract those who were in the foremost file below, but their bodies, legs and arms were so intwined, that it was impossible to extract one of them, and nothing equals the apathy of Rascally Poojaree Brahmins. A pleasing part of this recital throws a ray of a brighter hue on the Sepoys of the 5th and 27th, and the Gorkeeah Corps, who, though people of high caste and prepossessions, were stript and actively employed in extracting the dead; this was a labour of no small exertion, as they had to clear away the dead from near 60 feet, in an angle of 56 or 60 degrees, before they could extract the living who were below. Colonel Patton and several Officers by their exertions and cheering the Sepoys, induced them to clear the mass of dead away. At 10 A. M. the living who were below were extracted in a most horrid state, their limbs blistered, inflamed, and in a state of putrefaction, the number alive did not exceed 30 beings; and an extraordinary instance I must record, which was a young woman who was under the whole mass in the centre and alive, who had merely her head and arms free.

From the information I could collect from those who were present when this unfortunate circumstance occurred, the time as stated was at 3 or half past 3 A. M., and what must have been the cause of the death

of those on the upper steps, must have been the multitude who rushed over them downwards, and who could not return until the military stopped up all the passage above, and prevented the other crowds following them. Although the Brahmins' prediction of sickness has not been fulfilled, the deaths at the sacred place have given some sanction to their prophecy, and even this unfortunate accident they will make a plea of still deluding the ignorant multitude. No exact account of the dead can be given, but it must exceed 400 persons, a vast number of these were Sunyassees and Byragees. I saw four of the Gorkeeah Corps, only one alive, and who was jammed close to the angle of the small muth.

Two Boats have also been sunk by the press of persons on board, and many people drowned; the fair has commenced thinning, the crowds going away are mostly from the nearer places; the Merchants have been unable to dispose of any thing from the bustle, most of the purchases and sales will commence to-morrow.

P. S.—The report of the dead amount to 430. Lieutenant Boyes, of the 5th, as soon as intelligence reached him of the guards being forced, moved up with a Company, and it is said stones were thrown from the Houses. At daylight he began removing the dead bodies. The dead were all floated in the Ganges; one of the Chief Mehunts of the Byragees who had come from the Deccan with a number of followers, was extracted from this entwined mass of human bodies.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1820.

(Extract from a private Letter.)

"IT is rather remarkable that at no great distance from Calcutta there should exist a warlike tribe almost unknown beyond their own mountains, until the arrival of Major Roughsedge (commanding Ramghur Battalion, and Governor General's agent on the S. W. frontier) among them. They are called *Lurkas,* and inhabit a part of Singhboom, named after them Lurkacole. About sixty years ago, a Rajah attempted to subdue the Lurkas, but he was repulsed with great slaughter. This inspired their neighbours with such dread of them, that no native has ever since ventured near them with any authoritative claims;

and they are now quite independent of the Rajah and Zumindars, to whom they pay no tribute or mark of submission of any kind.

"Major Roughsedge, after settling his business in the civilized part of Singhboom, entered Lurkacole on the 20th of March. The country is described to be very populous and flourishing, and full of large villages. At first it was thought that matters would proceed smoothly, and that our troops would be permitted to pass unmolested through the country; especially as the head men had come in, in a way that promised well. On the 25th, however, an event happened, which terminated all amicable relations for the time being, and called loudly for prompt and signal punishment. The inhabitants of a large village, near Major Roughsedge's camp, wantonly murdered some of his followers, undeterred by any fear of the troops in their close neighbourhood. Other unequivocal indications of hostility appeared also. The Major immediately attacked the insurgents, who were in number about 300, all armed with bows and arrows and battle axes. They made for the hills, but Lieutenant Maillard, with a troop of Rohillah Horse, pursued, and overtook them. The Lurkas, on seeing the near approach of Lieutenant Maillard's party, turned round, drew up in line, and received them with a discharge of arrows. Seeing however that no great impression was made by these weapons, they, with the utmost impetuosity and blind courage, rushed on the charge of the Sewars, battle axe in hand, seemingly seeking rather to kill the horses than their riders; probably from an idea that by dismounting the latter, they should find them an easy prey. It need only be mentioned in proof of the violence with which they attacked the horses, that they killed two of them with single blows of battle axes. At last they were completely routed, leaving half their number dead in the field; and another party, about sixty in number, who stood over the bodies of the murdered camp followers, fought with the most desperate obstinacy, till *every one of them was sabred.*

"Major Roughsedge, now having got intelligence, that a dawk had been cut off and that attempts were made upon his supplies, ordered a party into the rear against the offending village; the inhabitants of which, reinforced by their neighbours, were found all drawn up ready for action. This they commenced with repeated discharge of arrows, by which ten men of Lieutenant Maillard's party were wounded, (two of them mortally). At length it became necessary to fire the

village, upon which the Lurkas, (their arrows being nearly expended), rushed furiously upon their foes armed with battle axes, and large stones, by one of which Lieutenant Maillard, who behaved very gallantly on the occasion, was nearly killed. The majority fought most desperately until they fell. Very few deigned to ask for quarter, but such as did received it. One of those who was spared was dispatched to the main body in the mountains, to warn them that an attack would be made upon their position, unless they restored the dawk they had intercepted with the least possible delay. This threat was principally intended to intimidate them from holding out, for Major Roughsedge felt unwilling to push matters to further extremities, since enough had been done for example, against these ignorant and savage but brave mountaineers. He was accordingly much pleased to find his warning produced the desired effect, for they returned the dawk packets in the most humble manner. A peace was concluded accordingly between both parties.

"The severe lessons they have received, it is to be hoped, will inspire these barbarians with that awe of our name and Government, which is so absolutely necessary for the preservation of the lives and properties of those who come in contact with them." [*Hurk.*

WE noticed in our Tuesday's publication the commencement of another storm at Madras, which set in on Monday last whilst we were preparing our journal for the press. A second visitation of this description in the same year, and indeed within a month of a former heavy gale which had destroyed many vessels and much property, is indeed a heavy calamity, and is, we believe, almost unprecedented on this coast. Fortunately on this occasion the wind blew chiefly from the land, of which most of the ships in the roads took early advantage. The appearances of approaching bad weather were observed on Sunday, and a signal was made on that afternoon from the Master Attendant's office for the shipping to prepare accordingly. About noon on Monday a storm was evidently approaching, and the signal was repeated, and about 4 P. M. all the ships, except the *Atlas*, the brig *Lucy*, and the small craft, stood out to sea well prepared. At this time it was blowing strong from the Northward, with a heavy and increasing swell; and but for these timely precautions we should probably have had the painful duty to perform of recording fresh ship-wrecks, and new dis-

asters among the shipping. As it is, we trust our ships will have escaped any material losses. The *Atlas* and the *Lucy* were the only vessels that remained in the roads on Tuesday morning; the former was in ballast refitting for her homeward voyage, and had nearly all her masts and yards down. She succeeded, however, in getting out to sea in the afternoon, and we trust we shall receive good accounts of her. The *Lucy* was last seen at anchor, riding hard about 4 P. M. on Tuesday, since which nothing has been seen or heard of her.

The wind continued rising all Monday afternoon; towards night it increased to a complete gale, and some of the gusts were more violent than were experienced during the late storm. All Tuesday morning the storm raged without any cessation; about 2 P. M. it increased to a complete hurricane, and blew with the utmost fury,—from 6 P. M. until 1 A. M. on Wednesday, the storm was at its utmost violence, and the usual protection of doors and windows was of little use in keeping out the pelting of the rain, which fell literally in torrents for nearly forty hours without a moment's cessation. There was much thunder and lightning, but the roar of the wind almost drowned the noise of the former. The wind blew steadily from the N. W. for the first twelve hours; it then gradually veered to West South West, and South, at which quarter it abated about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, but it continued to blow fresh till nine o'clock A. M. The oldest inhabitant cannot recollect a storm so violent, and at the same time of such long continuance. Many lives, we lament to say, have been lost; and we fear we have yet to hear of more calamities from the country. The damage done on shore is very considerable. The European buildings of Madras are generally by far too substantially built to be affected by any common warring of the elements, but on this occasion many houses have suffered severely; the number of native habitations reported to be completely destroyed, and of lives lost, is so great that we forbear to name it. On Wednesday morning, the roads and neighbourhood presented a dreadful scene of devastation. The whole country round Madras as far as the eye could reach was under water, and many of the roads were impassable. Trees were torn up by their roots, and a great part of the pillars and railing round the esplanade were blown down; some of the former from the very base, which may give an idea of the force of the wind. The long tank burst in eight places, threatening destruction to all the houses in the neighbourhood, particularly to those on the mount-road, between

St. George's Church and the Cenotaph; the godowns, coach-house, &c., &c., and the back of the house of one bungalow were washed away, and the family occupying it for some time were in considerable danger. The spur tank fortunately did not burst, though it was in danger at one time; but by letting off the water in time, the threatened misfortune was averted.

The fall of rain exceeded 13 inches; and all the tanks and rivers about Madras are overflowing.

The beach presented a distressing scene of destruction. The road was almost impassable from the wreck of boats, spars, beams, &c., &c. The sea actually washed the walls of the houses during one part of the hurricane; the whole of the sandy beach between the road and the sea has completely disappeared, and but for the huge stones which had been providentially placed as a barrier to the encroachments of the sea, the road itself would have been washed away. Many of the houses sustained considerable damage. In Royapooram two whole streets of boatmen's huts were washed into the sea, but few lives were lost in this quarter. The fort flag staff and the distinguishing post were both carried away, which did not happen at either of the former hurricanes. The third officer of the *Atlas* met an untimely end on Tuesday. He was endeavouring to save a spar that was floating, when a violent surf lifted it up and struck the unfortunate young man on the forehead. He was killed on the spot.

Our brother of the *Government Gazette* says, that the Barometer fell eight-tenths of an inch below the height of an ordinary gale; in this part of the globe this is considered an extraordinary fall. We are anxious for accounts from the shipping, and trust we shall be able to give a good account of them. Our chief fears are for the *Atlas*. A brig was beating above the offing yesterday afternoon. She did not come to an anchor. Not a single vessel of any description is in the roads; many of the small craft we fear must have gone down.

The following vessels put to sea:—

Ship *Two Brothers*	..	Sailed to sea on the	9th	of May.
,, *Atlas*	..	Do.	9th	Do.
,, *General Palmers*	..	Do.	8th	Do.
Brig *Lucy*	..	Do.	9th	Do.

Ship *Reliance*	..	Sailed to sea on the	8th of	May.
„ *Four Sisters*	..	Do.	8th	Do.
Brig *Skylark*	..	Do.	9th	Do.
Ship *Norfolk*	..	Do.	8th	Do.
Brig *Helen*	..	Do.	8th	Do.
Ship *Venus*	..	Do.	8th	Do.
„ *Georgiana*	..	Do.	8th	Do.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1820.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

HALF DRESS.—A round dress composed of velours epingle; the color is difficult to describe; it is between a dark fawn and a sage green, without being exactly either, but of the two, it is nearest to the green. The body is rather more than half high, the back has a little fulness at the bottom of the waist; the fronts are tight to the shape, and sloped a little on each side of the bosom, so as partially to display the upper part of the neck. The body is elegantly finished by a ruff, composed of *Gros de Naples* and satin, to correspond with the dress: it stands up behind in the Elizabeth style, so as to shade the back of the throat, but is open on each side of the bosom. Long sleeve, of a moderate width; the bottom is ornamented with satin, to correspond with dress; it is let-in in plaits, and intermixed with twisted *Gros de Naples* cord, in such a manner as to form a new and very pretty cuff. Half-sleeve, of the same materials as the ruff; it is disposed in full oval puffs. The bottom of the skirt is finished by a double fall of lace, between which is a novel and pretty trimming, composed of white satin and white *Gros de Naples*. Head-dress, a cap; it is ornamented with pomegrande flowers. Necklace and Earrings, dead gold. Black kid shoes, and Limerick gloves.

EVENING DRESS.—A round dress, composed of white figured lace of Urling's manufacture, over a white satin slip. The skirt is elegantly ornamented with lace draperies, which are headed by a trimming composed of white satin intermixed with pearls; each drapery is ornamented at the points with stars formed of white satin and pearls. This trimming is at once light, elegant, and novel. The body is tight to the shape; it is cut a very decorous height round the bust; the front is formed in the Grecian style, with a little point in the

centre of the bosom; it is ornamented by a tucker *a l'enfant*, and that is headed by a rouleau of lace twisted with pearl. The sleeve is extremely novel and elegant; it is composed of the same material as the dress, intermixed with white satin and pearl. The hair is dressed in light loose curls in front; the forehead is very little exposed. Head-dress, pearl ornaments, and a superb plume of feathers, one of which droops a little to the right side. Necklace and Earrings, pearls. White silk shoes, and white kid gloves.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1820.

London, 24th February.

THE *Courier*, a ministerial paper, has published the following account:—

The enemies of order and public tranquillity had imagined an execrable plot against the lives of His Majesty's Ministers. This plot was to have been executed at a moment when the Ministers were assembled at a cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's, at whose whose it was known they were to dine on the appointed day. Lord Harrowby's house is situated close to the open fields, which offered the assassins an easy means of flight after they had executed their horrible crime.

Government had had information for some time past, which induced them to suspect that Arthur Thistlewood, with some other turbulent men, intended to kill the Ministry. The Police had been in consequence continually on the alert.

The day before yesterday advice was given that the attempt would be made yesterday at Lord Harrowby's house. The villains had chosen for their assembling and carrying on their iniquitous designs, a stable with a large chamber over it, which they had previously hired, in Cato Street, an obscure street inhabited by poor families. Yesterday towards the evening, they were observed to be going there by two and three at a time. The day before, they were seen to carry to the same spot various bags and bundles of different kinds.

All these movements were watched by the Police, and so great was their caution, and so well acquainted were they with the intentions of

the conspirators, that these were surprized in the very act whilst they were all assembled.

The stairs by which they ascended to the place of this infamous junction was so narrow, that two persons could not pass at once; at the lower door, a sentinel was placed by way of precaution.

Towards eight o'clock in the evening, the Police Magistrate, Birnie, furnished with a warrant of arrest, accompanied by 12 Officers of the Police, entered the stable, and arrested the sentinel. A detachment of the guards commanded by Captain Fitzclarence, adopted son of the Duke of Clarence, arrived some minutes afterwards, having mistaken the road.

One of the principal Officers of Bow Street, named Ruthen, was the first to enter. He ascended the stairs and on opening the door, observed 25 to 30 persons, who were busily employed in loading fire-arms; upon a table there were daggers, pistols and muskets. The arrest of the sentinel had warned them of their immediate danger. Arthur Thistlewood, armed with a long sword, was the first man he met. Ruthen cried out,—"lay down your arms, we have a warrant to arrest you." To this intimation the assassin answered by cutting at the whole party. A horrible confusion ensued. Ruthen placed himself behind the door to prevent any escape.

The Officer Smithers advanced to arrest Thistlewood, but Thistlewood ran him through, and Smithers fell dead on the spot. Ruthen levelled at Thistlewood, but the pistol missed fire. Ellis, another Officer, fired at him, but the shot did not hit him.

The lights were extinguished, and a combat ensued in the dark, during which many Officers of the Police were wounded. The chamber, filled with smoke, was only illumined by the flashing of the fire-arms, and by this light, the conspirators were observed to be escaping through a window, which opened on a roof. The infamous Thistlewood withdrew himself by this channel.

At this moment, the gallant Captain Fitzclarence, followed by the soldiers, mounted the stairs and threw himself into the midst of the combatants. The house was instantly surrounded. One of the conspirators placed a pistol at the Captain's breast, a soldier by name

Lezze, pushed it aside, and Captain Fitzclarence was wounded in the arm.

It is difficult to give a precise idea of this terrible scuffle, which ended in the arrest of nine conspirators, viz., J. Ings, a butcher; J. Wilson, a tailor; Bradburn and Shaw, carpenters; J. Gibbrist, Cooper, Tidd, Manumert, shoe-makers; Davidson, turner. All are radicals the most fanatical, and the common associates of Watson and Hunt. At 11 o'clock at night, the arrested persons were carried with all their arms to the Police Office; there were a number of triangular stilletoes with spiral points and arms sufficient for 100 men.

Captain Fitzclarence was happily only slightly wounded, although his uniform was much torn.

According to the *Courier*, the plot was to have been executed in the following manner:—Thistlewood was to have carried a letter in the form of a despatch, with orders for delivering it to the Minister. Whilst he was pretending to wait for the answer, he was to have introduced his companions. Others were to have thrown grenades into the windows, and in the confusion, the conspirators, entering into the dining-room, were to have murdered the Ministers, and all who might have presented themselves.

During these occurrences, Lord Sidmouth was at his office, in order to give the necessary orders. When he learned that Thistlewood had escaped, he issued warrants for his arrest, and a severe penalty was fixed on all who harboured him. Next morning a reward of £1,000 sterling was offered for his apprehension.

The Privy Council was to have met the next day, but during its assembling the news arrived that Thistlewood was arrested at a house in Wood-street, in which he had taken refuge. The Officers of Police found him in bed. One of them threw himself upon him, and prevented his making any resistance. He was immediately put into a coach, and as he was passing along the Strand, the populace cried out, "hang him, that villain." He presented himself with great audacity before the Ministry, saying, "that is Lord Castlereagh, this is Lord Sidmouth," &c., &c.

Another head of the conspirators, Brunt, has been arrested. The prisoners have been examined before the Council of Ministers.

The little caution used by the conspirators in sending arms to the place of their meeting contributed greatly to the discovery of their plans.

The capital has been in an extraordinary bustle on account of these events, but in no part has the public tranquillity been disturbed. Every one manifests the utmost indignation against these villains.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1820.

WE insert the annexed Chinese Proclamation as a curious and amusing specimen of political and commercial sagacity, in providing against an expected scarcity of grain at Canton!

"Proclamation, issued by the Viceroy and Hoppo of Canton, declaring the terms on which foreign ships may bring rice, from the date of the proclamation, being the 25th year of Kea King, 2nd Moon, 30th day (April 12th, 1820,) till the end of the 10th Moon of the same year (December 5th, 1820.)

"*Yuen*, the Viceroy of Canton, &c., with *Ah*, the Hoppo, hereby issue a joint proclamation to the Hong Merchants, Howqua and the others, requiring them to inform themselves fully of its contents.

"The Province of Canton not producing much rice depends entirely on rice brought from other parts of the country, and is supplied by these continued streams; otherwise the people are subjected to the evil of a dearness of provisions.

"At the Town of Canton the price of rice has been recently gradually rising, in consequence of little rice arriving from other places; and it becomes proper to take precautions.

"We, the Viceroy and Hoppo, find, that during the 51st and 60th years of *Keen Lung*, and during the 11th and 14th years of *Kea King*, foreign ships brought rice to Canton to sell; and the fees for searching were remitted.* But the vessels which arrived at Whampoa and which brought (with the rice) any goods chargeable with duty, or

* In the original the usual words used for duties are not inserted; because in China there is no duty on food, either for the mind or body, *viz.*, Books and Rice. But certain fees are paid (by vessels carrying grain) to the Custom House Officers; these seem here referred to.

carried any, however small the quantity, away, it was required of the Hong Merchant to enter the name of the ship, and enter with his own hands such chargeable goods in a book to which was affixed the seal of Government, and the whole reported to the Board at Pekin; therefore, no ships bringing rice can add thereto the smallest possible quantity of cargo without forfeiting the claim to a remission of charges; this rule applies both to her entering, and her leaving the Port.

"During the 11th and 14th years of Kea King, when the merchants were ordered to buy foreign rice, it was resolved that if foreigners choose voluntarily to bring rice and anchor with it at Whampoa, and it was the fact that they came *expressly* for the purpose of bringing rice, and they had no other sort of goods whatever; then it would be granted to remit the measurement and other charges, but they would be ordered to leave the Port empty. If they either brought or took away Cargo, then, as with all merchant vessels, they would be required to pay the measurement and the charges.

"As the price of rice cannot now be reduced to its level, it becomes proper to adopt the measure resorted to in the 11th and 14th years of the Kea King; and so any detriment either to people's provisions or the revenue of the country be avoided.

"We now issue a proclamation and further send this order to the Hong Merchants, requiring them to enjoin this order on all the Factory Chiefs of every country, and on all foreign ships, requiring their obedience thereto.

"If foreigners choose voluntarily to come with rice alone to Canton, and have on board no other goods, the measurement and other charges will be remitted to them, and after they have sold the rice, they will be allowed to go empty out of Port, but they will not be permitted to make babbling statements, that they must put in cargo to ballast the vessel, in the hope of evading the duties.

"Further, state authoritatively to the said Factory chiefs, that from the day of issuing this order to the end of the 10th Moon, is the time limited, within which they may bring rice and have the charges remitted, but beyond that time any vessel bringing rice to Canton will be liable to the measurement and other charges of Merchant ships, and no pretexts or

entreaties for a remission of these will be regarded, but will incur criminality that will be found disadvantageous to the parties offending.

"Report to us the manner in which you have executed the above orders.

Hasten! Hasten!!
A Special Edict.
Kea King.
25th year, 2nd Moon, 30th day."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1820.

THE annexed paragraphs were transmitted to us for insertion on Monday last.

"This morning at 10 o'clock, His Highness the Nabob Delauver Jung Bahadoor (generally known by the appellation of the Nabob of Chitpore,) accompanied by his grand-son, the Nabob's late second son's Heir, with a grand Retinue, proceeded from his Seat at Chitpore on a visit of Ceremony and Respect to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings. On His Highness the Nabob's Palanqueen entering the north gate of the Area, the Body Guard saluted him with rested Arms, and Music, &c., and on His Highness descending from his Palanqueen, George Swinton, Esq., and other Officers of Government conveyed His Highness to his Lordship's presence, who was pleased to advance a few paces from the Saloon, and, embracing His Highness, led him and his grand-son to suitable seats. After the usual Ceremonies were over, His Highness signified to His Lordship his intention of proceeding to Moorshedabad, after residing at Chitpore twenty-eight years; which His Lordship was graciously pleased to grant, and after which a grand and splendid Khilath was presented to His Highness the Nabob, with a rich and valuable set of Turbans, Jewels, and a handsome Pearl Necklace, Sword and Shield, with a fine male Elephant. After receiving those marks of His Lordship's favor and esteem, His Highness advanced to take leave of His Lordship, who, on understanding His Highness' intention of retiring, was pleased to present His Highness with Ittor and Paun, &c., &c.

"Captain Henderson accompanied His Highness to his Palanqueen, who returned to Chitpore House about 11 A. M., highly gratified by the

peculiar honor conferred on him by the Most Noble the Governor General in preference to any other native personage. Probably His Highness will proceed for Moorshedabad in two or three days. We understand His Highness' departure from Chitpore gives inexpressible grief to his Tenants and the poor surrounding neighbours, who had spontaneously shared of his liberal and bountiful charity, and who signify their loss by daily lamentations, as they pass the road alongside His Highness' enclosure."

London, Friday, April 28, 1820.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 224, 3½.	5 per cent. Navy, 105¾ 106.
3 per cent. Red, 68$\frac{5}{4}$, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, ¾.	Long Ann., 17$\frac{15}{16}$, 18.
3 per cent. Cons., 69⅜, ⅝, ½, ⅜, ½.	India Bonds, 25, 26, pr.
3½ per cent. 77¼.	Exch. bills, 2*d*., 5, 6, 4, pr.
4 per cent. 87⅛.	Lottery Tickets, £21 18*s*.
	Cons. for Acc. 89½, ¾, ⅝, ½, ⅝.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1820.

THE principal part, if not the whole, of the intelligence received by the *Brothers* and *Comet* is now before the public. Our Extra of Friday last contained the voluminous and interesting trial of Thistlewood, and an account of the conduct of the other prisoners, when conducted to the bar to receive sentence of death. They were convicted on the fullest proof. From these details our readers will perceive that, in extreme and diabolical wickedness, in depth and intensity of unprincipled daring, and in dreadful inflexibility of purpose, there is nothing that can be compared with the Cato-street conspiracy. So horrible a tissue of barbarity and crime as that unravelled by the appalling evidence, and the declarations of the prisoners themselves, had never before disgraced the annals of our country.

It was observed by the Lord Chief Justice ABBOTT, in passing the awful sentence of the law upon the criminals, that from all that had appeared in the course of these trials, as well as from much of that which had then been heard, it was plain to see that they did not embark in their wicked designs until they had first suffered their minds to be

corrupted and inflamed by those seditious and irreligious publications, with which, unhappily for this country, the press had but too long teemed. He did not make these remarks to aggravate their guilt, or to enhance the sufferings of persons in their situations. He made them as a warning to all who might hear of their unfortunate fate, that they might benefit by their example, and avoid those dangerous instruments of sedition, by which their hearts and minds were inflamed, and by which they were drawn from every feeling of morality, and from every sense of obligation towards their Creator, and of justice towards Society."

Such are "the evils of an *under-press*, conducted by men alike bankrupt in fortune and in principle,—men secure in their abjectness from one-half of the vengeance of those laws which they outrage and defy, and who, without any assignable stake in the prosperity of the state, derive from the exercise of their vile literature, an extent of influence seldom afforded to high education and unstained character." It is by the mischievous exertions of such men as CARLILE that "the rational and practical religion of our fathers is exchanged for the most detestable spirit of blasphemy," and, in accordance with this spirit, we see the chief actors in the intended massacre of the Ministers of the Crown refusing to receive the prayers of the Chaplain, as "they were *Deists*, and had no faith in the merits of our Saviour." It would, therefore, appear that the extinction of Christianity is a preparatory step to the worst of crimes; and existing circumstances certainly seem to show that infidelity has, at least, a strong tendency to break down the barriers which keep the heart secure from atrocious purposes. The following remarks upon this subject are taken from *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of the 30th April :—

"The conclusion of the State Trials at the Old Bailey, and the solemn ceremony of pronouncing the awful sentence of the law, have afforded a still more afflicting spectacle than anything which had previously occurred, even in the process of the judicial enquiry, inasmuch as displaying a more atrocious degree of thorough depravity, and exhibiting so many unhappy men so far from that state of mind and feeling which every grave and moral mind would wish. But such is the sure operation of irreligion and infidelity. In the absence of all religious faith and restraints, there is nothing to defend us from the resistless temptations of strong passions or unhappy circumstances; we fall before them almost by the law of our nature and by the destination of that Providence

whom we cast from us, and having first abandoned God, are, under His justice, abandoned by Him; the evil principle then possesses us all in all, and the measure of human guilt is full. The tree falls, and it is almost a necessary conclusion, that as it falls it lies. Not that we intend, for a moment, to express any notion of the Divine mercy being limited according to any conclusions of human reason, but His law is before us, and using our reason upon that law, and judging accordingly, it is impossible not to feel the strongest sensations at the present condition of these unhappy men.

"To all who reflect upon this subject, one consideration, we think, must most forcibly suggest itself. Almost all of these unhappy men, prisoners as well as such of the witnesses as were accomplices, not only appear, but avow themselves, to have been seduced by the writings of Paine, Carlile, and others—in a word, by those pestiferous cheap publications, which the strange absence of vigilance in the Ministers of the country suffered so long to debauch and render miserable the lower orders of the country. We think that now there can be only one opinion upon the nature and character of this mischief. Let us, therefore, put this question, and we put it to Mr. Vansittart, a man whom men of all parties acknowledge to possess a state of feeling and practice worthy of his Christian profession. Does not too much of this evil remain at present? Is not this most populous metropolis, are not all men of sober and pious feelings still weekly insulted by the most immoral and infidel writings, in which the truths of our religion are studiously degraded and defamed by insidious comparisons with Chinese and Indian superstitions, or at once openly and audaciously, without any disguise at all, ridiculed and travestied? Is this to be tolerated; and what account will those men have to render, for time mis-spent and opportunities neglected, who, with all the powers of law and government in their hands, still suffer the prevalence of this pestilent mischief? Are such writings to be tolerated at the expense of the morality of a whole country? Because error will correct itself in time, and truth become re-established in the long run, are the Magistrates of the country, and the ministers of law and government, passively to suffer and permit such a tremendous mass of intermediate evil, as the depravation of the understandings and consciences of those many thousand fellow-creatures who may lie and die in the most desperate wickedness under such instructors? Is nothing to be regarded as true, as established, as sufficiently settled and recognised, to be maintained by Government, because there may be subdivisions of faith;

because some of us may prefer priests and bishops, and some of us presbyters and general assemblies; because some of us may address the Supreme Being and the Mediator immediately, and others, more erroneously perhaps, may assist their imaginations by saint worship and images? Far be it from us from advocating any system of intolerance; but we do advocate the maintenance of those fundamental principles of religion and morals, under which our country, as a nation, has become what we behold it; and under which, as we most truly and sincerely believe, it receives that singular protection of Providence, by which during the recent conflagration of nations, it not only escaped unscorched and uninjured, but, contrary to all human appearances, became the ultimate deliverer of Europe.

"With these opinions we cannot but call upon His Majesty's Ministers to root up those weeds which still remain, and in despite of all obstacles, through good report and evil report, to perform their own duty, and not to leave the vineyard worse than they found it. The liberty of the press is the worst of all excuses for this atrocious licentiousness. The press is too powerful and too ready for all hands and at all calls, to be independent and uncontrouled; it is as frequently a fire-brand in the hands of a child, as a torch distributing light around in hands worthy to bear it. As we would avoid a censorship, and every one would avoid it, let us impose a due controul in time upon these wretched publications,—we see the mischief, let us apply the remedy."

We understand that the account of the visit of Nabob Dilawur Jung to the Most Noble the Governor General inserted in our last verbatim, as received from a Correspondent, is a good deal in the Oriental style, and must be taken *cum grano salis*.

Dilawur Jung is the son of the famous Mahomud Reza Khan Muzuffur Jung, formerly Naib in the service of the Nabob Nazim of Bengal, and the title of "His Highness" is exclusively confined to the Nazim. The occasion of Dilawur Jung's visit to the Governor General on Saturday, the 9th Instant, was to take leave on his departure for Moorshedabad. No extraordinary ceremonies were observed, as stated in the account alluded to, nor were the Body Guard in attendance. His Lordship's ordinary Sepoy Guard only was drawn up to receive him, but paid *no* compliment either with music, or by presenting arms. As a special

indulgence he was permitted to ascend the great stairs to the northward in his Palankeen, in consideration of his extreme debility, instead of alighting as usual at the foot of them. His Lordship rose from his Chair of State on his entering the Audience Room, and advanced a little way to embrace him and receive his Nuzzur, as on other occasions, and on his dismission he was invested with a Khillaut, and his grandson, who accompanied him, received a Diamond Ring; an Elephant composed part of the Khillaut in question. The Persian Secretary conducted the Nabob to his Palankeen, who then proceeded to the Persian Office to take his leave of the Secretary, after which he returned to his house at Chitpore.

[From the "*Observer*, May 7, 1820."]

Exactly at a quarter before eight, the deep tolling of the bell of St. Sepulchre's Church announced the near approach of that hour on which the criminals might be expected to mount the scaffold. All eyes were now directed to the Debtor's door. The additional scaffold had been previously hung with black cloth, and strewed with saw-dust. The first objects which attracted notice were the appearance of the executioner and his assistants bringing forth five coffins, one after the other, which were laid in a line on that part of the stage next Giltspur-street. They were very rough in their manufacture, and appeared to be made of elm. These were accompanied by a block of wood, which was placed at the head of the first coffin, and which it was presumed was to be used in the ceremony of decapitation.

At five minutes after eight o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Cotton was seen slowly ascending the platform. He was reading. Thistlewood immediately followed; he came forward with a firm and resolute step, and not the slightest change was visible in his countenance. He turned round towards Giltspur-street and in all other directions. On advancing to the spot where he was to stand, the Rev. Mr. Cotton came in front of him, and endeavoured to engage his attention, but he exclaimed, "No, no," and Mr. Cotton desisted. The executioner then proceeded to put on the cap and to draw it over his eyes, but Thistlewood said "No, let me see. Don't put it over my eyes." Some person now exclaimed from the roof of a house "God bless you," he looked round and bowed. While the executioner was performing his offices towards the other prisoners, he repeatedly turned about. The rope being fixed round Thistle-

wood's neck, a signal was given, and Tidd came forward. He ran up the ladder in a hurried but firm manner; he was received with three cheers; his face was rather flushed; he bowed to the right and to the left, and then took his stand by Thistlewood, to whom he said something in an under tone; he sucked an orange which he had in his hand; and turning to some of the windows opposite, seemed to recognize some of his friends, to whom he nodded with great calmness. He also rejected the assistance of the Ordinary to the last, and desired to have the cap off his eyes.

Ings next made his appearance; he rushed up the step with impetuosity and having made a bow, turned towards St. Sepulchre's Church, and gave three cheers, in which he was joined by some of the throng. The cap being put over his eyes, he exclaimed, "let me see as long as I can!" He then sang in a hoarse voice, "Give me death or liberty." He afterwards said, while the rope was fixed to the beam, "Here we goes, my lads! You see the last remains of James Ings. Look (said he to the executioner) that you give me rope enough; there's not enough of fall!"

Thistlewood now turned towards Tidd, and in a placid tone, said, "we shall soon know the grand secret!"

Davidson was the fourth to appear. He advanced with a firm and manly step; he was evidently in prayer, and was immediately joined by Mr. Cotton, who prayed with him fervently. He made no objection to the cap being put over his eyes, and directed that a handkerchief which he had in his hand might be added. His conduct was most decorous, and he was evidently making the best use of his time to make his peace with God. He did not utter a syllable connected with his situation, but bowed respectfully when he came on to the platform.

Thistlewood again spoke and said, "I have but a few moments to live; I hope you will report to all the world that I died a sincere friend to liberty."

Ings exclaimed, turning to a person who was taking notes, "I die an enemy to all tyrants; recollect and put that down." Then, after a pause, he added, "I am not afraid to go before God or man; I know there is a God, and I hope he'll be merciful."

Brunt was the last to ascend; he advanced with boldness; bowed and looked round to the multitude. When his neckerchief was taken off, the stiffner fell out—upon which he said, kicking it away, "I shall not want you again." He said nothing else, and with Thistlewood, Tidd, and Ings, refused the assistance of Mr. Cotton.

The executioner, having now fixed all the ropes, proceeded to draw the cap over Ings' eyes, upon which Ings then addressed him, "Now, old gentleman, finish me tidily; tie the handkerchief tighter round my eyes—tighter—that will do! Put the halter a little tighter round my neck or it'll slip!" This was done. He then exclaimed,—"I hope you'll give me a good character, Mr. Cotton." After which he began to twirl about an old night cap which he had in his hand. Davidson seized Mr. Cotton's hand, and squeezed it energetically.

Brunt stopped, and took a pinch of snuff from a paper which he had in his hand, while the caps were pulling over Tidd's and Thistlewood's eyes.

Mr. Cotton now began to pray aloud, and the executioner quitted the scaffold; in a few seconds afterwards, at five minutes after eight, the drop fell, and the wretched men were launched into eternity. They all died without a struggle, except Ings, who was a little convulsed.

During the preparations there were several exclamatious from the crowd. Such as,—"It was Manumert brought you to this." "Murder." "God bless you," &c. In other respects all was perfectly quiet.

Exactly half an hour after they had been turned off, the order was given to cut the bodies down. The executioner immediately ascended the scaffold, and placed the dead men, who were still suspended, in a sitting position, with their feet towards Ludgate-hill. This being done, the platform was again put up as before, and the culprits were brought out. He proceeded to cut Thistlewood down; and with the aid of an assistant, lifted the body into the first coffin, laying it on the back, and placing the head over the end of the coffin, so as to bring the neck on the edge of the block. The rope was then drawn from the neck, and the cap was removed from the face. The last convulsions of the traitor had thrown a purple hue over his countenance, which gave it a most ghastly and appalling appearance, but no violent distortion of feature had taken place. An axe was placed on the scaffold, but this was not

used. When the rope had been removed, and the coat and waistcoat forced down, so as to leave the neck exposed, a person wearing a black mask, which extended to his mouth, over which a coloured handkerchief was tied, and his hat slouched down so as to conceal part of the mask, and attired in a blue jacket and trowsers, mounted the scaffold with a small knife in his hand, similar to what is used by surgeons in amputations, and advancing to the coffin, proceeded to sever the head from the body. When the crowd perceived the knife applied to the throat of Thistlewood, they raised a shout in which exclamations of horror and of reproach were mingled. The tumult seemed to disconcert the person in the mask for a moment; but upon the whole, he performed the operation with dexterity, and having handed the head to the assistant executioner, who waited to receive it, he immediately retired, pursued by the hootings of the mob. The assistant executioner immediately exhibited the head from the side of the scaffold nearest Newgate-street. A person of the name of Slark attended on the scaffold, and dictated to the executioner what he was to say, and he exclaimed with a loud voice,—"This is the head of Arthur Thistlewood, a traitor!"* A thrilling sensation was produced on the spectators by the display of this ghastly object, and the hisses and hootings of a part of the mob were vehemently renewed.

The same ceremony was repeated in front of the scaffold, and on the side nearest Ludgate-street. The head was then placed at the foot of the coffin, while the body, before lifted up to bring the neck on the block, was forced lower down, and this done, the head was again taken out, and put in its proper place at the upper end of the coffin, which was left open.

The block was then removed by the hangman, and placed at the head of the second coffin. The cap and rope were removed from the face and neck of Tidd. The same livid hue which overspread the countenance of Thistlewood was perceptible. The coat and waistcoat being pulled down, the masked executioner again came forward. He was received with groans and cries of "Shoot that murderer." "Bring out Edwards," &c. He seemed less disconcerted than at first, and performed the operation with great expedition; and having handed the head to the person who had before received that of Thistlewood, he retired.

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* *This was the last instance of capital punishment being actually inflicted, for the crime of high treason, in England: and also the last instance of the barbarous and unnecessary addition of decapitation to the ordinary punishment of death by hanging.*—Ed.

The assistant executioner then advanced to the side of the scaffold from which the former head was first exhibited, exclaiming,—"This is the head of Richard Tidd, the traitor!" The same words were also repeated from the other two sides of the scaffold, and the head was then deposited with the body in the second coffin.

The block was now removed to the third coffin, and the body of Ings being cut down, was placed in it with the face upwards. The person in the mask again came forward, severed the head from the body, and retired amongst the hootings of the crowd. The assistant executioner proceeded to exhibit the head from the three sides of the scaffold, exclaiming,—"This is the head of James Ings, the traitor!" The head was then placed in the coffin. The features of Ings were more distorted than those of the other culprits.

The block being removed to the fourth coffin, the body of Davidson was taken down from the gallows, the noose taken from about the neck and the cap removed from the face. His face remained in death, exactly what it had been while he lived. The mouth was a little open, but no expression of agony or change of colour could be remarked. The body was placed in the fourth coffin, and the man in the mask having performed his part, the head was exhibited as the others had been, with the exclamation,—"This is the head of William Davidson, the traitor!" Little or no blood had fallen from the other heads, but from this it fell profusely. The hisses and groans of the crowd were repeated on this occasion, while the head was deposited in the coffin which contained the sufferer's body.

The executioner and his assistant now proceeded to cut down the last of the sufferers,—Brunt. The block was placed at the head of the fifth coffin. The blood which had stained the block was wiped off with sawdust, and the rope being cut, they attempted to lift the body to the place where the last part of his sentence was to be executed, when it was found that in putting up the platform, part of his clothing had been shut in with it, and it held him so tight that a considerable effort was necessary to disengage the remains of the wretched culprit. He was placed in the fifth coffin. His miserable and cadaverous countenance presented but a ghastly spectacle while he was alive; but dead, its aspect was little less than terrific, and the dark hair which overhung his forehead came in frightful contrast with the purple hue produced by the agonies of death. The masked executioner, while performing his duty,

happened to let the head fall from his hands on the sawdust. The howling and groans of the spectators were again heard at that moment, and amidst these the operator retired, having first handed the discoloured "trunk-less ball" to the assistant executioner, who, advancing as in each of the other cases, first to the side of the scaffold nearest to Giltspur-street, then to the front, and lastly to the side looking towards the felon's door, proclaimed aloud,—"This is the head of John Thomas Brunt, a traitor!" His head was then placed in the coffin, and thus terminated the awful business of this memorable day.

The execution occupied an hour and eight minutes. It was at a quarter before eight when Thistlewood walked up the steps leading to the fatal platform; and it wanted seven minutes to nine when the head of Brunt was placed in the coffin. From the manner in which the last part of the execution was performed very little of blood was seen on the scaffold. The bodies being placed almost in a sitting attitude in their coffins, the blood could not flow copiously from them at the moment their heads were taken off. It was not till they were laid in a horizontal position, that the vital stream could escape freely from the heart.

The person who wore the mask, and who performed the decollations, is the same person who beheaded Despard and his associates. It has been reported that he is a surgeon. That is not true. It is however stated, upon good authority, that he is a resurrection man, and received twenty guineas for the unpleasant duty he performed. In executing it, the edge of the first knife was turned by the vertebræ of Thistlewood, and two others became necessary to enable him to finish his heart-appalling task.

The coffins containing the remains of the sufferers were left on the scaffold but for a few minutes after the sentence of the law had been carried into effect. While there, they continued open. At nine o'clock they were conveyed into the prison by the Debtors' door, and the crowd began peaceably to separate.

At a very early hour the neighbourhood of Blackfriars presented the novel spectacle of the precautionary military arrangements, which it was thought necessary in the Home Department, to provide on this awful occasion. At five o'clock in the morning, six light field pieces of flying artillery arrived in front of the livery stables, near Christ Church, Blackfriars, escorted by the usual complement of men. They drew up

in the centre of the street, and remained there until after the execution took place. At a still earlier hour, three troops of the Life Guards arrived in the neighbourhood of Newgate, one troop and a picquet remained near the scaffold, another picquet was stationed in Ludgate-hill, facing the old Bailey; and the remaining troop drew up in Bridge-street. The moment the prisoners were about to be brought out to the scaffold, an officer rode from his station in front of Newgate, communicated with the picquet on Ludgate-hill, and then rode on to the troop in Bridge-street, to whom he immediately gave the word of command to advance. The troop instantly followed the Officer, and proceeded onwards until they joined the picquet on Ludgate-hill, with which they halted, and formed in a line, still facing the Old Bailey. The flying artillery, near Christ Church, also made a short movement in advancing just at the same time. We understand that the City Light Horse were under arms in their barracks in Gray's Inn-lane, and that a number of troops were stationed at various depôts, assigned them at convenient intervals throughout the metropolis. In such an immense assemblage, as might be expected, some accidents occurred through the dreadful pressure of the crowd. Some women were brought out fainting, and a boy was severely hurt by the falling of a part of the railing in front of St. Sepulchre's Church. The persons whose weight brought down the railing from the stone base, in which it was planted, were thrown on the shoulders of those beneath them, and caused great confusion at the moment, but we did not learn that any more serious accidents occurred than the injury received by the boy we have already mentioned. The conduct of the soldiers, who were on duty throughout the morning, was most exemplary, though at times severely, and indeed unavoidably, pressed upon by the crowd, the Life Guards were incessantly attentive to prevent their horses from doing any injury, while occasionally driven out of their position by the momentary agitation of the persons immediately near them.

The house of Mr. Brown, the Governor of Newgate, was filled from a very early hour in the morning by persons of distinction and military officers. Among the former we observed Lord Alvanley and Viscount Chetwynd.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1820.

SPANISH INQUISITION.—During its continuance, viz., from 1481 to 1820, it sentenced to be burnt alive 32,382 victims; to be burnt in effigy, 17,690; to be imprisoned, with confiscation of property, 291,450!

THISTLEWOOD.

During the French revolution, Thistlewood, who was a Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Militia, married Miss Worsley (before mentioned); she had a fortune of £30,000. When Thistlewood was united to her, he believed the money would be at her own disposal when she came of age, but he found it was settled upon her in such a manner that the interest was only for her use during life, and the principal reverted to her relations at her decease. So that after Thistlewood had been married sixteen months (his wife dying in childbirth), he was left almost without a shilling of his wife's property. After his wife's death, he came to London, and formed an acquaintance with a number of young military officers. He was introduced into all the vices and dissipation of the metropolis, and gave loose to this passion for intrigue and gaming. On one night he was filched by the notorious black-leg, Hill Darley, and some of his companions, at one of the "hells," in the neighbourhood of St. James's, of upwards of £2,000. His money being nearly all gone, in a fit of despair, he (without obtaining a passport) took passage on board a packet to France.

Thistlewood's evil genius followed him across, for the moment he set his foot on the French shore, he was, for having no passport, sent by the Police to a dungeon, where he remained a considerable time before he obtained his liberation. The cause of Thistlewood's long confinement was his conduct when in gaol. He had always expressed himself a hater of oppression and injustice. An Englishman, named Heeley, was arrested without a passport, and conveyed to the same prison where Thistlewood was confined. Upon Thistlewood and Heeley receiving orders from Paris for their liberation, Heeley used some insulting language to the officer who brought him to prison; the officer struck him with a cane, and Thistlewood knocked the officer down with his clenched fist. In consequence of this outrage, they were again thrown into close confinement, and lay there for several weeks before they were able to obtain their final liberation. Thistlewood then having obtained a passport, went to Paris; he had sufficient knowledge of the French language to be able to converse. He entered the French service, and was present during the perpetration of numberless atrocities by the French troops. Although Thistlewood was a man of inferior talent, yet he had considerable knowledge of military tactics; he was also an excellent swordsman, and was always fearless of death. He entered a Regiment of French Grenadiers, and was at the battle of Zurich, commanded by General———.

After a variety of adventures in France and on different parts of the Continent, he returned to England, and became possessed of a considerable estate by the death of a relation, which he subsequently sold to a gentleman at Durham for £10,000. He felt inclined to settle himself, and courted Miss Wilkinson, of Horncastle. The gentleman to whom he sold his estate, instead of paying him the money, gave him an annuity bond, agreeing to pay him £850 per annum for a number of lives. In eighteen months the gentleman became a bankrupt, and Thistlewood was again reduced, not to want or poverty, but his finances were at a low ebb. We forgot to mention that Thistlewood, when robbed of his money by Hill Darley, commenced legal proceedings to recover the amount; but, owing to some informality in the proceedings, he did not recover; and soon after Darley and the others fled the kingdom. Thistlewood's father and brother, both of whom now reside, and are respectable farmers, in the neighbourhood of Horncastle, assisted him to take a farm. He continued to occupy it till he found he was losing annually a considerable sum, in consequence of the high rent and taxes, and farming produce being very low. He then parted with it. He came with his present wife and son to London, and formed an acquaintance with the Spenceans. The Evanses were his constant companions, and he took young Evans to France, and paid all expenses for near twelve months. Thistlewood's connection with Dr. Watson and the "Stocking Plot," are too recent and generally known to require detail.

Thistlewood was 46 years of age at the time of his execution.

The following lines were written by Thistlewood, during his confinement, and after sentence. If they are original, they are certainly not without merit:—

> Oh! what a twine of mischief is a Statesman!
> Ye furies, whirlwinds, and ye treach'rous rocks;
> Ye ministers of death, devouring fires;
> Convulsive earthquakes, and plague-tainted air;
> Ye are all mild and merciful to him!

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1820.

At a General Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Saugor Island Society, held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 1st September, 1820 :—

PRESENT :

H. T. Prinsep, J. Young, R. Hunter, H. Mathew, L. A. Davidson, J. Calder, C. Trower, J. Kyd, Esqs.	R. Kyd, R. Robertson, J. Palmer, R. McClintock, Esqs. Major Rainey, Captain Paton, Baboo Ram Dullol Day, and Baboo Russomoy Dutt.

On the motion of Mr. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Trower, J. Young, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The following Report was then presented to the Meeting by the Committee of Management, and ordered to be read by their Secretary :—

TO THE GENTLEMEN PROPRIETORS OF THE SAUGOR ISLAND SOCIETY.— This Meeting has been convened in conformity with the 14th Resolution passed on the 23rd November 1818, and since incorporated in the Society's Deed of Association, in order that the Proceedings of the Committee of Management may be submitted to the Inspection of the Proprietors at large, and an election take place of four new Members to the Committee, in the room of Messrs. L. A. Davidson, R. McClintock, J. Baretto, and Baboo Ram Dullol Day, who go out by rotation.

It is the duty of the Committee to lay before each Annual Meeting a succinct Report of their Proceedings during the expired year, and to state the principal occurrences, and the objects to the attainment of which their efforts have been directed. This duty your Committee now proceed to perform.

There was no Report laid before the Annual Meeting held on the 1st September last, because a Meeting had been called in July preceding, and on that occasion a very full explanation of the concerns of the Society had been submitted, which extended down to the 16th May preceding, and the rains having set in soon after, very little had been done since.

It will be in the recollection of the Proprietors that the July Report stated jungul to have been cleared at the spot where the clearance had been commenced by Government in 1812, to an extent approaching nearly to four square miles. 29,759 Rupees, however, had been the expense of labor up to the 16th May, and it will be seen by the accounts now laid upon the table, that by the 1st September, 41,043 Rupees had been expended upon the station of Light House point only, besides 12,776-5-8 Rupees laid out in the purchase of a cutter, two elephants, tools, arms, and other equipments, which are brought to account under the head of quick and dead stock.

Such was the state of the Society's concern upon the Island at the last Annual Meeting, and it is from this point that the proceedings of your Committee have now to be brought under review.

An accident occurred to the tank and bund in the course of the month of September last, and it became necessary for the Secretary's Superintendent to proceed to examine and repair the damage before the Season arrived for recommencing work. Unhappily Dr. Dunlop was on this occasion attacked by a severe fever, which obliged him to relinquish his employment under the Society in the course of the month of October. Mr. Plumet was the successor appointed by the Committee to take charge of the Superintendency, and upon the recommendation of the Committee, Government were pleased to appoint Mr. Saubolle, Medical Officer, on the Island, which it will be recollected was a situation held by Dr. Dunlop jointly with his appointment under the Society. Mr. Plumet obtained his instructions on the 22nd October, and immediatly proceeded to the spot to commence the operations of the year. Both himself however and Mr. Saubolle, the Surgeon, was seized with the fever in the course of November, insomuch as to be incapable for some time of rendering useful service. Mr. Saubolle resigned in consequence, and the Committee, fearing that for the want of proper superintendence, the station might become disorganised, appointed Mr. McLean temporary Superindendent on the 16th December, and directed him to take charge until Mr. Plumet's recovery, giving him at the same time special instructions as to the object towards which he was to direct his efforts.

By Mr. McLean's exertions order was soon restored, and upon Mr. Plumet's returning towards the end of January to relieve him, the Committee came to the resolution of availing themselves of Mr. McLean's

services, to effect a second lodgment at the Northern extremity of the Island, which for many reasons they conceived to be better calculated for an agricultural station than the space that had been cleared at Light House Point.

Mr. McLean entered with alacrity into the views of the Committee, and by his means the station at Mud Point was established by the end of January. Your Committee have every day seen additional reason to be satisfied with their selection of the spot and with the prospects it offers. These will presently be more fully detailed. It will be sufficient to mention here that Mr. McLean continues in the charge of it on a fixed Salary of 300 Rupees, and the Committee regard it as the most promising on the Island.

Very soon after the above plan was carried into execution, a proposition was made to the Committee by Commodore Hayes, who wished an attempt to be made to clear Cox's Island. Amongst the advantages offered, a principal one was that on condition of the Society's bearing the expense of the labour, the services of Mr. Andrews, the Harbour Master, would be available to superintend the work gratuitously. The Committee at once closed with this proposal, partly from a general impression of the advantage of increasing the number of their stations, but more particularly from a hope that was held out, that in case of this Island being cleared, its local advantages would point it out as the fittest spot for Government to choose for a Marine Depôt to the new Anchorage, which lies a little to the north of it. Thus was a third station established in the course of the month of February. Mr. Andrews for some time gave the Society his gratuitous services, the instructions of the Committee being communicated to him through Commodore Hayes, to whom the Society has been so frequently indebted. Inconvenience however having been found to result from this arrangement, the Committee determined in the course of the month of May to place Mr. Andrews on the footing of a Superintendent, in the direct employ of the Society, and he has since April received a salary of 250 Rupees per mensem.

Early in the Season, that is, in the month of November, when the sudden illness both of Mr. Plumet and Dr. Saubolle gave the Committee reason to fear that the climate might prove too prejudicial to allow of an extension of the system of European superintendence, the Committee were induced to entertain an offer made by a native, named Ram Joy Kur,

to clear 1,000 beegahs by contract, at the rate of 6 Rupees 8 Annas for every beegah that might be cleared and grubbed so as to be fit for Cultivation. The contractor engaged to have 1,000 beegahs cleared by the end of a month from the date of his receiving the first advance, and he gave Security to repay with interest at 12 per Cent. any balance that might be found to be due in consequence of a deficiency in the quantity cleared after that period should expire. From some difficulty in regard to the security, Ram Joy Kur did not receive his first advance until the 17th February 1820. The Committee then pointed out to him the Creek close by the new Anchorage called Phool Dhobee, or Dog's Creek, on the Southern bank of which they desired him to execute his contract. A fourth lodgment was then effected before the close of February. The Committee have however been disappointed in this instance. Ram Joy having failed to fulfil his engagement, insomuch that they have been compelled to institute a prosecution against himself and his surety for the balance due to the Society in consequence of his failure, but of this more hereafter.

A fifth station has been more recently established at the confluence of the two Creeks, called Bhogwa Khalee and Bhamun Khalee, where 25 families of Mugs have been settled. The Society is indebted to the exertions of Mr. Hunter, whom the Committee, early in the course of the first season, associated with themselves as a Corresponding Member, for having induced these families to leave their native Country, and take employment on the Island. The terms on which they have been procured are very favourable.* The Society have made them an advance, which they are to work off by clearing the jungul at a certain rate per beegah, and as soon as the land shall be sufficiently cleared, it is to be at the option of the Committee to lease it to themselves or to introduce other cultivators, and remove the Mugs to another spot to be cleared on the same terms.

Circumstances have occurred to prevent the Society from enjoying the full advantage the Committee expected from the industrious habits of these people. It was late before they arrived at the spot selected, and Mr. Jackson, who had charge of them, did not immediately set them down at the right place when they did arrive. The Committee however think that in the course of next season the advantages of this settlement will be more evident.

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* Two Rupees was the rate of the contract signed by the Sirdar, Lahouree Mug, but the Committee apprehended that it would be necessary to make a further allowance, and accordingly increased it to Sicca Rupees 3, under their Resolution dated the 27th of July last.

Independently of the above five settlements, the Committee directed Mr. Plumet, upon his retaking charge in January, to confine his efforts to bunding and preparing for cultivation what had before been cleared in the immediate neighbourhood of Light House Point, but at the same time to finish the Road which was not completely opened in the past year from that point to the Tank and Temple of Kopal Deo. This has happily been effected, and during the latter part of the season, an European Assistant, Mr. Courrin, has with 150 people been employed in clearing the jungul from about the place of worship, so as to afford greater security to the pilgrims who may hereafter resort to that place, from the depredations of the Tigers, heretofore so destructive. It may thus be said that the Society has now Six Stations established at different parts of the Island on its own account. Three others have been established by individuals who have taken grants of the Society, and one of these latter, viz., that of Mr. Palmer on Gunga Sagur, was commenced upon very early in the Season, and is as much advanced as any of those of the Society. Bunds have indeed been run by Mr. Falconer, the Superintendent there, completely across from a point opposite the Pagoda eastward as far as Channel Creek.

The above detail will have made the Proprietors acquainted with the nature of the Settlements made in the course of the year, and the circumstances under which each was formed. It remains to mention shortly the difficulties that the settlers have had to contend against, and the principal accidents that have occurred.

In the first place it is necessary to state that except at the old station of Light House Point and the new one subordinate to it by the Tank and Temple, fresh water was not obtained during the dry season at any spot upon the Island. The Committee have in consequence been at considerable charge in furnishing the establishments at each new settlement with water, either from Kedgeree or from Rangaphoola. Before the Monsoon set in this was done with regularity and without any difficulty, but immediately the South-West Winds began to blow, it became impossible to make use of the Country Boats on this service, and as the Committee had but one Sea boat at its disposal, and that was attached to the Station at Light House Point, where the navigation is most dangerous during the Monsoon, the other Stations were sometimes in considerable difficulty. Mr. Andrew, being Harbour Master and Port Master at the New Anchorage, was necessarily in constant communication with Kedgeree,

and thus from his situation possessed superior means. At the same time the navigation at Light House Point is not so dangerous as it is lower down, and Mr. McLean, being allowed to hire a Boat for his accommodation, contrived by seizing his opportunities to keep himself generally well supplied from Rangaphoola. The principal sufferer was Ram Joy Kur, the Contractor, who had settled upwards of 400 men upon the Southern bank of Dog's Creek. In the earlier part of the Monsoon the wind blew with uncommon violence, and about the end of April two Boats, one belonging to Mr. Tucker at Kedgeree, and the other a Country Burr, having stranded in the attempt to carry water across to Ram Joy's station, the men were left for three days nearly destitute of this necessary article, and made their way at last to Cox's Island, where they obtained relief from Mr. Andrews. The Committee were particularly grieved at this accident, and resolved as soon as possible to take the station out of the hands of Ram Joy, whose arrangements they could not but suspect to have been defective; at the same time, in order to provide against the possibility of the like accident again occurring, they determined to purchase two more real good Sea Boats at the Sale of Mr. M. Smith's Property, which was then about to take place. They accordingly bought a Launch and Pinnace on that occasion, giving Rs. 1,300 for the former, and Rs. 3,000 for the latter. They consider both to be remarkably cheap. The latter is the Boat presented by the Merchants of Calcutta to the late Mr. J. Eliot, and very well known.* These have been placed under the orders of the Superintendent at Mud Point, whom the Committee had before directed to take charge of the station at Phool Dhobee, or Dog's Creek, and to close the Contract entered into with Ram Joy Kur. It was on this occasion found after a careful measurement, that although three months had elapsed since the advances had been received by Ram Joy, not more than 216 beegahs had been cut, and none of this was grubbed except a small spot of about a beegah in extent. Under these circumstances the Committee conceived it to be their duty to prosecute the Contractor for the balance, which, after deducting at a half rate for the quantity of jungul cut, and allowing liberally for all stores found on the spot, they considered to be due by him to the Society. The Suit was instituted in the Zillah Court of the 24-Pergunnahs last month, and is now pending. A charge of 525 Rupees will be observed in the account for the expense of this prosecution.

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* *For an account of this presentation, see Selections from Calcutta Gazettes, Vol. IV, Page* 327.—ED.

Your Committee are not at all disheartened at the difficulties felt in this and other instances, from the want of water at the new settlements. Considering the time of the year at which fresh lodgments have to be made, it must always be difficult, if not impossible, to procure fresh water at them in the first Season. It is well known that where the soil is rich and muddy, wells sunk in it will always be Salt or brackish, and this is the case even in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The Committee hope, however, that by digging tanks not of sufficient depth to fill from the water oozing up from below, but merely to act as reservoirs to catch the rain that falls during the Season, they shall be able to obtain supplies of this necessary article, that will last fresh for the greater part, if not for the whole, of the dry Season; and though the Tank water may be brackish in the first instance, there can be no doubt that it will improve each subsequent year; while if the water answers only for the purposes of cooking, it will be a great point gained. Tanks have been prepared upon this principle at all the Stations, and those at Mud Point are represented to yield water at the present moment sufficiently fresh for the consumption of all the establishment there.

The Station at Light House Point, though in consequence of the sandy quality of the Soil it enjoys the advantage of yielding fresh water at all times, would seem to be very unhealthy, especially for Europeans. The Committee have to report in addition to the instances of sickness above noticed, all of which were contracted on that part of the Island, that Mr. Plumet was in the end obliged to resign the Superintendency in order to proceed to Sea for his recovery, and that Mr. Guitard, who succeeded Mr. Saubolle, has been likewise attacked with the fever; indeed the only person whose constitution bids defiance to the climate is the Assistant Courtin, a French Carpenter, who remains on the spot by preference even at this time in consequence of the experience thus afforded of the present insalubrity of the climate. The Committee are careful in all their instructions to warn their Superintendents against sleeping on shore at this season, and they usually desire the supervision to be confined to occasional visits of inspection, recommending those who visit the Island to sleep on board their boats at some distance from the shore. Mr. Wroughton was in the first instance appointed to succeed Mr. Plumet, but a short experience having shown that this arrangement was not likely to prove beneficial, Mr. Falconer, the Superintendent at Mr. Palmer's adjoining Station on Gunga Sagur, has been latterly vested with the charge of Light House Point also. Should Mr.

Falconer's health enable him to undertake the duty during the ensuing Season, the Committee anticipate great advantage from his services. It is to be hoped, however, that while the jungul shall have been more effectually subdued, a great improvement will be made in the climate. The Natives, it is to be remarked, are much more sparingly attacked by the fever than Europeans, but they have twice in the Season been visited by the Cholera Morbus at Light House Point, and this destructive epidemic made great ravages amongst them, on both occasions, notwithstanding every effort made to administer relief. None of the other Stations were at all visited by the disease, and the rolls seldom shewed more than a very small proportion of sick at any of them. There have been two accidents only from Tigers this year at the Society's Stations: one occurred at Mud Point, where the Tiger seized a man at work rather in advance of the other Coolies, and although immediately shot dead by one of the guards, it was too late to save the man; the other instance occurred at Light House Point, where a man was carried off and no trace found of him. A Portuguese Assistant of Mr. Palmer's was likewise carried away by a Tiger in Gunga Sagur, making altogether *three* accidents of the kind throughout the Island.

The above will have explained to the Meeting all the principal occurrences that have taken place on the Island within the year. It remains to notice other parts of the system of management adopted by the Committee, and the foremost for your consideration are the grants that have been made of considerable tracts to individuals.

The grant of Gunga Sagur to Mr. Palmer had the sanction of the General Meeting of last September. The Proprietors will recollect that the terms of it were that the land should be free of demand for rent for twenty years, under an engagement that one-fourth should be cleared after five years, and another fourth after ten, three-fourths after fifteen, and the whole by the close of the term. The entire Island was then to be resigned to the Society in a state fit for cultivation with the exception that Mr. Palmer was to continue in possession of so much as might be allotted to the Shares he held in the general concern. The arrangement having been sanctioned at the General Meeting, the Committee of course executed the grant without hesitation on the terms prescribed early in January. However, an application was made to the Committee by Mr. Calder, Lieutenant C. Paton, and Rampersaud Bannerjea, for a similar grant. The Committee hesitated, and in the first

instance refused to make the grant, but in the end on the 24th January, it was resolved to comply with the application; accordingly, the space to the Southward of Mud Point, between Committee Creek and Bahmun Khalee, as laid down in the Map of the Society, has been made over to the abovenamed persons. In the course of the discussions which took place regarding the terms, the Committee resolved that all future grants should be made for periods expiring on the same date with that made to Mr. Palmer, viz., 1st October, 1839, so as to leave the Society free of all incumbrance on that date, in case it should then choose to proceed to make a general partition. The Committee also saw reason to alter the terms, so far as to allow the grantees to have an option of continuing in possession of the whole lands of the grant, after the date fixed for its expiration, in case of the Society's not being then prepared to make a partition. In this event, however, the grantees are to be subject to a rent of 1 Rupee per beegah, for all the land in cultivation so retained. A further stipulation has also been introduced for the assurance of those who may be induced to lay out money in buildings on lands granted on the above terms, which is, that building land shall not, at the partition or on any other occasion, be charged with a higher rate of rent than may be generally introduced, as the rate to be paid by Ryots or other Cultivators, for the land occupied by their habitations.

Such were the terms upon which the grant was made to Messrs. Calder, Paton, and Rampersaud Bannerjea on the 13th March. Mr. Palmer desired to have similar additional stipulations introduced into his grant, and to be allowed an additional piece of land to the Northward of Gunga Sagur, so as to extend his grant to the mouth of the Urhaee Banka. This the Committee at once agreed to, and they also saw no objection to a compliance with his further request, to have the grant executed jointly in the names of all engaged with him in the concern, instead of only in his own name, as was the case with the first deeds.

In addition to the above alienation, Messrs. Richard Hunter, Kyds and Company, applied and obtained a grant from the Committee for the land lying between Channel Creek, the Urhaee Banka and Bhugwa Khalee, also more recently for a strip of land on the Western side of the Island from Dog's Creek, Northwards to the Southern boundary of Messrs. Calder and Company's grant. The whole have been given on the

same terms, and the Committee hope the General Meeting will not refuse their approbation and sanction to these proceedings.

It is necessary to state that there have been two opinions in the Committee, in regard to the policy of extending this system of alienation. An objection was urged, which was founded upon desire to ascertain first, how far it is possible to make the undertaking more profitable than it has hitherto proved, by combining with the clearance of the jungul, a contract for the manufacture of Salt, for which the Island is peculiarly fitted. The argument for extending the alienations was founded on the limited capital of the Society, comparatively with the extent of the Island, which it was urged would render it indispensable to look to extraneous assistance for its clearance, whether the Committee's plan succeeded or not in making it profitable to clear. The Committee will abide by any Resolution that the Proprietors at large may came to on this important point.

It remains to be noticed, that on the 10th of April last, the Committee applied to Government and obtained an experimental contract to provide Salt at 70 Rupees per 100 maunds, deliverable at the Sulkea Golas. They were very anxious to ascertain how far this would prove advantageous before the close of the past dry Season, but they only obtained the sanction of Government to their proposal on the 21st April, and the Monsoon had then set in with so much violence as to frustrate the experiment by occasioning the breaking up of the Station of Dog's Creek, where it was designed to have commenced it immediately the dry Season returns. The Committee propose to have the experiment made in more than one part of the Island, and they anticipate that it will be found extremely advantageous, for all the enquiries they have yet made have tended to establish the practicability of manufacturing Salt at a very small charge indeed, so long as the firewood is ready cut to hand, and the soil so strongly impregnated as it is found to be on many parts of the Island.

It is now only necessary to call the attention of the Proprietors to the accounts which have been laid upon the table, and to state briefly the present condition of the several establishments. In the course of the past year there has been a sum of 29,949 Rupees spent in improving the Station of Light House Point, and opening and clearing the ground about the Temple. The greater part of the above amount has been employed in bunding and preparing for cultivation about 1,200 beegahs

of what had previously been cleared. There is only a space of about 200 beegahs with a crop now upon it, but a considerably larger space is prepared to receive the seed, and had there been a sufficiency of ploughs and bullocks, the whole 1,200 beegahs might have been in the same state, for the bunds are all complete. The great abundance of deer however forms a very serious annoyance at these newly formed Settlements, and it is not possible, without considerable difficulty and expense, to make a fence sufficiently strong to keep them out, such is the determination with which they force themselves on the lands under cultivation immediately the crop begins to appear.

The Committee are far from thinking that the Society as constituted can ever look to derive any agricultural profit from cultivating on its own account, and their object in preparing the land at Light House Point, and elsewhere, has been more with a view to induce others of the cultivating classes to settle with their families, by showing the capabilities of the soil, than for any other purpose. As yet there are no families settled at Light House Point, at least none have come under engagements with the Society, but the Committee consider the Station to be at present in sufficient forwardness for this object to be gained next Season with little or no additional expense under proper management. The employment to numbers of persons of classes that will be given in the construction of the Light House by Government at this spot, the Committee think likely to prove of very beneficial effect to the interests of the Society, and it is their intention to restrict the expenses hitherto incurred in day labourers very greatly in the ensuing season, unless the result of the Salt experiment should encourage their entertaining an additional number of men on that account, independently of the establishment for clearing the jungul. The Committee however feel themselves obliged to acknowledge that the Station of Light House Point is not likely to afford any adequate return for the heavy expenditure that has been incurred in it, amounting up to this day to near 71,000 Rupees.

The Station at Mud Point which stands second in the order of the Society's establishments, has cost no more than 7,268 Rupees, and already the Society has a crop growing on about 50 beegahs of it, while there are about 650 cleared, and tanks and bunds have been formed in the course of the season, preparatory to any effort the Society may think fit to make in the ensuing year.

The lodgment at Dog's Creek stands, it will be observed in the account, as having cost no more than 2,357 Rupees, because this is all that the Committee have yet passed in deduction from the amount advanced to Ram Joy, in February last; the remainder of the advance, however, amounting to 5,168, will not be entirely recoverable from Ram Joy, or his surety, consequently in estimating the expense of this Station, this balance must not be lost sight of. Tanks and bunds were prepared at this Settlement before the rains set in, preparatory to an extensive effort next year.

The station at Cox's Island has already cost 12,000 Rupees, but the excess above the expenditure at Mud Point is chiefly owing to a large outlay on account of tools and arms appearing against this station, whereas that of Mud Point was supplied from those already in store at Light House Point. The Committee cannot say that the work here is farther advanced than that at Mud Point. There is a large extent of jungul cleared, but not much progress has been made in bunding or preparing for cultivation. Tanks have, however, been dug here also, and although the water in them was not quite fresh, according to the latest accounts, the Committee are still not without hopes that this can be remedied by filling up the tanks partly with sand, the salineness of the water being probably owing to their having been dug too deep.

The advance to the Mugs has amounted to no more than 2,023 Rupees, at the same time that establishment involves little or no monthly charge, the advance having to be worked off as a debt due to the Society. There can therefore be no occasion to regret this item of expenditure, as it stands on a very different footing from the sums paid away to coolies for work done, or supposed to be so. The encrease of expenditure brought to account under the head of quick and dead stock, needs very little explanation. The charges will be found to have been encurred wholly in tools, arms, tents, and other necessary articles of equipment, encreasing of course with each new establishment; the only article not exactly falling under this head are the two new boats which cost together 4,300 Rupees, as above explained.

This much the Committee have deemed it necessary to lay before the General Meeting, in explanation of their proceedings during the past year. As soon as the Season shall allow, they purpose to recommence operations with the advantage of the experience they have acquired, and they hope with better prospects. Having obtained

the leave of Government to manufacture Salt on any part of the Island, (in fulfilment of the contract, on which they have entered, to furnish this article at Sulkea for 70 Rupees per 100 maunds), they intend to make the cutting of the jungul go hand in hand with the manufacture, so that the latter shall create a constant demand for the fuel afforded by the prosecution of the objects of the Society. At present the wood is an incumbrance on the land, which, notwithstanding the high price of fire wood in the Calcutta Bazar, it is not worth the while of the Society or individuals to move, our Superintendents have indeed for the most part been obliged to burn it on the ground for want of any means of turning it to account. The Salt contract, however, will afford that means in future, while from the manner in which this will be conducted, the charge of carrying it on will consist only of the price of a few earthenware vessels in addition to the labour of Coolies. Consequently, if it be found not advantageous to employ the working men in this manner, that is, if the produce of their labour in Salt be not found to exceed the wages at which they are hired, the whole can be discontinued before 50 Rupees have been expended. The Committee, however, hope on the contrary that a profit will be yielded by the contract nearly sufficient to counterbalance the charge of each establishment in future, and if this point can but be established, the clearance of the Island, with all the advantages anticipated in the formation of the Society, may be considered to be assured to us.

The land that may be cleared in furnishing fuel will remain to be cultivated in any manner that may be found most advantageous, nor will the Society's having concern in the contract to furnish Salt, interfere in the least with the cultivation; as the earth which yields the brine for the manufacture, must necessarily be scraped from spots incapable of agriculture, and which could not be otherwise turned to account in any way.

The only point of minor importance that has to be brought to the notice of the present meeting, is that of the Original Subscribers; the following have omitted to make good the whole of their instalments :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Oomachurn Bonnerjee for 2nd and 3rd Instalments on 1 share	666	10	8
Mr. T. Stephens, 3rd ditto, on 2 shares	666	10	8
Sumboo Chunder Sein, 2nd and 3rd ditto, on 1 ditto ...	666	10	8
Sicca Rupees...	2,000	0	0

The Committee desire to ascertain the sentiments of the General Meeting, before proceeding to consider the shares of the defaulters above-mentioned to be forfeited, under the fourth resolution of the General Meeting of the 23rd November, 1818, which will be found incorporated in the Deed of Association executed by all the subscribers.

The Committee have further to report that Mr. Abbott resigned the situation of Secretary on the 9th December last, in consequence of his professional duties not allowing him to devote sufficient time to the performance of the duties of the situation. The Committee, in accepting Mr. Abbott's resignation, expressed their satisfaction at his past services. They have appointed Mr. Becher in the vacant situation.

H. T. PRINSEP,
Chairman of the Com. of Management.

R. BECHER,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1820.

KOJAH.

A SECT of heterodox Mahomedans, Inhabitants of the coast of Cutch, Mekran, and the Northern parts of Guzerat. Most of the other tribes hold them in abhorrence in a very great degree, they even abuse them on every occasion, and say that abuse or indignity offered to this race has as much efficacy as a pilgrimage to Mecca.

A great many of these people emigrate to many parts of Africa to Zanguebar, and other places. At Muttra, near Muscat, there is a colony of them who have a walled town and live entirely by themselves; they are all petty traders occupied chiefly in the commerce of Shark fins, and Fish maws; there are numbers of them also in Bombay who follow similar pursuits, keep petty shops, and are dealers in parched grain which they hawk about the streets.

The other tribes of Mahomedans accuse them of the following singular custom which they stoutly deny; we hope with truth:—

They accuse them of chusing a new wife every year in the following way:—The Choolnas* of all the Ladies of the tribe are collected in a Basket, the lights are put out; the Gentlemens' hands are then introduced,

* The word Choolna signifies "bodice."—ED.]

one by one, into the Basket, and the owner of the Choolna he draws becomes his wife for the year. We must hope for the honor of human nature that this is nothing more than a Fable.

I am apt to believe, however, that these people are confounded with the Ali Il Iyahs or the Chiraug Kush among the Hindoos, who are both reproached with this custom.

These people have many singular customs, and adhere more to the notions of the Seeahs than to those of the Sunees.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1820.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,—I observe in the *India Gazette* of last Monday a correspondent is desirous of establishing a depôt of Ice in Calcutta for the supply of families throughout the year. Now I approve of this project mightily, and hope that a Subscription may be immediately set on foot to erect the necessary buildings and apparatus for that purpose. In the mean time an estimate of the probable expense would be acceptable, and very much contribute to the successful result of the scheme.

ANOTHER ARDENT ADMIRER OF ICE.

November 22nd, 1820.

A VERY gallant affair is reported to have taken place on the 2nd of August last, off Coba, on the Island of Banca, in which twenty Malay Pirate Prows were defeated by the little brig *Pallas*, Captain ROBERTS, of 150 tons! The Prows, one of which bore a white flag with a black dagger and skull, surrounded the brig, and kept up a constant fire upon her; which was returned with such effect, for upwards of two hours, as to induce them to pull in shore. A breeze springing up at the time, the brig made all possible sail, and firing a broadside sunk one of the boats. The *Pallas* was very much injured in her hull and rigging, and, in twenty-six broadsides which she fired during the action, expended two hundred pounds of powder, two hundred and sixty rounds of shot, and forty canister ditto, and thirty-four bags and musket balls, each bag containing twenty-six, and two hundred and forty-two ball cartridges!

Thursday, November 30, 1820.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE.

After a long and meritorious career of exertion in the public service, the approbation, not only of the Government for whose advantage that extertion has been displayed, but of fellow labourers in the same field of employment and competition, must be truly and peculiarly gratifying. The proud feeling which such results cannot fail to inspire, has been frequently called into action by the departure from India of men equally distinguished for private worth and public virtue. The approaching return of Sir James Edward Colebrooke to England has given another excitement to affectionate and grateful recollections, and has elicited an acknowledgment of his superior talents, which, in the various and important situations he has held, has been eminently useful to the state. We are always happy to record the due appreciation of exalted attainments, and probably no demonstration of esteem and regard could have been more warm and sincere than the public testimony that was given on last Monday night in honor of Sir Edward Colebrooke.

The principal Civil Servants at the Presidency, including the Members of the Supreme Council, had invited nearly two hundred guests to a dinner at the Town Hall, and the entertainment was one of the most splendid of the kind we have seen in India. The party was assembled in the Marble Hall, the tables being laid out up-stairs in the Ball Room, which was decorated with appropriate devices and transparencies. The Honorable Mr. Stuart was President on the occasion, and ably supported the Chair.*

At a meeting of the Sons of St. Andrew on Saturday last, the following Gentlemen were elected to superintend the celebration of the present Anniversary:—

President:—R. C. Fergusson, Esq.
Vice President:—The Hon'ble John Adam, Esq.

Stewards:

Sir W. Kier.	Dr. James Williamson.
Colonel Wood.	John Hunter, Esq.
David Clark, Esq.	H. Hope, Esq.
James Young, Esq.	Captain W. Playfair.
Captain Caldwell.	Captain Cachlan.
Alexander Wilson, Esq.	D. Turnbull, Esq.
James Calder, Esq.	A. Colvin, Esq.

* *Here follow the* Toasts *which I have omitted.*—Ed.

ACCOUNT OF THE RECEPTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF TANJORE AT NELLORE.

THE Rajah having written to the Heads of Departments at this station that His Highness would arrive here at about eight o'clock in the morning of the 26th instant, this intelligence soon became public, and throngs of people lined the Madras road at the early hour of day-light of the above date, from Nellore to a distance of about five miles. About six o'clock the Judge of the Zillah moved in procession to meet His Highness, and having received the Rajah at a distance of about three miles from Nellore, His Highness, the Judge, and Mr. Surgeon Sutton proceeded at the head of an innumerable cavalcade of inhabitants, the Rajah's Troops, the Judge's Court servants in Palanqueens, Chocadars, Peons, &c., &c., &c., to the Rajah's Tents, on the North side of the Fort. Here the Troops of the Garrison were formed into a street, and received the Rajah with presented arms, drum beating, &c., and it is impossible to describe the grand effect of the spectacle as it now appeared; countless multitudes of people all moving in one mass, the Rajah, Judge, and His Highness' Attendant Surgeon in the centre, drums, fifes, trumpets, horns, banners, pikes, horsemen, palanqueens, &c., &c., all heard or seen in this numberless multitude, and as if to make this imposing spectacle more grand at this particular time, the Collector and Commanding Officer now met His Highness, where the Rajah, dismounting, received these Gentlemen in the way of Eastern Princes, and the whole party having regained their conveyances proceeded with the Rajah to His Highness' Durbar Tent, where after a short visit, Paun, &c., and the Flowers and Utr were distributed, and the Gentlemen returned with their respective attendants to their houses. Here they were visited by His Highness on the succeeding day, who expressed himself much gratified at all the attentions which had been shewn to him, and proceeded early the next morning on his journey. The arrangements made by the Gentlemen to meet His Highness the Maharajah were certainly well calculated to produce the effect of public shew, and the Rajah appeared throughout the procession to be exceedingly gratified, and indeed so he ought to have been, for the orders of Government to the public authorities stationed on the route of His Highness from Tanjore to Benares, "to pay him every proper respect," could not have been better attended to, than they have been at Nellore, throughout which Zillah the Judicial and Revenue Native Authorities have paid His Highness, by orders from the Judge and Collector, every mark of respect, and the same respect was

shewn in the most flattering way possible by the Gentlemen on his arrival at the Sudr Station. I never saw in my life before such a grand sight, and such a crowd, for not only were the Roads utterly impassable, but all the houses in the Fort, and the Ramparts, were crowded with men, women and children of all castes and ages, to see and salute the procession as it moved along. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will like the above narrative, which is true, and to have it correct also, I have resorted to a better English Scholar than myself to make it so. You may therefore publish it without fear of contradiction, and, I hope, without offence, from,

Sir,
Your humble Servant,
A NATIVE SPECTATOR AND OLD INHABITANT.

Nellore, 31st October, 1820.

P.S.—I forgot to mention that the Registrar, and the Head Assistant Collector saw His Highness at Vencatachelluw Choultry, where His Highness received them in his Durbar Tent.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1820.

AMONG the many improvements in the Town of Calcutta, the new walk* on the west side of the Course, from which it is only separated by a ballustrade, is particularly worthy of notice. It is well adapted and very convenient, for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to quit their carriages and take exercise on foot; and to render this promenade a fashionable resort, the Band of His Majesty's Regiment quartered in the Fort is assembled occasionally, through the kindness of Colonel EDWARDS, the Commanding Officer, and plays till dusk. At present, however, the accumulation of carriages near the Band in some degree obstructs the passage along the Course, but this inconvenience will be removed when the terrace intended for the Music is finished, and the pedestrians have the walk entirely to themselves.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1820.

MISSION COLLEGE.

THE preparations for commencing the MISSION COLLEGE having been completed, as we announced in our paper of last Thursday, the Lord

* *Commonly now called the "Secretaries' walk."*—ED.

Bishop of Calcutta repaired at an early hour on Friday morning, the 15th instant, to the College ground near the Botanic Garden, where he was honored with the company of the Honorable J. Stuart, Esq., the Honorable J. Adam, Esq., Major General Hardwicke, Mr. and Mrs. Udny, and a numerous and highly respectable Assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, including the Archdeacon and Clergy, collected to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone. When the Company were sufficiently assembled, the Bishop delivered first,

A PRAYER for a blessing on the work then to be taken in hand, and for Divine guidance and support to the Professors, the Students, the Missionaries, and all, who may in any way be connected with the Institution; that they may severally be enabled to discharge their allotted duties, and especially be preserved from all Heresies and Divisions and Party views: an adherence to primitive truth and Apostolical order, joined to holiness of life and unwearied labours of love, being the best evidences that God is with them, and the surest pledge of His blessing.

Next, A THANKSGIVING for the Christian Zeal displayed in the present age; more especially for the labours of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS; for His Majesty's Most Gracious Letter, authorizing them to collect the contributions of the charitable throughout England; for the munificent aid received from other religious Societies and Public Bodies; for the liberality of the Supreme Government of India; and for every manifestation of Good-will to the work; praying that the same may be continued, and that the Almighty may raise up to the Institution a long succession of Benefactors, whose memory shall be blessed for ever.

Then, A PRAYER for the Church of England, in whose Christian Zeal the Institution has originated; and therein for His Most Gracious Majesty, King George, and all the Royal Family; for all orders of the Clergy, and for the congregations committed to their charge; for the Honorable the East India Company; for the most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, and the Members of Council; for the Judges of the Supreme Court; for the Magistracy and for the people; that all of these may endeavour to advance the happiness of the Natives of this country, and that no habitual deviations from Evangelical holiness in those who profess the faith of Christ, may do dishonour to their holy calling; for all who may be called and sent to preach to the Heathen; and finally, for the persons then assembled, that a participation in such works of

Charity might tend to engage them more deeply and surely in the service of God. This part of the devotions was concluded with the Lord's Prayer.

The following inscription engraved upon a Brass Plate was then read by the Reverend John Hawtayne, the Bishop's Chaplain. :—

Individuæ et Benedictæ Trinitati Gloria.
Collegü Missionarii
Societatis de Propagando Apud Exteros Evangelio
Episcopalis Autem Nuncupandi
Primum Lapidem Posuit
Thomas Fenshaw Episcopus Calcuttensis
Precibus Adjuvante Archidiacono Cæteroque Clero
Respondente et Favente Corona Die XV. Decembris
Anno Salutis MDCCCXX.
Britanniarum Regis Georgii IV. Primo
Princeps Ille Augustissimus
Quum Regentis Munere Fungeretur Literas Societati Benigne Concessit
Quibus Piorum Eleemosynas
Per Angliam Universam Petere Lic Ceret
Hos In Usus Erogandas
In Eosdem Vir Nobilissimus
Franciscus Marchio De Hastings
Rebus Indicis Feliciter Praepositus
Agri Sexaginta Bigas Bengalenses Ad Ripam Gangetis Prope Calcuttam
Chartulis Assignavit
Societas Vero De Promovenda
Doctrina Christiana
Particeps Consilii Facta
Grandem Est Largita Pecuniam.
Illa Itidem Missionaria
Cui ; Nomen Ab Ecclesia Ductum
Ne Tali Tantoque Deesset Incepto
Par Munus Ultro Detulit, Christi Non Sine Numine
Læta Hæc Fuisse Primordia
Credant Agnoscant Posteri.
Amen.

The plate was then deposited, and the Stone was laid by the Bishop, assisted by Mr. Jones, the Architect; the Bishop pronouncing,—

"In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God Blessed for ever; I lay this the Foundation Stone of the Episcopal Mission College of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be commonly called and known as Bishop's College near Calcutta."

His Lordship then proceeded,—"O Father Almighty, through whose aid we have now commenced this work of Charity, we bless Thee that we have lived to this day; O prosper the work to its conclusion; and grant, that so many of us, as thy Providence may preserve to witness its solemn dedication, may join together in heart and in spirit in praising thy Name, and in adoring thy mercy, and in supplicating thy favor to this House evermore, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

The assembly were then dismissed with the Bishop's blessing.

His Lordship and Mrs. Middleton now led the way to breakfast, which was very handsomely and well served up in a neat Bungalow erected for the purpose, and in an adjoining tent, where about forty persons sat down. The plans of the College were exhibited and were much admired, as was also an elegant drawing executed and liberally presented by G. Chinnery, Esq. The College, we learn, will consist of three piles of Building in the plain Gothic Style, disposed to a quadrangular form, the fourth side being open to the River. The principal Pile will comprise a Chapel to the East, divided by a Tower from the Hall and Library on the West; and the Wings, or Side-buildings, will form dwellings for the Professors, with Lecture-rooms and Dormitories for the Students; the whole being calculated to combine comfort and convenience with an elegant simplicity. After breakfast the company proceeded to view the ground, which is now in great measure cleared; and it was impossible not to feel that a happier spot could not have been selected with respect to its convenience, its retirement, or the beauty of its situation. We have, indeed, never witnessed an occasion in which so benignant and heartfelt a satisfaction appeared; the effect of the whole was truly Christian; and confiding, as we do, no less in the prudence and discretion than in the zeal with which this important Institution will be conducted, we trust that those who were present will look back to that day with a feeling far more soothing and consolatory

than any, which the recollection of enjoyments merely sensual can be expected to afford, when they are fading away for ever.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1820.

OUR arms have again been eminently triumphant in the West of India. Authentic intelligence has been received of the fall of Dwarka in Okamundel.

The troops, under the command of the Honorable Colonel STANHOPE, disembarked on the 24th of November at Kutch Gud, and finding that Veowalla had been plundered and abandoned, and that the peaceable inhabitants had been carried off into the jungles, the Colonel, with the view of preventing a similar measure being adopted at Dwarka, immediately pushed forward a detachment consisting of 500 Sepoys, and the squadron of the 1st Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel TURNER; and on the 25th followed with the remainder of the force, for the purpose of reducing the Tower of Rupen Bunder which commands the entrance of the Creek. It was found however that this Tower had been evacuated in the night.

Colonel STANHOPE, on his arrival, was met by a Vakeel who professed great submission, but refused to comply with the only terms which the Colonel conceived himself empowered to grant, namely, unconditional surrender as specified in the Proclamation that had been previously forwarded to MOOLO MANICK. MOOLO MANICK, being informed of this determination, proposed that he might be allowed to send his brother to Bate, to consult with the Rajah in concert with whom he had risen in rebellion; or be permitted to proceed in person to treat with the Colonel under the guarantee of a safe return. To these propositions Colonel STANHOPE replied that he had no objections to receive him on the terms suggested, but that he would not suspend for a single moment the operations in which he was engaged. To cut off, therefore, all hope on the part of the rebel chieftains, of a protracted system of warfare, Colonel STANHOPE caused the Field Artillery from the East side, and the *Nautilus*, Cruiser, on the West, to fire into the town, more under the idea of hastening MOOLO MANICK's decision, than with the expectation of making any serious impression on the place, the walls being of stone masonry, with numerous towers at the angles, and much too strong to

be effected otherwise than by battering guns. This manœuvre was of partial success, having brought out several persons successively, amongst whom was the Chief of Wassaye, and the head Brahmin of the Pagoda, together with MOOLO MANICK, who, however, would accede to no terms which did not provide for himself, and allow him to remain in Okamundel. Under these circumstances, Colonel STANHOPE resolved upon endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the Garrison, and to take the place by Escalade. He consequently strengthened and advanced the picquets, and the morning gun served as the signal for the advance of three columns of attack,each consisting of seventy of the 65th, and one hundred and fifty Sepoys of the 1st-3rd, and 1st-5th Regiments of Native Infantry, and each party leaving fifty Sepoys in reserve. The storming parties moved to the points of attack in the greatest order, and their silence and regularity were not in the least discomposed by the sharp fire from the walls and towers on their near approach, and during an interval of some minutes, owing to the height of the walls, while adjusting their ladders. As soon as this object was accomplished, the order and gallantry of the troops were strongly manifested; they soon cleared the ramparts, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Arabs and Scindians, who after discharging their matchlocks fought sword in hand, but who, being once dislodged, were at length driven with the greatest impetuosity through the town into the Pagoda and its enclosure. At this post the main resistance was expected, Colonel STANHOPE having a personal knowledge of its means of defence, and he conceived that he should have been obliged to breach the wall before it could be carried, but the gallantry of Lieutenant FADEN and Majors DIGBY and STANNUS, and the intrepidity of the troops, surmounted this difficulty by gaining the summit of a lofty house through intricate passages leading to a trap-door, from whence a descent was made into the area of the Pagoda. The Garrison now endeavoured to effect its retreat into the contiguous jungles to the southward and eastward of the Town, but were received by the different picquets, and hemmed in. A dreadful scene of carnage ensued. A large body of them were first met by one of the two troops of Native Cavalry under Captain SOILLIEUX, by whom they were charged in a most brilliant manner. They were near the shore of a back-water, the bed of which is deep and muddy, and passing under the south wall of the Town, winds to the southward parallel to the sea beach. Through this they retreated, and were followed by the Cavalry, but made a stand on the bank, where they were attacked under great disadvantage, as it was with difficulty the horses could

struggle through the mud. It was at this place that the gallant Captain Soillieux received two wounds, one of which unfortunately deprived him of his right hand. From this position the enemy threw themselves again into the water where it became deeper, and widened into a sort of lake. Two large bodies of them got into a cluster, and the whole expanse of water was studded with them. Here the Arabs and Scindians, between five and six hundred in number, behaved with admirable bravery. They defended themselves for about two hours, between two bodies of Infantry, commanded by Lieutenants Levery and Parry. At length Colonel Stanhope ordered our troops to cease firing, and after much persuasion, the few that remained of one party were induced to surrender. Endeavors were then made to save the other in the same way, but they continued to fire, and it was not till two six-pounders had been brought against them with grape, that they could be induced to give in. Almost every one of the few remaining were badly wounded, and the whole, after collecting all that could be found alive, amounted only to fifty or sixty, amongst whom was the Rajah. It is believed that with the exception of these and fifty which were found in the Pagoda, none of the Garrison escaped alive of 550, of which it is supposed to have consisted.

Happily the women and children and peaceable inhabitants had some days before taken refuge in the jungles, or in Kattywar, and the Brahmins had, with the knowledge and approbation of Colonel Stanhope, retired to the inclosure of a Pagoda outside of the Town, so that this signal punishment has fallen alone on that class which never gave, and consequently never expected to receive, quarter.

It is satisfactory to add that our troops engaged in this gallant enterprize have not lost a single man. We regret however to observe that Lieutenant Marriott received several wounds at the first moment of the assault; one in the head, one in the left hand, one in the right arm, (the small bone of which was cut in two,) and a ball in his foot, which, when the last advices came away, the Surgeon had not been able to extract.

To such of our readers as may not be aware of the exact situation and importance of Dwarka, the following extract will be acceptable:—

"Dwaraca.—A town and celebrated temple in the Province of Gujrat, situated at the S. W. extremity of the Peninsula.

"This place is at present possessed by Mooloo Manick, who is more powerful than any other of the Oacka Chieftains. The sacredness of the place attracts a rich and numerous population, and presents a safe asylum from danger. There are 21 villages belonging to Dwaraca, containing 2,560 houses, which, at the rate of four persons to each house, would give a population of 10,240 souls subject to it. By an agreement, executed on the 14th of December, 1807, Mooloo Manick Sumyanee, of Dwaraca, engaged with the British Government not to permit, instigate, or connive at any act of piracy committed by any person under his authority; and also to abstain from plundering vessels in distress. On their part, the British engaged to afford the temple at Dwaraca every suitable protection and encouragement; a free and open commerce to be permitted to vessels paying the regulated duties.

"The original and most sacred spot in this quarter of India is Dwaraca; but about 600 years ago, the valued image of their god Runchor (an incarnation of Krishna), by a manœuvre of the Brahmins, was conveyed to Daccoor in Gujrat, where it still remains. After much trouble, the Brahmins at Dwaraca substituted another in its stead, which, unfortunately, also took a flight across a narrow arm of the sea, to the Island of Bate, or Shunkodwar, about 130 years ago, and another new one was placed in the temple here.

"Dwaraca is also designated by the name of the Island; and having been long the residence of Krishna, the favourite Hindoo deity, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage for the sectaries of that religion. In performing this pilgrimage, the following ceremonies take place:—

"On the arrival of the pilgrim at Dwaraca, he bathes in a sacred stream named the Goomty, from its windings; for permission to do which he pays the Dwaraca Chief four and a quarter rupees; but Brahmins pay only three and a half. After this purification a visit is made to the temple, where offerings are presented, according to the circumstances of the devotee, and a certain number of Brahmins are fed.

"The pilgrim next proceeds to Aramra, where he receives the stamp from the hands of a Brahmin, which is made with an iron instrument, on which are engraved the shell, the ring, and the lotos flower, which are the insignia of the gods. This instrument is made hot, and impressed on any part of the body, but generally on the arms; and by not being over-heated, generally leaves an impression on the spot. It is

frequently impressed on young infants; and a pilgrim may receive, not only his own stamp, but also stamps on his body for any absent friend. This stamp costs one and a half rupees.

"The pilgrim next embarks for the Island of Bate, where, on his arrival, he must pay a tax of five rupees to the chief, present liberal offerings to the god, and dress him in rich cloths and ornaments. The Chief of Bate, who is a holy person, receives charge of the present, and retails it again to other pilgrims at a reasonable rate, who present it again to the deity, and it performs a similar revolution. The average number of pilgrims resorting annually to Dwaraca has been estimated to exceed fifteen thousand, and the revenues derived to the temples a lack of rupees.

"Notwithstanding this existing place of pilgrimage, the most authentic Hindoo annals assert that Dwaraca was swallowed up by the sea a few days after the decease of Krishna. This incarnation of Vishnu spent much of his time at Dwaraca, both before and after his expulsion, by Jarasandha from Mathura, on the banks of the Jumna, in the Province of Delhi, which would indicate a greater intercourse between these distant places, than could have been expected at so remote a period* The chalk with which the Brahmins mark their foreheads comes from this place, where it is said to have been deposited by Krishna; and from hence, by merchants, is carried all over India."

Thursday, January 25, 1821.

BOMBAY.

Vestiges revived.—*December* 27.

The Mausoleums at Surat belonging to the English erected about the middle and end of the Seventeenth Century are in the Arabesque style. One to the memory of Governor Oxenden, 1669, must have been built at an enormous expense; the Dome rises to the height of 40 feet,

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* *If we may accept the authority of the Maha-Bharata, there was communication between Dwaraca and Hustinapur, an ancient town on the Banks of the Ganges, about* 60 *miles to the N. E. of Delhi, in very early times. It was to Hustinapur that the three Rishis repaired from Dwaraca, after foretelling the destruction of that city, and the slaughter of the Yadavas; and many other instances are given in the same work, of persons passing between the two towns, which, with Munipore in the extreme East of India, are leading places in ancient Hindoo history. A very interesting account of the destruction of Dwaraca, and the plagues by which it was visited, may be found in Vol. I. of Wheeler's History of India, Pages* 443 *to* 453.—Ed.

surmounted with Gothick Arches, forming an upper story supported by massive Pillars, with staircases in the angles leading also to a terrace and entablatures; the diameter of the building 25 feet. This is not so magnificent as one built over a Dutch Chief who died about the same time; the inner room of this, where the body is deposited, is of an octagon shape with regular doors and windows, the sides of it ornamented with Scripture inscriptions and the escutcheons of his family, the whole surmounted with a Dome supported by elegant Pillars forming a Piazza round it; it is of much larger dimension than the former one, the name is Vender Hest, 1679. These lofty piles accord not with the humility of the Christian religion, and are evidently borrowed from the Mahomedans who required room in their Mausoleums for the performance of their religious rites, that is, for the attendance of Priests, Fakirs, and Devotees, a fund being allotted for their maintenance by the deceased.

Poncharee, a measure of rice of 5 Seers.—The number five seems to be considered by the natives of India and Persia, as peculiarly fortunate; in Bengal a boat that rows 10 oars is still called Panchway, its original number being only five. Our favorite liquor Punch, and our famous Puppet show wherein Punch is the principal character, have travelled from India to Europe; our favorite Liquor is so called because composed of five ingredients, the Puppet show because it consists of five characters of which Kuragose or Punch was the principal. The predilection for odd numbers is however by no means confined to India or Persia; amongst all European nations the number three is reckoned fortunate. Ship's Boats had generally an odd number of oars: Salutes always consist of an odd number. Among the Chinese the numbers 1, 3, and 9 are considered as peculiarly fortunate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1821.

CONTRARY to general expectation the evidence against the QUEEN was closed without calling any English witnesses, except Captains PECHELL and BRIGGS, of the Royal Navy. It had been imagined that some of the Ladies and Gentlemen formerly in her suite would have been brought forward to explain why they had fallen off from Her Majesty, and why, whether from choice or necessity, she had subsequently

composed her whole society of Foreigners. Perhaps the fact itself is considered sufficient for the purpose, or more probably the ATTORNEY GENERAL depends upon the cross-examination of the English witnesses for the QUEEN, to establish such further collateral parts of the case as may be required. The number examined bears but a small proportion to the host said to have been at hand, viz., *one hundred and thirty-two!* The question, however, will be whether the evidence that has been heard is likely to sustain the allegations of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, or not. Those who contend that *Italian* witnesses are undeserving of credit will cut the matter short, by saying that nothing is proved. But this summary way of disposing of the inquiry can be of no use, without it is satisfactorily shewn that the witnesses have perjured themselves by giving false testimony. It has been observed that, in one paper the accusation against the QUEEN was suffocated in its very birth by the first witness produced, and that after the cross-examination by Mr. BROUGHAM,* there was but one feeling of ridicule against the conspiracy; while another paper expresses an opinion that the cross-examination of *Theodore Majocchi* in no degree whatever weakened any of the testimony before given by that witness. "It may be allowed us to observe," says the journal before us, "that both of these assertions are in a like excess, for the cross-examination of *Majocchi* has doubtless greatly weakened the original effect of his examination in chief; but on the other hand, the general feeling for Her Majesty still remains too anxious to be a mere disposition to ridicule her accusers,—*Majocchi* is indeed a very indifferent witness, but many of his assertions require a more full contradiction than is to be inferred from his apparent wilful forgetfulness, and from his seemingly defensive silence." "We think it proper to add, that though the evidence of *Majocchi* is certainly not, upon the first impression, in any degree satisfactory, we cannot upon the examination detect any actual inconsistencies or contradictions sufficiently to induce us at once to reject it. We cannot express our own feelings upon the whole of this evidence in any stronger words, than by saying, it is such as would induce us, in any affair in which ourselves were of the Jury, to request that further evidence might be called." The public will now be able to say whether the subsequent witnesses have or have not confirmed generally the testimony of *Theodore Majocchi.*

"It may be further allowed us to remind our readers that all

* *Afterwards Lord Brougham.*—ED.

evidence is necessarily one of two kinds,—either testimony, or mere circumstantial narrative; that testimony is the evidence of witnesses of credit and deposing upon their oath, and is therefore entitled to belief, because it is so deposed by such witnesses; but that circumstantial narrative is the narration of a supposed state of facts by a witness not entitled to credit from his own situation, and is therefore to be no further believed, than in so far as it is confirmed by its coherence with itself and with the evidence of other witnesses deposing to part of the same transaction. We have no doubt in our minds to which of these branches of evidence the deposition of *Theodore Majocchi* is to be referred, and to which it is, in fact, referred by the House of Lords, in their judgment upon it. In order to render evidence unexceptionable testimony, the witness must not only be a person of character, but must be known to be such, and that his oath may have the due weight of an oath, he must speak under the sense and fear of a due religious belief. But it is totally unnecessary to add what kind of people are the Italians of the present day, and what is the religious belief of a soldier of General PINO, and a stable lad in the service of MURAT. "We, of course," continues the same journal, "know nothing whatever of this or any other witness; we do not apply this observation to them personally, but merely throw it out as a matter of due caution and vigilance on both sides. We say both sides, because we do most fully and most sincerely acquit His Majesty's Ministers in general, and the Attorney and Solicitor General in particular, of any desire whatever to depart from the justice of the case. If there be any deceit, any conspiracy, as alleged, they are themselves deceived: the deceit and conspiracy are in Italy, and not in England."

Every man, we think, who feels any interest in the honor of his country will be glad to see the evidence adduced against Her Majesty *satisfactorily* contradicted. But it appears to be impossible that many of the corroborated facts can be contradicted except by either BERGAMI or the QUEEN. Hence it has been the constant labour of the Counsel for Her Majesty to destroy the credibility of the witnesses by attempting to fix upon them the stigma of perjury, and to ascribe the whole to a monstrous combination and conspiracy. However this may be, the opening statement of the Attorney General seems to be fully substantiated, that is, the witnesses on the part of the prosecution have deposed to all the facts and circumstances adverted to by him. This evidence, and the general coherence of the story can only, we appre-

hend, be disturbed by proving that those witnesses are utterly unworthy of belief.

It is but fair to consider, however, that these witnesses must be aware of the situation in which they are placed, and that they understand the penalties of wilful perjury in England. Under such responsibility, it may be calculated, whether so many men, apparently quite unconnected with each other, from various parts of the Continent, could combine, and, so combining, would hazard their personal safety by the fabrication of an atrocious story stated upon oath, against the Princess of Wales! Whether it is more monstrous to believe in such a conspiracy,. or in the existence of the singular intercourse that has been described, we shall leave to the consideration of our readers. One great stumbling block to the first, is the unquestioned and unquestionable fact respecting the extraordinary elevation of BERGAMI, and the studious arrangements for his accommodation, as proved by Captains PECHELL and BRIGGS.

With respect to the witnesses it has been said, that,—"It is remarkable in the midst of all these perjuries and briberies, that no one has had the hardiness to swear to any direct act of adultery." To this it has been replied: It *is* remarkable; for it affords the strongest and most satisfactory inference that there has been neither "bribery" on the part of Government, nor "perjury" on the part of the witnesses. Assumed as it constantly is, that Italian witnesses *may* be hired to swear any thing, why, in the name of common sense, not hire them at once to swear to the direct act required? There can be but one answer to this. It was not wished or intended to get witnesses to speak to any thing but the truth. Now, in cases of this kind, nine times out of ten, the criminal act does not admit of direct proof; still less can such proof be expected, if the accused person has previously been put on her guard by a serious admonition, and if she herself believes, whether truly or falsely, that she is watched by spies, and is likely to be prosecuted in case of discovery.

"It is not for us to make remarks on the letter of Mademoiselle DE MONT to the QUEEN, nor on the manner in which 'the Baron' is spoken of in it; but when we hear a journalist talking of 'what *kind* of woman she was,' we cannot but observe that this implies a strong reflection on the QUEEN for surrounding herself with none but such 'kind' of persons! Her Majesty's 'Court,' it must be remembered,

consisted of *Majocchi* and *Bergami*, *Schiavini* and *William Austin*, the Countess *Oldi*, Madame *Livia*, and Mademoiselle *De Mont*. Which was the best, and which the least respectable in this dignified assemblage it would be almost as difficult to determine, as it would be to marshal her present confidential advisers, and volunteer advocates, according to their Loyalty, Respectability, or Wisdom."

Such is the collision of sentiment. But no one at the present moment ought to form a conclusive opinion on the question of guilt or innocence, before we are "in full possession of that evidence which it is intended to produce on the part of Her Majesty the QUEEN."

BERGAMI, it is said, intends publishing a justificatory memoir, to contain much information.

CHINA.

EXTRACT of a letter, dated Macao, 29th December, 1820.—The *Cambridge* would give you accounts of the serious accident of one of the Officers in the fleet having shot a Chinaman. It was by far the most inexcusable event of that description that ever happened. The young man was in charge of a Cutter proceeding up one branch of the River to procure water, the rabble on the banks of the River, (as they frequently do) began to abuse them by calling names, &c., on which he fired first with peas, and wounded two children, then with ball, and killed one man. This is the account we have of the fray, and I think it would be difficult to defend his conduct in any Country; at least appearances were so much against him that he fled to the Men of War at Macao.

The Chinese as usual insisted on a man being delivered up, and the Commodore sent an Officer down to search for the Culprit: he was not to be found, but as the search was making on board the *Duke of York*, the Butcher of that ship cut his throat; it was immediately suggested that he should be passed off as the Murderer. The evidence of the dead Chinaman's relations having been bought off, the Select Committee gave the Mandarines to understand that the real offender had escaped, owing to the negligence of their own Police; that it was contrary to the laws of England to deliver up an innocent person, but at the same time told them the circumstance of the Butcher commit-

ting suicide. They immediately agreed to take him, and a large procession of the principal Mandarines, accompanied by China Doctors, &c., proceeded on board the *Duke of York,* and having satisfied themselves that the man's death was caused by cutting his throat, made up the business, much to our satisfaction, but not so to the Chinese, who appeared very angry at the manner in which it was settled. Owing to a great mortality amongst the coolies, who convey the teas over the mountains, our cargoes are not yet all at Canton.

[*Hurk.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1821.

RAJAH OF TANJORE.—On Friday last His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore arrived in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. He was met by R. C. BARWELL, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of the Suburbs, at the distance of about a mile, and conducted to a house prepared for him at Sulkeea, where he was received by a deputation from H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Persian Department, to congratulate His Highness. Two of the Government Bhauleahs were assigned him, and Monday having been fixed for his interview with the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL, the Persian Secretary met him at Chandpaul Ghaut, and accompanied him to the Government House in a coach and four, provided for the occasion. There were three other carriages for the accommodation of his suite. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William on his landing, and the Body Guard, and Honorary Guard were drawn out. The Chief Secretary, and the Political Secretary received His Highness at the grand entrance, and on the approach of the RAJAH the Marquis of HASTINGS rose, and came forward a few steps and embraced. His Highness's attendants presented *Nuzurs,* and five besides himself had chairs.

The Rajah is travelling to Benares and Allahabad, and came here to be presented to the GOVERNOR GENERAL. He has, we understand, been invited to Barrackpore. He is said to have a retinue of about 2,000 men, handsomely equipped.

HAMILTON, in his new work on the Geography of Hindoostan, gives the following account of His Highness :—

SERFAJEE, the present Rajah of Tanjore, is the adopted son of TULJAJEE, who died in 1786. He was carefully educated under a most

respectable Danish Missionary, Mr. Schwarts, and among Christians, yet he continues a staunch adherent to the Brahminical doctrines and superstitions. In other respects he is a man of liberal sentiments, and particularly indulgent to the Danish Missionaries who live in his country, and whose conduct does honor to the Christian name. While yet an independent Prince, he protected their schools, which were fostered by his old tutor, Mr. Schwarts, and extended his kindness to the Roman Catholics also, who, in 1785, were estimated at 10,000 persons. Serfajee understands the English language perfectly well, and has a library of English books in which he passes great part of the day, and he reads the English newspapers.

Thursday, March 8, 1821.

On Friday last the Madras papers brought intelligence that the *Emma*, having sailed from the Downs on the 8th of October, had communicated to the *Brilliant* at the Cape, the news that the defence of Her Majesty had been considerably advanced, and that the Speech of Mr. Brougham was the most brilliant and argumentative that ever was heard in Westminster Hall! Lady Lindsay, Sir William Gell, and the Honorable K. Craven had been examined, and it is added that their testimony was highly in favour of the Queen. If these witnesses, however, do not depose to the same facts that have been apparently substantiated, on competent testimony, and with which no English man or woman is understood to have been acquainted, it is not very obvious why they are brought forward at all. The benevolence, the kind-heartedness, the affability, and generosity, of Her Majesty, no one thinks it necessary to dispute. These are not the qualities that are under investigation, and without the depositions of the personages above-mentioned tend to contradict the statements which now seem conclusive, the extent of their testimony will be simply to prove, that they can say nothing of their own knowledge on the points at issue.

We have just heard that English Journals have been received at Madras by the *Brilliant* up to the 10th of October. Should this fortunately be the case, we shall soon be furnished with their contents through the medium of the papers of that Presidency. A rumour had obtained circulation at Madras that Her Majesty had been actually acquitted by the House of Lords!

The ship *Eneas* entered the river on Friday last from Lisbon the 5th of November, and seemed to promise a considerable addition of news, but the Portuguese Journals appear to contain nothing of importance on English affairs, and only a few puerile remarks about the trial of the QUEEN. One of the papers observes, that all the generosity of England had manifested itself in her favor, that the Government was covered with shame and disgrace, and that the result of the proceedings reflects honor on the English nation. Such observations as these from such a quarter cannot fail to be amusing.

THE MEENAS.—Letters from Nusseerabad, dated the 12th ultimo, state that the troops which had proceeded from that station to chastise the Meenas, had succeeded in effecting their purpose. The Meenas are described to be the inhabitants of a hilly tract of country, which chiefly belongs to the Joudpore and Codipore States. These persons, it appears, had made an attack on our Police establishment in their neighbourhood, which occasioned the movement of the troops before alluded to. A detachment, after a march of nine hours, surprised a village in which the leaders of the disturbance were assembled, and very few escaped. Among the killed on this occasion, was a personage whom the Meenas had dignified with the title of *Badshah*, and who soon after the troops had moved from Nusseerabad, had successfully defended a mud fort, in which he had taken post.* After the fall of this Chief, the Meenas called for peace in all quarters, and our troops returned to cantonments on the 30th January, but not before the freebooters had been compelled to surrender the grain and cattle of which they had plundered the country in the vicinity. The Meenas are described as a mixture of Mahomedans and Hindoos, who live together without any distinction on the score of religion, and with little observance of religious rites of any kind. They have hitherto been very formidable to their neighbours, on whom, from time immemorial, they have been accustomed to prey with impunity; but it is hoped, that the chastisement they have recently received, will produce some change on the character and habits of the survivors.

[*Ind. Gaz.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1821.

NEARLY half a year has elapsed since the date of our last advices from England, every successive day brings a blank report from

* *Sic in orig.*—ED.

Kedgeree. The only arrival yesterday was the *Alliance* brig, with the Captain and Passengers of the *Brilliant* on board, from Narsipore.

BENARES COLLEGE.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

HAVING lately had an opportunity of witnessing the first public disputations held by the Students of the Hindu College at Benares, I have thought some account of a circumstance so highly important from a variety of considerations, might not be unacceptable to such of your readers as take an interest in the intellectual improvement of the natives of British India.

The College of Benares, although cursorily alluded to by several travellers, has hitherto attracted but a small share of public attention, and is but little known to the generality of Europeans. It may be useful, therefore, to prefix a short notice of its origin and past condition.

The founder of the College was the late Mr. Duncan, whose paternal disposition and liberal views contemplated in its institution the encouragement of learning amongst the Brahmanical class, and the extension of those ties which most firmly connect the Subject with his Ruler. An annual allowance of twenty thousand rupees was appropriated to the purpose, and regular professors of the leading branches of knowledge amongst the Hindus were retained.

When the College was first established, the state of native opinion was very different from what it is at present; and the prejudices which their preceding governors had seldom attempted to overcome by other means than those calculated to give them deeper root, existed then among the Hindus in all their idle strength. Any interference therefore beyond the creation of the establishment, was deemed unadvisable, and it was considered unnecessary: experience however proved, that deprived of the superior intelligence which called it into being, the institution could not enjoy a healthy existence, and it fell into a languishing condition from which it has only of late been aroused. The attention of the Government has been called to its actual condition, and measures have lately been adopted which promise the most flattering success, for raising the College to a due state of efficacy and credit.

The Benares College comprehends the following 15 classes: The four Vedas; the Vedanta; Mimansa and Sanchya, or different philosophical and theological systems; Nyaya or Logic; Vaidya, Medicine; Dherma, Law; a class of Poetry and Rhetoric; two grammar classes, and two classes for the numerical sciences, from Arithmetic to Astronomy. These classes contain nearly a hundred students, all with a few exceptions of the Brahmanical order, but natives of every part of India from Telingana to Nepal. Most of the students receive a small monthly stipend, but there are now many out students who have no pecuniary inducement to attend the College, and there is a decided tendency to the increase of this latter description of scholars, since the establishment has received an augmented proportion of public attention. Students are admitted from the age of 12 to 18, but in all cases it is expected that they shall have acquired the requisite elementary knowledge, and are only admitted after undergoing an examination in Sanscrit Grammar. A regular course of study is then laid down, to complete which the term of 12 years is allotted. Diligent attendance is enforced by a strict supervision, and the degree of progress ascertained by a quarterly examination of the classes, both conducted under the authority of a Committee of Superintendence, by the able Sanscrit scholar who holds the situation of their Secretary. To reward industry, and stimulate application, an annual exhibition of the proficiency of the head pupils, with a public presentation of rewards to the most distinguished has been established, and it was the primary occurrence of this part of the new arrangements which has given rise to the present communication.

The first annual examination of the pupils took place in December last, and on the 1st of January a numerous party of Civil and Military Officers, the ladies of the station, and of the most distinguished natives residing at and near the city, assembled at the house of Mr. Brooke, the Governor General's Agent, and President of the Committee, to witness the disputations by the pupils of the Institution in five distinct branches of Literature, and in the following order:—

1st Grammar Class: "A question on Prosody."

1st Opponent: Jayanàràyana.
2nd Opponent: Rāmasahaya.
Moderator: Vitthala Sastri.

2nd Grammar Class : "On the nature of inflections."

1st Opponent : Sivaprasáda.
2nd Opponent : Syāmadatta.
Moderator : Sri Kanta Misra.

Nyàya Class : "On the principles of the various systems of Philosophy."

1st Opponent : Sivadèhala.
2nd Opponent : Dāmodarabhatta.
Moderator : Chandranáráyan Bhattàchàrya.

Mimánsa Class : "On the practical part of religion and devotion."

1st Opponent : Sambhuchandra.
2nd Opponent : Mathurànàth.
Moderator : Subhasastri Tailinga.

Vedanta Class : "On abstract and speculative worship."

1st Opponent : Umàram.
2nd Opponent : Kèdàranath.
Moderator : Dhanpati Misra.

Law Class : "How partition of heritage amongst married and unmarried brothers should be made."

1st Opponent : Lakshmi Kànt.
2nd Opponent : Ràma Chatta.
Moderator : Virèswarar Sēsha.

When the disputations had concluded, the following appropriate address to the Pandits and Pupils was pronounced in the Sanskrita language by the Secretary, Captain Fell, in the name of the Committee :—

"PANDITS AND PUPILS,

"I am desired by the Gentlemen composing the Committee, to express to you the high satisfaction they have derived from the very favorable report of the progress of the students, evinced by the late examination.

"The attention shown by the Pandits to their respective classes has not escaped the serious consideration of the Committee; and it affords them the greatest pleasure to think that the Benares institution must,

with the same continued care on the part of the Pandits, and perseverance on the part of the Pupils, be most fully established as a seminary of the very first order; and further, that the proud consolation of being a material cause of the restoration of Sanskrita literature, will be applicable to this institution; indeed, it behoves you all most seriously to reflect, that the revival of fading Hindu lore, as well as the Fame of the College, rests entirely on the exertions and talents displayed by you as Members of this Government establishment.

"The commencement is indeed highly flattering, and the Committee is determined to hold out encouragement, to a continuation of the same course that has been adopted, by distributing prizes to the most distinguished scholars, and to report to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, this favorable presage of the literary fame of the College. At the same time, I am desired to acquaint you that, having in view the good name of this public seminary, so liberally endowed, the Committee has resolved to remove from the establishment any Member who may be neglectful of the particular duties allotted to him."

The most distinguished scholars of the different classes were then individually called, and the President and Members of the Committee distributed the prizes awarded.

The whole of the procedure was contemplated with the highest satisfaction and delight by the Natives present, and the occurrence has not only inspired them with a momentary sensation of pride and gratitude for the honours and attention thus paid to their learning and sacred language, but it has extended its influence to a more permanently beneficial result. Several of the most distinguished and opulent of the native gentlemen of Benares, including the Rajah, Maharaja Udit Narayana, having expressed, we understand, a wish to be permitted to assist the funds of the College, and establish annual rewards for eminent proficiency, there is every prospect therefore that the College will now fulfil the object of its foundation, and in its dissemination of much real and useful knowledge, as well as in its keeping up a spirit of liberal and rational emulation, will confer most essential benefits upon the Hindus themselves, whilst it will save their ancient language and literature from the total darkness that threatened to overwhelm it in the land of its nativity. The advantages of this institution are

indeed not limited to the narrow field of its own direct operation,—its locality enhances its importance, and the myriads who annually leave Benares on their return from pilgrimage, must carry away with them the knowledge of its existence, and they will then bear testimony in every part of India, to the liberal spirit which founded, which fosters and perpetuates the institution.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1821.

The Kedgeree reports now begin to be a little interesting. Yesterday morning a large ship was announced as having anchored at 1 P. M. the preceding day at the New Anchorage, and in the afternoon she was ascertained to be the *Lowther Castle*, Indiaman, from England the 23rd of January.

Our *Extra Gazettes*, and the present number, contain the chief part of the November news, received by the *Alexander*, and through the Frankfort journals. All the facts are now in an unquestionable shape, and the ambiguity of several points in the French papers brought out by the *Bengalli* has been removed. These papers appear to have stated that the majority for omitting the Divorce Clause was 67, when the majority was for the retention of the Clause. It also appeared from the same papers that the Court of King's Bench had annulled the verdict of the Leicestershire Jury against Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and that the Baronet had gained a complete victory; but the truth is, the King's Bench has decided against a new trial, and judgment was to be pronounced the next Term.

It is thus that, by accident, ignorance, or intention, important circumstances are misrepresented; and it is thus that the neglect of precision in terms, and the misapplication of a word, often leads to great confusion in opinion and sentiment. We hear of nothing now but the *acquittal* of the QUEEN, because the proceedings against her have been suspended, or rather abandoned. We hear, too, of the Bill of Pains and Penalties having been rejected, thrown out; and of the glorious triumph of Her MAJESTY. It is true that she has fortunately escaped from the penalty of degradation and divorce, but the judgment of the Peerage remains unaltered. The division on both the second and third reading of the Bill gave a verdict of guilty, so that with this momen-

tous fact before us, it is difficult to understand in what manner Her MAJESTY has been morally or legally triumphant. Indeed, thesmallness of the majority on the third reading was evidently occasioned by the parliamentary manœuvre of Lord GREY in carrying the Divorce Clause, for he well knew that a large majority of the Lords would have supported the Bill, if the Divorce Clause had been omitted. The BISHOP OF CHESTER affords one example on this point. He voted for the second reading, but did not vote at all on the third, in consequence of the Divorce Clause being retained. The Archbishops of YORK and TUAM voted for the second reading, but against the third, for the same reason. Notwithstanding the advantage obtained by Lord GREY's stratagem, avowedly employed for the purpose of putting an end to the Bill, there was still a majority of nine against Her MAJESTY on the third reading.

The Peers who protested against the second reading of the Bill protested in these terms—"Because the second reading of the Bill is equivalent to a *decision* that adulterous intercourse has been *satisfactorily proved.*" The *second* reading, therefore, according to their own admission, was conclusive of guilt in the party accused. Yet some of the journals talk of the QUEEN's innocence being established, and say that the people have achieved a glorious victory. Others again fearlessly declare that "the proofs have satisfied her judges; and the verdict of her judges, though null and void in a technical sense, will stand recorded in the annals of England, a moral sentence, whose stain no art can wash away, whose effect no sophistry, no equivocation, can diminish." Whatever may be the tendency of speculative opinion on this interesting subject, and the wish to avert the conviction of criminality, the proceedings in the House of Lords are unequivocally conclusive of Her MAJESTY's guilt.

Under these circumstances, readers of common sense will judge of the propriety of public demonstrations of joy, and of addresses to the QUEEN, congratulating her on the establishment of her innocence.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1821.

MADRAS.

ROYAL Salutes were fired at noon on Monday last, from Chepauk and the Fort, in honor of the delivery of His Highness the NABOB's Reply to the Letter from His Majesty THE KING OF ENGLAND.

Active preparations are again making for the Coronation, but no day is mentioned for the performance of this splendid pageant.

Her Majesty the Queen has appointed her Grace the Duchess Dowager of *Devonshire,* to be her first lady of the Bed Chamber.

The Queen's Counsel had received the unanimous thanks of the Common Council of the City of London, for the inviolable integrity, unshaken firmness, and distinguished talents which they displayed in defending Her Majesty against the Bill of Pains and Penalties lately introduced into Parliament. It was also voted that the freedom of the city should be presented to Mr. Brougham in a box of heart of oak, in token of such services.

Thursday, June 21, 1821.

Extract of a letter from Futtehgurh, dated 28th May, 1821.

The extreme heat of the season, and the usual confinement behind the tatties, have not obstructed the society of this place from enjoying a scene of great conviviality and unusual splendour.

Mirza Mendee Allee Khan, the favorite servant of the late Vizier, Saadut Allee Khan, and well known for the great success and skill with which he conducted during years* the administration of several provinces of the reserved dominions, some months ago took up his residence at Futtehgurh.

The circumstances which are supposed to have occasioned this change in the situation of Mirza Mendee Allee, excited a considerable degree of interest in his behalf; and alive to the generosities of hospitality, the European inhabitants paid him every attention which was practicable.

These attentions Mirza Mendee Allee was anxious to acknowledge, and he took the opportunity of a marriage of a relation, to mark his sense by inviting the whole society to two entertainments at a house purchased from Major Fagan, of which Mirza Mendee had a few days before obtained possession.

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* *Sic in orig.*—Ed.

On the 22nd instant, the day fixed for the Sanchuck, or ceremony of interchanging presents, or rather love pledges, between the Bridegroom and the Bride, a large party met at dinner, the style of which shewed the endeavour and wish of the host, that no expence should be spared either in the quantity or quality of the wines and viands. After dinner, jugglers, dancing girls, and mimics, &c., &c., afforded entertainment, but no one more than the walker on stilts, who, raised full seven feet from the ground, seemed to realize the seven league boots which the first lessons of childhood in Europe relate.

On the 24th instant, the ceremony of the Barat, or the Bridegroom demanding the Bride from the parents, took place. On this day the principal entertainment was given. Gentlemen from distant stations had come to Futtehgurh, some desirous of becoming acquainted with Mirza Mendee, and many of proving that old acquaintance should not be forgot. The heat of the day was unusually severe, but still a party of near sixty assembled, including the chief portion of the beauty and fashion of the station. After an excellent dinner, with wines of the best quality, cooled by ice, the ladies attempted the dance. The attempt was successful, but the heat too oppressive, soon obliged the dancers to desist. The house is admirably adopted to such a fete, and illuminations on an extensive scale,—being large with great extent of land round it, but more particularly from its situation on the high bank of the river Ganges. The sands afforded fine space for one of the most brilliant displays of fire-works ever seen. The Indian fire, the illuminated houses, and the variety of wheels were admired, but the discharge of numerous sky-rockets simultaneously as from a battery, produced an effect of the most imposing kind. The crowd of natives who had collected on the sands was not the least remarkable object of the scene; the ground seemed one living mass for miles, and it is supposed that more than one hundred thousand spectators were assembled between the house and the water of the Ganges. On returning to the house, the host presented each lady with a very handsome present of a string of pearls and some shawls, and then led to supper. Conviviality and glee early showed itself in the evening, for every one satisfied of Mirza Mendee's wish to please, came determined to prove that wish successful. The healths of the ladies, of the host, and the Queen, inspired mirth and feeling; and after the ladies left the table, the sons of Bacchus did justice to the occasion—for the host, who had retired at the same time as the ladies, with a view of paying in another spot

proper attention to the native gentlemen who had attended the ceremonies, summoned long after sunrise his European friends from the festive board to join in a return procession.

Every one present was struck with the peculiar elegance of Mirza Mendee's manners; although the scene must have been in a great measure new to him, he never appeared lost either in his address to the ladies, or to gentlemen—strangers to him; ready at reply, he seemed equally with ourselves to understand the humorous remark, and was capable of apt retort. In fact, those who recollected the elegant deportment and polished manners of the late Saadut Ally Khan, recognized great resemblance to him in our host, and as we seldom see native gentlemen reaching a degree of perfection of manners which probably but few noblemen in Europe possess; the mind enquired, but found no satisfactory reply to the question—" why has this able and devoted servant of the father of the King of Oude, quitted the Court of his Sovereign?"

Thursday, July 12, 1821.

The article which pleased us most in the present number of the *Friend of India,* relates to the use of a foreign language in the Indian Courts of Judicature. The singular nature of the subject appears to have long occupied the attention of the writer, and to have induced him from time to time to converse upon it with the well informed natives, as well as with various European gentlemen who, from their long residence in India, their practical knowledge, their probity of character, and their concern for the welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects, have deservedly stood high in public estimation.

It is a well known fact, says the writer, that while in the Supreme Court instituted for British subjects, all causes are conducted in the English language, in the Courts instituted for Natives, judicial proceedings are in general conducted in a language equally foreign to the parties, the advocates, and the judges; in the language of Persia, a kingdom distant from the seat of British Government above two thousand miles, from which India has derived none of its laws, and with which it has scarcely a remote communication. That such an anomaly in the history of nations should exist under the British Government

at the beginning of the nineteenth century, may justly furnish matter of surprize.

After shewing at some length from the history of different nations that the vernacular tongue was always employed in judicial proceedings, and that, in India, Persian does not seem the best language that could have been chosen, he recommends the cultivation of Bengalee and Hindoostanee, in the College of Fort William, instead of the present scheme which requires that one of the two languages studied, to qualify the Student for the public service, must be Persian.

THE UNICORN.

Thursday, July 26, 1821.

The Rhinoceros has long been considered the Unicorn of the Bible, and was supposed to possess all the properties ascribed to that animal,—rage, untameableness, great swiftness, and immense strength. But the Rhinoceros bears no similarity whatever to the drawings we are accustomed to see of the Unicorn, and has the single coincidence of one horn.

Major Latter, who commands the Rungpore Battalion, has lately had an opportunity of correcting the error into which Naturalists have fallen, by ascertaining that the Unicorn actually exists in the interior of Thibet, and is well known to the inhabitants. This extraordinary fact was first communicated to Colonel Nicol in February, 1820.

"In a Thibetian manuscript," says Major Latter, "containing the names of different animals, which I procured the other day from the Hills, the Unicorn is classed under the head of those whose hoofs are divided; it is called the one-horned *Tsopo*. Upon inquiring what kind of an animal it was, to our astonishment the person who brought me the manuscript, described exactly the Unicorn of the ancients. It is a native of the interior of Thibet, about the size of a Tattoo, fierce and extremely wild, seldom if ever caught alive, but frequently shot, and the flesh is used for food.

"The person who gave me this information has repeatedly seen these animals, and eaten the flesh of them. They go together in herds like our wild buffaloes, and are very frequently to be met with

on the borders of the great desert, about a month's journey from Lhassa, in that part of the country inhabited by the wandering Tartars.

"Upon the person being asked if he could draw the figure of one, he did so upon paper, and, considering the roughness of the execution, produced a striking similitude of the Unicorn.

"I observe in the Encyclopædia that the Unicorn is supposed to be the *Oryx*, or Indian Ass of Aristotle, who says it has but one horn, and also to be the *Fera Monoceros* of Pliny, both of which came from India. Pliny, in his account, describes the great *black* horn, and hog-like tail. My informant, who has repeatedly seen the animal, described the tail to be like that of a Hog, or rather of an Ass, and different from that of a Horse.

"It must be remembered that this man knew nothing about *our* Unicorn, but merely gave the description of an animal he himself had seen, and was well acquainted with.

"Sparrman mentions that the Unicorn described by the ancients has been found delineated on the plain surface of a rock in Caffraria, and several people at the Cape told me the same.

"Is it not possible that the Wild Ass and Unicorn in the Book of Job, are one and the same animal? If so, the descriptions given in the 39th Chapter of Job, would commence at the 5th verse, and end at the 12th. Moses, in blessing Joseph, says: 'His glory is like the firstling of a Bullock, and his horns are like the horns of Unicorns, with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth.'

"Balaam, when speaking in his parable of Jacob and Israel, says: 'God brought him forth out of Egypt; he hath as it were the strength of an Unicorn, he shall eat up the nations of his enemies, and shall break their bones and pierce them through with his arrows.'

"David also says: 'Thou hast heard me from the horns of the Unicorn', as having been delivered from great danger.

"I know that Bruce endeavours to show that the Unicorn or *Reem* of the Scriptures, was the Rhinoceros, but the Unicorn of Thibet, as described to me, answers exactly to the account we have of the animal

in the sacred writings. ISAIAH says,—' and the Unicorn shall come down with them, and the Bullocks with the Bulls, and their land shall be soaked with blood, and their dust made fat with fatness.'

"I have given these quotations to shew that Unicorns are spoken of in the Scriptures as *herding together*, which they actually do, for the man of himself particularly mentioned that they went in herds, and kept together like our wild Buffaloes. The Rhinoceros, on the contrary, is a solitary animal. In the Thibet manuscript, the Rhinoceros is called *Seroo*, and classed with the Elephant, &c. The Unicorn cannot be mistaken for the wild horse (well known in Thibet), which is called by a different name, and expressly mentioned under the head of animals that have not the hoof divided, whereas the Unicorn *has* the hoof divided.

"I have written to the Sachia Lama, requesting him to procure me a perfect skin of the animal, with the head, horn, and hoofs, but it will be a long time before I can get them down, as the *Tsopo* is not to be met with nearer than a month's journey from Lhassa."

This interesting communication was transmitted by the MARQUIS of HASTINGS to Sir JOSEPH BANKES, and a few extracts from it have been published in the English Papers. A few days ago, Major LATTER arrived in Calcutta from Rungpore, and has kindly favored us with some further particulars relating to the curious animal in question.

"I find on reference to the Hebrew Bible that two different words are used in the Book of Job, for the Unicorn and Wild Ass, and consequently the description given in the 39th Chapter, from the 5th to the 12th Verses, refers to two different animals according to the English Version, though the Unicorn and Wild Ass may have similar habits, and be found in the same part of the country.

"There are several collateral circumstances which tend to establish the fact of the Unicorn being found in Thibet. Captain TURNER, in his Embassy to Tishoo Lomboo, mentions that the Bootan Rajah told him he had one alive at a short distance from Tassisadon. BELL, in his Travels from Moscow to Pekin with the Russian Embassy, describes a stray Unicorn having been found near a place on the southern frontiers of Siberia.

"Two Roman Catholic Missionaries who travelled overland from China to Europe, through Nipaul, mention that the Monoceros was

amongst the number of wild animals in that part of the desert where they passed the Great Wall of China."

Major LATTER has obtained the horn of a young Unicorn from the Sachia Lamia, which is now before us. It is twenty inches in length; at the root it is four inches and a half in circumference, and tapers to a point; it is black, rather flat at the sides, and has fifteen rings, but they are only prominent on one side. It is nearly straight. Major LATTER expects to obtain the head of the animal, the hoofs, and the skin, very shortly, which will afford positive proof of the form and character of the *Tsopo*, or Thibet Unicorn.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1821.

DEATH.

ON the 18th of July, at *Allahabad*, at his dwelling in the Garden of *Chusero*, His Highness Prince MIRZA JEHANGEER, second son of the reigning Emperor of Delhi, departed this life, having been attacked by an apoplectic stroke. His Highness was about two and thirty years of age; he was handsome in his person, and in his countenance, which was rather dark, bore a very strong resemblance to many pictures of the Kings of Great Britain, particularly those of Charles I, by *Vandyke*. His funeral took place in the evening with very great magnificence. The body, enclosed in a coffin, covered with green satin, under a large canopy of the same, was carried in grand procession, attended by all the elephants, camels, horses, carriages, palankeens, &c., belonging to the deceased, covered with splendid trappings and royal ornaments of various kinds, quite through the town and *Kydegunge*, from the Garden of the unfortunate *Chusero* to the *Jumma Musjid*, where it was received by the *General*, the *Judge*, and all the Civil and Military Authorities of the Station. It was accompanied by probably not less than 50,000 Natives, the whole Mussulman population being present, and anxious to pay respect to the deceased. The flag was flying during the day half mast high; and at the Mosque, the body being placed at the foot of the stair, prayers were said by *Shah Azmul*, one of the eldest inhabitants of *Allahabad*, being nearly ninety years of age, and Chief of the *Mohammedan* Priests of this place. When these ceremonies were finished, the coffin was raised, and minute guns,

corresponding with the years of the deceased Prince, fired from the ramparts of the Fort. It was then carried in the same manner, attended with a number of torches, to the Garden of *Chusero;* at the first gate of which it passed through a street formed by the 18th Regiment, N. I. The Band of the Corps, playing a solemn march, followed by the Civil and Military Authorities, preceded the body to the grave, where it was deposited with Military honours, under a large tamarind tree, in front of *Chusero's* splendid Mausoleum. The whole was conducted with as much regularity as possibly could have been expected from the narrowness of the streets, and immense concourse of people. The Natives seemed highly gratified with the splendour of the procession, which was, indeed, equal to any thing of the kind witnessed of late years in *Hindoostan.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1821.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

SINCE the establishment of the Committee for improving the Town of Calcutta, the numerous works that have been undertaken and completed under their directions, display in a very conspicuous manner, both the application that they have bestowed on the task, and the judicious plans that they have adopted for carrying it on. Their larger operations speak sufficiently for themselves, and the slightest attention directed to the improvements made in the vicinity of the river will shew how materially they have increased the conveniences of the town, and enhanced the value of the adjoining property. The new square, also, in the Durrumtollah, with the street passing along its western side to the Bow Bazar, must be as favorable to the salubrity as they are ornamental to the appearance of that part of the town. A great deal, however, has been at the same time effected with the direct object of removing nuisance and purifying the atmosphere in confined places, which is not equally apparent to common observers, who may not be aware of the many noxious tanks that have been filled up in almost every quarter. Altogether, the many useful and important alterations that have been made have given a new face to the most frequented parts of the town, and reflect the highest credit on those who have been concerned in producing them.

It is particularly gratifying to observe, that the measures which have been adopted for accomplishing further improvements, are also

planned upon a large and liberal scale. In order to give full effect to the conveniences obtained by the several wide and handsome approaches made towards the river, the making of a spacious road has been commenced and is advancing rapidly along the bank of the river, which will, when completed, extend without interruption from Chandpaul Ghaut to Chitpore. The great utility of this Strand (for such, we hear, it is to be called,) will be best appreciated by the numerous classes, who have complained for years of the difficulties experienced in mercantile affairs, in consequence of the manner in which the greater part of the river has been hitherto shut up in front of the town. Its advantages will nevertheless be sufficiently apparent to all who have occasion at any time to approach it. Another material improvement about to be made, is the opening of a commodious street from the Bow Bazar to Chitpore, to be commenced opposite to the end of Wellington Street, and to run to the Northward about half way between the Chitpore and Circular Roads.

In directing the attention of our readers to this subject, we cannot omit adverting to the improved appearance of Tank Square, in consequence of the works carrying on under the immediate authority and at the expence of Government. The new Custom House, having its exterior completely finished, stands as an elegant and stately ornament to this part of the town, where its site was formerly occupied by the mean looking, though antiquated, remains of the Old Fort, and it will soon afford the best facilities in its interior for regulating the commerce of the port. The Writers' Buildings, also, from being remarkable only for the nakedness of their appearance, which conveyed the idea of a work-house or range of ware-houses, have been ornamented with three pediments in front, supported on colonnades, which form handsome verandahs. The centre one adorns the front of four suites of apartments, now appropriated to the use of the College, and altered in order to afford the requisite accommodation. The lower floor contains the lecture rooms, and the second has been fitted up for the reception of the College Library, which will thus occupy four rooms, each 30 feet long by 20 broad. On the upper floor the partition walls have been removed, so as to throw the greater portion of the space into a large hall, intended for the Examination Room, which is 68 feet long and 30 feet broad. The remaining apartment is fitted up for the use of the Secretary. Each of the pediments at the extremities of the building fronts two suites of apartments, which will afford accommodation

to the Secretary and one of the Professors. The intermediate buildings, eleven in number, will accommodate twenty-two students, so that the entire range will be sufficient for the use of the College, the College Officers, and as many of the students as are generally found to require accommodation in the neighbourhood of the College.

[*John Bull.*

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1821.

THE ship *Waterloo* has arrived at Bombay from St. Helena the end of May. The most important intelligence brought by this opportunity is the death of BUONAPARTE. He died on the 5th of May.

We understand that he left his best Gold Snuff Box, and hundred Napoleons to the English Physician who attended him.

A few days after the demise of BUONAPARTE the *Vansittart*,Indiaman, arrived at St. Helena, and brought a letter to Sir HUDSON LOWE from LORD BATHURST, with directions to communicate to General BUONAPARTE the great interest which HIS MAJESTY took in the recent accounts of his indisposition, and the anxiety he felt to give him all the relief which his situation admitted. Sir HUDSON LOWE was at the same time instructed to consider of every attention of Medical advice or otherwise which it might be possible to afford.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1820.

THE following account of the Death of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE is from the Mauritius Gazette of the 30th June:—

H. M's. Brig *Cygnet* has brought the intelligence of the DEATH of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, who is stated to have died at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 5th May, after an illness of nearly two months, during which time he was confined to his Chamber. Professor Antommachi, who had come from Italy at Buonaparte's particular request, attended him in the early stage of his illness; but afterwards, as the malady increased, Dr. Arnott of H. M's. 20th Regiment was called in, who, conjointly with Professor Antommachi, was in daily attendance upon Napoleon. The day after his decease the body was opened in the presence

of all who were attached to his Household, of the five principal physicians of the Island, and of the Professor himself, who was the chief operator on this occasion. The stomach was the seat of the disorder. An ulcer had formed itself there, at the distance of an inch from the lower orifice of the stomach, of a sufficient size to admit the entrance of the little finger, which had occasioned a strong adhesion to the left side of the Liver. Almost the whole of the interior coat of the stomach was a complete mass of cancers with many indurated tumours, having a tendency to cancerate, especially near the Pylcrus.

It was observed by certain of his suite that his father died of a similar complaint at the early age of 36. As a token of remembrance, Napoleon requested that besides a sum of money, the Golden Box he was in the habit of using, and on which he had cut somewhat deeply the letter N., should be given to Dr. Arnott. He was interred on the spot he had himself chosen, with all the honors due to the rank and character of a General.

The subjoined Notice is from the Mauritius Paper of the above date :

His Excellency the Governor hastens to communicate to the Public that he has received a despatch from Lieutenant General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, announcing that the Port of that Island will be open to vessels of all nations in amity with Great Britain, in the same manner as it formerly used to be ; all vessels, on approaching the Island as was heretofore the practice, sending a Boat to the shore to make known their desire to anchor, and waiting the reply, before they pass any of the batteries, which command the Port.

By Order,

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS ; *29th of June*, 1821.

G. A. BARRY,
Chief Secy. to Government.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1821.

THE following is an extract from a letter by the *Lady Flora* from the Cape :—

I have now passed a whole year at the Cape, and experienced all the seasons in turn. The Spring and Autumn are delightful, though

not cold enough, especially when one is inclined to take violent exercise. The rains of Winter, with the consequent dampness, which by the bye is not so great as might be expected, are occasionally unpleasant. In Cape Town, the streets dry so soon, that I do not think I was prevented from taking exercise above four or five days last winter by the weather. In Summer, when the house is well-shaded, it is hardly ever unpleasant in doors, and exercise in the morning and evening is agreeable; but in the middle of the day the sun is very powerful, and exposure to it is unpleasant, though I did not find it unwholesome. In Cape Town, itself, the heat of Summer is intolerable. On the whole I would advise any of my friends, whose health may compel them to seek a change of climate, to come to this colony; but they should, if possible, *stay two Winters.*

I hear there is a feeling in Calcutta that the indulgence of coming to the Cape is abused, which I am sorry to learn, and really do not think it is the case. You know what my opinions were on this point before, and I have seen no reason to alter them since I came here; but should there be an exception or two, such things must be looked for, and ought not to give rise to impressions unfavorable to the bulk of invalids. Improvement in looks and strength, the ability to take violent exercise which the climate invites to and favours, are, by hasty observers, conceived to be certain indications that individuals are sufficiently restored to health, but in drawing this conclusion they would often be deceived. Even where they happened to be right, they should reflect that the moment of restoration to health is not that in which an immediate return to duty is proper; but that a further residence is generally necessary to confirm the acquisition. This is particularly applicable to men who have chronical disorders; and who seldom derive permanent benefit unless they pass two Winters in the colony.

Madras.

One of those singular Birds, known in Bengal by the name of the *Adjutant,* was caught a few days ago about four days' journey from Madras to the Northward. The Bird was brought down to the Presidency on Friday, and was purchased by a Gentleman for 13 Rupees; it died, however, on Sunday in consequence of being over-fed with live fish. The *Adjutant* was a young one, nearly full grown, and perfectly

tame. We believe this is the first instance of the *Adjutant* being found in this part of India, and is therefore deserving of notice; it is well known that this curious Bird, such numbers of which are to be seen in Calcutta during another portion of it; but whence to has never been discovered.*

[*Courier*, *Aug.* 14.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1821.

ROYAL GARDENS AT LAHORE.

Description of the Royal Gardens of Lahore. In a letter to the Editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts," from CAPTAIN BENJAMIN BLAKE, *of the Bengal Army.*

SIR,—Although I am aware that two or three descriptions of Shah Leemar (or Royal Oriental Gardens), have at divers times appeared, such as those by Foster in his *Travels through Cashmere;* Franklin in his *present state of Dilhee;* and Elphinstone's *Embassy to Cabul;* yet as those gardens described were not of the class of the Hanging Gardens, and as during a residence in India I was fortunate enough to make one of an embassy to Lahore, where I viewed the Royal Garden of the Moghul Emperors, situated between three and four miles east of the city of Lahore in the Punjab, or country of five waters,—considering a description of them may afford pleasure to your readers, who, no doubt, have heard of the splendid Hanging Gardens of Babylon, said to have been erected by order of Nebuchadnezzar to gratify his wife, Amytis; and, though the gardens to be described in this paper are not of that splendid character, yet they certainly belong to the same class, thereby differing from the Royal Gardens generally found in India.

The embassy to Lahore, (headed by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe,† Ambassador from the Honorable East India Company to Runjeet Singh, Chief of the Punjab,) had been encamped upon the plain, on the north-east side of the city of Lahore, and immediately opposite the palace of the Moghul Emperors, that part of it erected by Aurungzebe, towering above the rest of the buildings, and are particularly striking and deserving of notice for the many very beautiful latticed windows of

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* *Sic in orig.*—ED.

† *Afterwards Sir C T. Metcalfe, Bart. and G.C.B. He entered the Civil Service of India in* 1800, *and retired, after being Governor General of India, in* 1838.—ED.

white marble which it contains, the marble being wrought into an open work, resembling the trellis or open work of the ivory boxes which come from China. On Tuesday, 10th January, 1809, we quitted this plain, and entering the city, passed the eastern quarter, and through the Delhee gate, which, as well as the walls generally, and this far-famed city itself, is decaying very fast under the hand of time, and its frequent accessary neglect. At a distance from the city, of a little more than three miles east, the road being bordered here and there with mangoe groves, we arrived at the Shah Leemar Gardens. The extreme length of these gardens, from south to north, is about five hundred yards by a breadth of one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and forty. Mr. Metcalfe having obtained permission for his suite to view these gardens with him, we entered the west side of the northern or lowest garden, under a pretty good arched gateway, which appears to have been the only entrance from the time they were first formed. There are three distinct gardens descending from the south; the highest, situated on remarkable rising ground, receives the Uslee canal* on its south side, through a small stone building, the front of which, towards the garden, has arches of a Gothic character; the back of the building being a blank wall, under which the canal first enters flowing into a marble basin of three feet diameter, in the centre of which is a fountain. The surplus water of the canal is conveyed by aqueducts, under a marble floor, and the water in the basin passes in a thin sheet over a white marble slab, (from which it falls into the garden) carved in scollops, the edges of the scallops being inlaid with black marble, in the fashion of fishes' scales. From this scolloped slab the water flows through the highest garden, and running under the marble floor of a Barah Dooree, or stone building of twelve arches, (being a square, having three to each face, as its name in the language of the country imports), it falls to the second garden over a large surface of marble, sloping at an angle of about twenty degrees from the perpendicular. This fall consists of three fine slabs, each being ten feet by four, the whole displaying a sheet of water of ten feet deep by twelve feet in breadth, the marble being scolloped and inlaid with black, in a manner similar to the first slab already described. A most beautiful effect is produced by the rippling of the water over their scaly-marked indentations to its

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* The canal is brought to these gardens over high grounds from the Rauvee River, a distance of upwards sixty miles above the city of Lahore. It also irrigates the country through which it passes, and considerable revenue is derived by the tax levied for its supply of water applied to agricultural purposes.

receptacle at the bottom of the inclined plain, in a reservoir of marble, fourteen feet by ten, and one foot in depth, having in its centre a Pulung, or Couch, also of marble, with claw feet. On this Couch the Moghul Emperors were used to recline in the hot season, where, the waters rippling over the scolloped fall, they enjoyed the refreshing luxury of coolness from the falling water agitating the airy particles, and also the delightful sensation imparted by its murmurs over the uneven surface of the marble: thus rendering their situation, in the evenings of the sultry days, (when this aquatic Couch is screened from the sun by an arcade in the garden immediately above,) most perfectly fitted to an enchanting repose, the exquisite luxury of which may be sufficiently appreciated by such as have resided in this warm climate. From this reservoir and its luxurious Couch, the water flows in a gentle stream into a large quadrangular basin or tank, which occupies nearly the whole of this garden, having in its centre, a square insulated platform, or bank of earth, which contains some flowers; and around the tank is a border of flowers of eighteen or twenty feet in width, having, on the side nearest to the water, a narrow walk of not more than three feet.

The water, on leaving this tank, passes between marble slabs, laid horizontally, the upper ones forming the floor of an arcade, twelve feet square, of which only three sides are arched. This three-sided arcade, erected over this passage of the water into the lower garden, (the walls of which rest upon this garden,) presents the appearance of an aquatic chamber; the water here again falling in thin sheets of three faces, and the walls containing a great number of recesses for lamps, whose glittering lustre under the falling water, displays a magical and peculiarly brilliant effect, which, with the addition of five fountains in this watery recess, produces an enchanting union of refreshing luxuries. The water flows, in the usual character of a stream, from this extremely cool recess, through this lowest or northernmost garden, which is plentifully stored with large trees, among which are the apple, pear, and some very fine mangoes; the latter affording, from the luxuriance of their foliage, delightful groves, whose umbrageous protection from the scorching rays of the sun, renders this spot a most desirable and refreshing retreat. The upper gardens are laid out in a sufficiently tasteful manner, with fruit and flower-trees—among the latter we observed the Narcissus in great abundance. The present Chief of the Punjaub, Runjeet Sing, has erected, in the highest garden, a Tye Khanah, or cool retreat for the hot season, which has somewhat disfigured it. The con-

truction of this retreat is very simple, being a house of two rooms, one below ground, the other above, and on a level with the ground. At one end of this building, on the space beneath the usual level of the ground, there is a well of water, towards which the lower room opens; and when it is requisite to cool this room, the following operation is put in action, viz., at the top of the well there is a large wheel, over which pass two ropes parallel to each other, to which are suspended along the entire length of the ropes, reaching to a depth of two or three feet in the water, a succession of earthen pots; so that, when the wheel is put in motion, the buckets are drawn up full on one side, and, passing over the top of the well, return their contents again into it, the operation of which agitates the circumambient air, causing a rapid evaporation, thus rendering the chambers refreshingly cool.

During the encampment of the embassy at Lahore, (a period of three weeks,) we made frequent excursions in its neighbourhood, and within the extent of three to five miles, beheld numerous remains of the mansions of the Emirs, or Nobles of the Empire, of which there is scarcely a remaining vestige in the vicinity of Delhee, for there

> "The spider holds the veil in the palace of Cæsar;
> The owl stands sentinel in the watch-tower of Afrasiab."

In one of these excursions, on the right bank of the Rauvee, we stumbled, as it were, upon a most magnificent Mausoleum of the Emperor Jehangeer, nothing inferior to the celebrated Taj Muhul at Agrah. The building which contains this Mausoleum is much larger than that at Agrah, though it is not, in the exterior, of so chaste and beautiful a design. The large piazzas which surround this immense mass of buildings contain numerous accommodations for pilgrims and other travellers, and are floored throughout with pudding stone. There are various chambers within the edifice, some ornamented with paintings in fresco, tolerably well executed, particularly some of domestic scenes, of parties eating fruit, &c., in a state evidently superior to any thing we can suppose the natives to have ever arrived at; and, therefore, were most likely designed by the artists who came from Italy to construct the tomb. The tomb itself is in the centre of the building, and is composed of the whitest marble, inlaid with mosaic work of cornelians, representing wreaths of flowers of the most beautiful hues; the cornelians being of such a variety of colours, that I counted sixteen differently coloured in the formation of one

flower; and so exquisite in the execution of this mosaic, that the junction of one stone with the other was discernible only by a very near inspection. Around this edifice is a spacious court-yard, and a fine garden of orange and pomegranate trees, the whole encompassed by a good wall. The immense sum said to have been expended in the construction of this wall I dare not name, as it appears incredible. In the vicinity of this splendid sepulchre of the Emperor Jehangeer, is the modest tomb of his beauteous, fascinating, and favourite Sultana, styled Noor Muhul, the light of the Palace, and afterwards Noor Jehan, the light of the World. But she is better known to our English readers, since the publication of Moore's last and best poem, *Lalla Rookh*, where she is styled the light of the Haram. It may be satisfactory here to gratify the curiosity of your readers respecting this far-famed beauty, by giving some history of her birth and fortunes ; and in offering this, I know of no better mode to convey information, than by adding an extract from Dow's *History of Hindostan*.

"About the year 1586, Chaja Aiass, a Native of the Western Tartary, left that country, to push his fortune in Hindostan. He was descended of an ancient and noble family, fallen to decay by various revolutions of fortune. He, however, had received a good education, which was all his parents could bestow. Falling in love with a young woman, as poor as himself, he married her; but he found it difficult to provide for her the very necessaries of life. Reduced to the last extremity, he turned his thoughts upon India, the usual resource of the needy Tartars of the North. He left privately friends who either would not or could not assist him, and turned his face to a foreign country. His all consisted of one sorry horse, and a very small sum of money, which had proceeded from the sale of his other effects. Placing his wife upon the horse, he walked by her side. She happened to be with child, and could ill endure the fatigue of so great a journey. Their scanty pittance of money was soon expended; they had even subsisted for some days upon charity, when they arrived on the skirts of the Great Solitudes, which separate Tartary from the dominions of the family of Timur in India. No house was there to cover them from the inclemency of the weather; no hand to relieve their wants. To return, was certain misery; to proceed, apparent destruction. They had fasted three days; to complete their misfortunes, the wife of Aiass was taken in labour. She began to reproach her husband for leaving his native country at an unfortunate hour; for exchanging a

quiet though poor life, for the ideal prospect of wealth in a distant country. In this distressed situation she brought forth a daughter. They remained in the place for some hours, with a vain hope that travellers might pass that way. They were disappointed: human feet seldom tread these deserts. The sun declined a pace: they feared the approach of night; the place was the haunt of wild beasts; and should they escape their hunger, they must fall by their own. Chaja Aiass, in this extremity, having placed his wife on the horse, found himself so much exhausted that he could scarcely move. To carry the child was impossible; the mother could not even hold herself fast on the horse. A long contest began between humanity and necessity; the latter prevailed, and they agreed to expose the child on the highway. The infant, covered with leaves, was placed under a tree, and the disconsolate parents proceeded in tears. When they had advanced about a mile from the place, and the eyes of the mother could no longer distinguish the solitary tree under which her daughter had been left, she gave way to grief, and throwing herself from the horse to the ground, exclaimed, "My child, my child!" She endeavoured to raise herself, but she had no strength to return. Aiass was pierced to the heart. He prevailed upon his wife to sit down. He promised to bring her the infant. He arrived at the place. No sooner had his eyes reached the child, than he was almost struck dead with horror. A black snake (say our authors) was coiled around it, and Aiass believed he beheld him extending his fatal jaws to devour the infant. The father rushed forward. The serpent, alarmed at his vociferation, retired into the hollow tree. He took up his daughter unhurt, and returned to the mother. He gave her child into her arms; and, as he was informing her of the wonderful escape of the infant, some travellers appeared, and soon relieved them of all their wants. They proceeded gradually, and came to Lahore.

"The Emperor Akbar, at the arrival of Chaja Aiass, kept his court at Lahore. Asiph Khan, one of that Monarch's principal Omrahs, attended then the presence. He was a distant relation of Aiass, and he received him with attention and friendship. To employ him, he made him his own secretary. Aiass soon recommended himself to Asiph in that station; and, by some accident, his diligence and ability attracted the notice of the Emperor, who raised him to the command of a 1,000 horse. He became, in process of time, Master of the Household; and his genius being even greater than his good

fortune, he raised himself to the office and title of Ahtimad-ul-Dowla, or High Treasurer of the Empire. Thus he, who almost perished through mere want in the desert, became, in the space of a few years, the first subject in India. The daughter who had been born to Aiass in the desert, received, as she grew up at Lahore, the name of Mher-ul-Nissa, or the Sun of Women. She had some right to the appellation, for in beauty she exceeded all the ladies of the East. In music, in dancing, in poetry, in painting, she had no equal among her own sex; her disposition was volatile, her wit lively and satirical, her spirit lofty and uncontrolled; she was married first to Sheri Afghan,* whose original name was Asta Jillo, and afterwards to Jehangeer."

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1821.

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta, Monday, October 29, 1821.

THIS day a question was decided of great importance to the tradesmen, merchants, and other inhabitants of Calcutta; viz., whether or not persons admitted to act as Attorneys in the Supreme Court, can be sued before the Court of Requests? The question was brought before the Supreme Court by Mr. Trebeck, more for public-spirited motives, as is understood, and for the interest of the profession, that a point of so much importance might be determined and set at rest, than from any personal motive. The Judges were unanimously of opinion, that the Attorneys in the Supreme Court are not entitled to the privilege of being exempted from arrests of the Court of Requests. We will shortly take an opportunity of laying before our readers, a brief abstract of the arguments used for and against the privilege claimed for the Attorneys.

[*Cal. Jour.*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1821.

THE CORONATION.

INTELLIGENCE of the Coronation having taken place, under the happiest and most gratifying circumstances, was received at Constantinople in the middle of August.

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* He received this title from having fought with and conquered a tiger in single combat.

It is, we think, much to be regretted that the QUEEN should have been so ill-advised as to present herself at the door of the Abbey without a ticket. The effect intended seems to have failed entirely, and Her MAJESTY returned disappointed to Hammersmith, amidst tokens of disapprobation from the populace.

The details of the Coronation may now be daily expected, as it is more than four months since the event took place.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1821.

SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST.

IN contemplation of the approaching departure for England, of the Honorable Sir EDWARD HYDE EAST, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, we understand that a very large Meeting, composed of the most respectable and opulent part of the Hindoo community, was held yesterday at the Town Hall, for the purpose of raising a Fund, by Subscription, for procuring from Europe, a Statue of the Chief Justice, to be erected in the Town Hall, as a lasting testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held by the Hindoos, from the manner in which he has exercised the functions of a Judge in this country. Towards this object, about Twelve Thousand Rupees were immediately subscribed, and it is proposed that the Statue shall be executed by the chisel of Bacon or some other eminent Sculptor.

[*Cal. Jour.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1822.

THE interest excited by the report of a ship standing in from Saugor on Tuesday was dispelled by yesterday's accounts from Kedgeree. The vessel proved to be the *Eliza*, Pilot schooner! It is now within a few days of *six* months since the date of our latest news from England by sea. On referring to our file of last year we find that the *Providence*, which left the Downs on the 20th of July, did not enter the Hooghly till the 4th of January following.

SUTTEE AT KENNEDY, 1821.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,—On the 1st December a Warrior died, and was burnt in a well about 6 feet deep; the same day his wife, prior to his death, told

him she would go with him, and the same night dreamt her husband came to her when asleep, and bit her upon the shoulder, saying "are you asleep? are you not coming?" Upon this, she immediately rose, and gave her child to the family, saying, "take it, I shall have nothing more to do with it," and desired things might be prepared, as she was determined to burn herself at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; all the offers of money, &c., &c., and persuasions of her brother and family were of no avail; the Rajah and Tasseeldar did all in their power to dissuade her from committing the rash act, but she replied, "why trouble yourselves about me, or my life?" as she had promised to burn herself where her husband had been burnt, and she was determined to do it. As it was utterly impossible to prohibit the poor girl making away with herself, she at a little after 4 o'clock left her dwelling in company with her family, and proceeded to a Tank, near the village where her husband had been burnt, and after making the usual ceremonies, walked three times round the well; her brother and relations laid hold of her hand, when she quitted their hold, and plunged into the well and sat down; when, dreadful to relate, Wood, Oil, and Ghee, were thrown upon her by a few people; she was quite composed, and requested the people not to throw any more upon her as she was with her husband, and in the course of a few minutes she was consumed to ashes without a groan or shriek; not a tom tom was beat, nor did the Natives shout as generally is the case; all seemed horror struck at what they had witnessed. On the afternoon of the day she was to burn herself, she bathed, put on clean linen, ate betel, and held in her hand a small looking-glass, upon which she continually kept looking. The poor creature was only 13 years of age, and had one child. Mr. Editor, may we not ere long cherish a hope, that this barbarous custom will soon be abolished? I believe some few years ago, the Government called upon the Magistrates and Criminal Judges for certain reports on the subject of Suttees, and I trust this may prove a preparatory step to abolishing, in toto, this most horrid and barbarous custom.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours obediently,

KENNEDY, 5th Dec, 1821. T. MOORE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1822.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

AT a meeting of the Civil Servants convened at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1822, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Subscription Fund to provide annuities for Members retiring from the Service, Mr. PATTLE was, on the motion of Mr. GOAD, unanimously requested to take the chair.

Several papers connected with the Madras Civil Fund were then laid upon the Table by Mr. J. SHAKESPEAR, the Convener of the meeting, from which it appeared that, independent of the provision made by that Fund for the families of Servants dying in the Country, Annuities of £600 per annum are given to retiring Servants from a Subscription of 3¾ per cent. on Salaries, aided by an annual donation of 10,000 Pagodas, made by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and an allowance equivalent to the difference between 6 and 8 per cent. on the accumulated Capital.

The above papers having been read and considered,—

Resolved.—First. That in the confident assurance that the Honorable Court of Directors will extend to their Servants on this Establishment the same liberal consideration that has been shewn to the Madras Civil Service, it is the opinion of this meeting that it will be desirable and advantageous to the Service at large to establish a Subscription Annuity Fund.

Resolved.—Secondly. That in the opinion of the meeting it is desirable that the annuities to be granted should not fall short of 600 pounds sterling per annum, and on the other hand, that the contribution to be levied from Subscribers should not exceed 4 per cent. on salary and allowances.

Resolved.—Thirdly. That a Committee be appointed to frame a plan to be submitted to the Service at large.

Resolved.—Fourthly. That it be an instruction to the Committee to submit an immediate application through Government to the Honorable Court of Directors, praying the Honorable Court to assign an annual donation in support of the Fund to be established proportionate to that

allowed to the Madras Civil Service, considered either with reference to the increased number of Individuals attached to the Service of this Presidency, or to the total amount to be subscribed.

Resolved.—Fifthly. That the Committee be further instructed to apply for the advantage of 8 per cent. to be assured to them, in the terms on which annuities are to be granted to retiring Servants, in the same manner as this rate of Interest is secured to the Members of the Madras Fund, for whom annuities are purchased of Government

Resolved.—Sixthly. That the following Gentlemen be requested to constitute themselves a Committee for the above purpose, and that they have power to associate with themselves any other Members of the Civil Service whom they may desire to have to assist at their deliberations, and to supply any vacancies that may occur :—

Mr. Pattle,	Mr. Glass,
" Larkins,	" D. C. Smyth,
" Goad,	" Morris,
" Sherer,	" Colin Lindsay,
" Shakespear,	" Mangles,
" Mackenzie,	" Shaw, and
" Morley,	" J. Dorin.
" Prinsep,	

Resolved.—That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the public prints for the information of the Service.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, Mr. Pattle; and to Mr. Shakespear.

J. PATTLE.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

[From the *Statesman.*]

The first symptoms of an alarming nature that were observable occurred soon after ten o'clock in the morning of yesterday, when the illustrious sufferer complained of increase of pain in the seat of the disorder; this was soon followed by spasmodic attacks, and considerable appre-

hension was for some time entertained for her life. The most effectual remedies were instantly applied by the three Physicians in attendance, and the QUEEN obtained some little relief. This was not, however, of long duration; and, on the second attack, the increase of inflammation was so alarming that it was deemed necessary to issue the following bulletin:—

"BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, 4 *o'clock, 7th August.*

"In the course of the morning Her MAJESTY has become much worse."

"M. BAILLIE, W. MATON, H. HOLLAND."

About six o'clock Dr. Lushington and the Honorable D. Kinnaird arrived and remained for some time.

At half past six all was anxiety and apprehension in the household. A messenger arrived from the Duke of Sussex with a Letter of Inquiry, to which an immediate answer was returned.

The Duchess of Kent's servant arrived to make inquiries, and had been informed that the QUEEN is in the most doubtful and alarming state. Her Majesty, we are informed, was fully sensible of her very dangerous state, and not half an hour since expressed herself piously resigned to the will of Heaven, requesting she might not be disturbed, as she was confident she was departing for a better world. From that period all the symptoms of dissolution became more and more evident. About ten o'clock all hopes of recovery were at an end, and the agitation and anxiety of her attendants were evinced by the loudest shrieks. The fatal symptoms continued to increase till 25 minutes past ten o'clock, when, grasping Lady Ann Hamilton's arm, and exclaiming, "God Almighty bless you!" Her Majesty expired almost without a struggle in the arms of that lady and of lady Hood. All the servants rushed with a simultaneous movement into the hall, fell prostrate on the ground, and, in accents of the most heart piercing grief, called out that their mistress—their beloved mistress was no more. The only persons present, besides Lady A. Hamilton, and Lady Hood, were Mr. Wylde the Barrister, the five Physicians, and Mr. Alderman Wood. Expresses were immediately sent off to Lord Liverpool and the Lord Mayor, and other public functionaries.

The following bulletin announced the death of Her Majesty to the public :—

"BRANDENBURGH HOUSE, *August 7th, eleven o'clock, p. m.*

"Her MAJESTY departed this life at twenty five minutes past ten o'clock this night."

"M. BAILLIE, H. AINSLIE, W. G. MATON,
London, August 8. P. WARREN, H. HOLLAND."

THE QUEEN'S WILL.

BY Her Majesty's Will she directs that Cambridge House shall be sold, and the purchase money paid to Mr. W. Austin; it being confidently expected by her legal advisers that she had an equitable claim on Government to provide her a house. The first instalment on the purchase had been paid by Her Majesty, and the two next amounting to 12,000, are guaranteed by the house of Messrs. Ransom and Co.

Her claims under the Will of her mother, the Duchess of Brunswick, whatever they may amount to, she also leaves to Mr. W. Austin, and she makes him her residuary legatee.

She directs a sealed box, which she describes, to be transmitted to a merchant in the city, to whom she owed £4,300. It is supposed to contain her diamonds.

She bequeaths £500 each to Lord and Lady Hood.

She leaves a picture of herself to Lady A. Hamilton, one to the Marquis Antaldi, one to the Signor Fedici, and one to Mr. W. Austin.

She leaves to Dr. Lushington her coach and a picture.

She leaves to Heironymus her barouchette and her linen, and to the sister of Demont all her wearing apparel.

Her Italian property is not alluded to, as that was previously settled by notarial deed.

She directs that her body shall not be opened, nor laid in state, and that she should be buried by the side of her father and brother at Brunswick. The body to be sent off in three days.

The following inscription to be engraved on her tomb stone:—

"To the memory of Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England."

There are two Codicils to the Will, containing tokens of affection to her domestics.

When, on the Friday previous to her dissolution, a delicate intimation was given her on the propriety of making her Will, she seemed to hail with joy a hint which is usually received with terror; with her usual quickness she caught up the idea before it was half expressed, and said: "I understand you perfectly; I am quite ready; send for my lawyers." She spent two or three hours in calmly and deliberately giving instructions for the Will, and after signing it with a firm and unhesitating hand, exclaimed with a cheerful smile: "There, now I am ready to die." Her Majesty on the Sunday expressed a wish to receive the Sacrament, but the clergyman of the parish being restrained by ecclesiastical rules from performing this solemn office, without previously consulting his principal, the sacred ceremony was postponed till the next day; Her Majesty was labouring under the effects of the medicines when the Minister called on Monday, and departed with the intention of attending on Tuesday; but then, on account of Her Majesty's severe relapse, it was thought inexpedient to disturb her.

London, August 11.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1822.

THE facts relating to the demise of Her MAJESTY are before our readers, and in addition to them we now offer the Editorial remarks of the *Times*:

The *Times, August* 8*th*.—The tragedy of the persecutions and death of a Queen is at length brought to its awful close; and thousands —we say millions—of eyes will be suffused in tears, when they shall read in this column that Caroline of Brunswick is no more. The greatest, perhaps the best woman of her day, sunk by what may be called a premature death, at 25 minutes past ten yesterday evening.

Her illustrious daughter—the only object, in truth, for which the mother wished to live—died three years and nine months before her; and, in their persons, a branch the most illustrious of the reigning House of England, and the closest to the Royal stem, which, under hap-

pier auspices and more kindly treatment, might have given future Edwards, and Henries, and Elizabeths, to the country, is for ever and ever cut off. How the surviving members of the Royal Family may feel on this portentous occurrence, we know not; but the nation, which, during the sufferings of the Queen, evinced its loyalty to her person, and its admiration of her character, feels now widowed by her decease; and politicians must perceive with some anxiety, that the destinies of the monarchy are now transferred to, and wound up with, the life of an infant girl.* Sound be her frame, and lengthened be her days! But the nation has once already too fondly indulged hopes resting on such a basis, to repose implicit confidence in that which a sorrowful experience, as well as reason, hath taught it to be so frail.

The Queen; we will not say that she was in her last moments deserted by her friends or kinsfolk; they who had long deserted her, came not near even at that affecting crisis. The official forms of the Court were neglected in her case, and no other announcement of the state of her malady was given to the anxious people, than that which private friendship and unshaken devotion afforded; but Her Majesty was sustained by the consciousness of innocence, she was soothed by the consolations of religion, and that firm courage which a benevolent Providence had so amply supplied to her, and all the members of her suffering race, did not desert her when she came to struggle with the last enemy of our nature. She died as she had lived, a Christain heroine, and a martyr. We must refer to another part of the journal for the details of this affecting subject. But how awful! to contemplate the decease of a Princess in whose gallant heart there beat the mingled blood of the reigning families of Brunswick and of England, who was the last representative of that united stock, her only child having gone before her to the grave. It is the death scene, not of one, but of a race! No kindred hand was near to close her eyes, no mitred prelate to receive, amidst the impressive ceremonials of his office, and to publish to the world, her solemn declarations of innocence. But peace was there, smiling like a cherub; and the life which had been spent amidst clouds and tempests was blest with one last moment of serenity and joy; and now—

"Treason hath done its worst;
"Life's fitful fever ended, she sleeps well;
"Malice domestic—nothing—can touch her further."

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* *The Princess Victoria.*—Ed.

The *Times*, August 10.—No visitation of Providence is without its use. The melancholy death of the Queen has been the means of showing two things: first, the profound esteem and unabated love of the people of England for her Royal person; and secondly, the high degree in which she merited that esteem and affection. Deeply convinced as we always were that Her Majesty had never done any thing to forfeit the public regard, yet there might be some who needed the late dreadful ordeal to enable them fully to appreciate the exalted excellence of her character. Who can be any longer a sceptic as to her real worth, when he considers the manner in which Her Majesty bore her last sufferings, and contemplated the approach of death? When the awful sentence passed upon our nature was at the point of execution, when the King of Terrors was at hand, and the prey within his grasp, was there at that dreadful moment any anxious apprehension, any fearful misgiving, any sinking of courage or failure of confidence? No; on the contrary, all was magnanimity, security, and peace.

May Her Majesty's enemies be able to quit the world in the same manner as she did? This was the worst wish of the Queen's heart towards her worst persecutors, and the time is fast approaching when even the youngest of them must be placed in her situation, if not snatched away by a sudden death. The inferences to be drawn from the conduct of a dying person cannot deceive; the declarations of such an one are evidence in a court of justice; but actions speak infinitely more than words, and we appeal with melancholy pleasure to the whole tenour of her behaviour from the first moment that her illness became dangerous to the time when she ceased to be sensible. But we should remark, that while this Christian heroine was by her magnanimous conduct winning the admiration of all who witnessed it, she seemed herself perfectly unconscious of the feeling she was exciting; she was natural and unaffected, and did and said every thing in her usual manner; and while developing the most astonishing traits of generosity, benignity, courage, and resignation, showed that they belonged to her proper nature, and cost her not the slightest effort. We shall mention two circumstances as illustrating her conscious innocence, and the sweetness of her disposition. On Saturday night last, when her professional advisers were talking with her respecting her worldly affairs, one of them suggested the propriety of sending a messenger to Italy to seal up her papers to prevent their falling into the hands of her enemies. "And what if they do?" exclaimed Her Majesty, "I have no papers that they

may not see; they can find nothing, because there is nothing, nor ever has been, to impeach my character." Her legal adviser said he was perfectly aware of that, but he could not but believe that her enemies might put there what they did not find. She replied, "that she had always defied their malice, and she defied it still."

The other anecdote shows how careful she whom almost all parties and persons had in turn wounded, was of wounding the feelings of others. To amuse herself she was generally occupied two or three hours of a morning in committing to a diary various reflections on the events of the preceding day, and she had a great relish for humour; she had (as she herself asserted) sometimes indulged herself with recording any peculiarity of character that forced itself on her notice. Her Majesty said that the sole purpose of this journal was to while away a few hours of time that sometimes hung rather heavily, and that the purpose having been answered, it was now proper to destroy the book, especially as though written with no such intention, it might cause pain where she should grieve to produce any thing but pleasure. She therefore ordered Mariette Brune to burn the diary, and the girl accordingly burnt it. Those who knew the tact, the unerring sagacity, with which Her Majesty appreciated the characters of people almost at first sight, with the singular point and spirit of her phraseology, will regret the destruction of this manuscript as a serious loss, but all will admire the delicacy of mind which dictated its destruction.

It seems to be the wish, in a certain quarter, to hurry the Queen's funeral as much as possible, partly that it may not interfere with the King's intended visit to Hanover, and partly perhaps to give the people of England no time to prepare any mark of respect to the illustrious deceased. The people, however, are on the alert, and it is expected that the Committee who managed the procession to St. Paul's, will make some arrangement with the various parishes of the metropolis for some mode of testifying their last respect to their Queen. It is supposed that a voluntary procession, more honorable than millions of hired mourners, will accompany the corpse to some considerable portion of the way to Harwich. The Corporation of London will, no doubt, form part of this solemn cortege. It is calculated that the procession will be three days going to Harwich; and it is proposed that an escort of cavalry shall go with the hearse to the place of embarkation, when a guard of honor will be sent on board the ship to accompany the body to its final destination. The Executors will attend the closing scene.

A considerable change took place yesterday in the appearance of the Royal Corpse. On Wednesday nothing could exceed the calm dignity of Her Majesty's face, and we have reason to believe that an eminent artist was employed to take a cast of the features. Yesterday that gradual decomposition took place, which, considering the violence of Her Majesty's disorder, it was wonderful it had not taken place sooner, and it would not have been possible to do justice to her fine expressive countenance. The remains were last night consigned to a cedar coffin, and Lady Hood and Lady Ann Hamilton alternately remain in the room, thus showing themselves as attentive to their dead as they were to their living mistress.

SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST.

The Committee appointed at the Meeting lately held at the Town Hall, having on Saturday last waited on Sir E. H. East, to know when it would be agreeable to him to receive the proposed Address of the Native Gentlemen of Calcutta, he was pleased to appoint Tuesday last, on which day nearly the whole of the respectable members of the Hindoo and Moosulman population of the metropolis and its vicinity assembled, at the Grand Jury Room, in the Court House, at 12 o'clock; and at half past 1, his Lordship having entered the room, the Gentlemen present stood around him, when the following Address, bearing the names of all the Natives of consequence in Calcutta, together with its Bengalee and Persian translations, written in a beautiful hand on gold-bordered Vellum, was read by Baboo Radacaunt Deb, and delivered into the hands of his Lordship by the Chairman.

An Address was also presented by the head pupils of the Hindoo College.

To these Addresses his Lordship was pleased to give the following answer :—

To the Honorable Sir Edward Hyde East, *Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.*

We, the Native Gentlemen of the Town of Calcutta, having heard with unfeigned regret of your intention, at so early a period, to quit the exalted station in which, for the last eight years, you have presided over the Administration of Justice in the United Company's Eastern

Territories, have requested permission, thus publickly to present ourselves before your Lordship, to express the strong sense of thankfulness, admiration, and gratitude, with which your Lordship's execution of the arduous duties of the first Judicial Officer in India has deeply and lastingly impressed us.

We are fully aware of the difficulties with which your Lordship has had to contend; not only in administering the Law to people of different countries, languages, and habits; but in the interpretation of the various and extensive Codes of Hindoo and Musselmaun Legislators, to which your Lordship's penetrating mind could never have been directed till you took your seat on the Judicial Bench: and we acknowledge our surprise, that this accumulation of obstacles has never been found to impede your Lordship's progress; but, that in the most intricate cases, those immediately concerned in the result, as well as the spectators of the proceedings of the Court, have quitted your Lordship's presence, in the full conviction, that, after the mildest and most patient investigation of facts and Law, and the most fearless performance of duty and justice; the causes had been thoroughly considered, rightly understood, and equitably decided.

We are also desirous to express to your Lordship the great benefits that we consider ourselves and our fellow countrymen to have derived from the humane and persevering exertions of your Lordship, to promote the Education of the rising generation of the Natives of India. The Hindoo College had its origin in the benevolence of your Lordship's mind; in that prospective Establishment were generated the first illuminating rays which the kind and fostering aid of European wisdom has already shed over the dark horizon of her Eastern Empire, which are now bursting into light through the various Institutions for Native education, and promise, at no distant period, to shine forth in the full effulgence of learning, virtue, and happiness.

May your Lordship, who have thus devoted yourself to promote the present and future welfare of our Country and our Children, when you quit the scene that you have taught to smile, possess, in the honorable retirement to which you go, through a long and uninterrupted course of health and prosperity, the satisfaction that never fails to result from the reflection of benefits conferred on others; and may you not think us presuming, when we unite our earnest request, that you will permit us

to erect, in this seat of your Judicial eminence, your Lordship's Statue; on which we may retrace, with pride and pleasure, the features of him whom we respected and valued; and on the base of which we may engrave, for the information of our posterity, the grateful feelings with which we took our leave, of one of the best of Judges, and kindest of men.

After the Address had been read by Baboo RADACAUNT DEB, Sir EDWARD HYDE EAST, the Chief Justice, replied in nearly the following words:—

GENTLEMEN, AND MY VERY GOOD FRIENDS,—I am deeply sensible of the very distinguished honor, which your generous favor and liberality, more than any merits of my own, have caused you to confer upon me; and I render to you my warmest and respectful thanks, and my constant gratitude and attachment to yourselves and your very interesting and valuable Nation.

If I were to compare the high worth of your reward with only my own personal merit and services, which your partiality has led you to estimate too favorably, I should stand before you abashed and confounded at the disparity; but I take courage upon considering your generous offer in another view, more noble and just to yourselves, and more true in regard to me. I receive it as a public declaration on your part, that you are anxiously alive to all the benefits and blessings of a liberal Education; of improvement in morals and in science; and that though you may be naturally and commendably attached to the general customs and approved opinions of your Nation, yet that you have an honest heart to desire, and soundness and clearness of intellect to appropriate, the inestimable value of an improved Education derived from whatever source it may be, and firmness of mind to adopt and profit by it. In this pursuit, I most willingly recognise the merit, which you are pleased to allow me, of having been a zealous Friend and Co-operator with you in this noble work that you have so liberally and generously engaged in: I rejoice with all my heart in the happy progress you have already made, and in the still happier anticipation of the future; and I am proud of having been an instrument in enabling you thus to establish your well-founded claims to the confidence and support of my fellow subjects and countrymen at home, in this your liberal aad praiseworthy undertaking to enlighten and improve your posterity.

The Chief Justice then read to the respectable audience assembled, a letter which he had on that very morning received from the Secretaries of the British India Society lately established in England, inclosing another letter (which he also read) to the Native Governors of the Hindoo College, who were all present on this occasion.

Dinner to Sir Edward East.

On Tuesday the 15th, the friends of Sir Edward East, gave a sumptuous dinner at the Town Hall, in honor of their respected Guest. The Honorable John Adam, Esq., was President on the occasion, and introduced the health of Sir Edward with a short Address, expressive of the high estimation in which the Company held his public and private character, their regret at his approaching departure, and earnest wishes for his future happiness. The Toast was drunk with every demonstration of sincere attachment and regard. Several other Toasts were given.—Lady East and a prosperous voyage to the *Grenville,*—the Bar of Calcutta, &c. The evening was passed with great cordiality and satisfaction, and the Company, which consisted of nearly eighty Gentlemen, did not separate till 12 o'clock.

Sir Edward East and family will embark at Chandpaul Ghaut this morning, and proceed immediately on board the *Marquis of Wellington,* at the New Anchorage.

Thursday, January 31, 1822.

Sketch of the Religion, Customs, &c. of the Inhabitants of the Hills in the neighbourhood of Rajemahaul; supposed to be the Aborigines of the Low Country, but driven to the Hills by the Hindoos, who supposed themselves to have come originally from the North.

These people offer up propitiatory sacrifices to many inferior gods, but look upon them as only a medium of adoration to Bedoo Gossaiah, which in the Hill language signifies "Great God." They pay no sort of veneration to the Cow. They believe in transmigration and a future state of rewards and punishments. God may order a soul to transmigrate into a brute or into a vegetable, but this is for crimes committed when in the human body. Sometimes, as a reward for a well spent life, a soul is sent back to earth, to inhabit the body of some great or rich man, that it may enjoy all the good things of this life, previous to entering into

everlasting bliss. Having no knowledge of letters, they have every thing handed down by tradition. They say the great God made the earth and all which it contains, even the inferior gods are created beings, having their several charges on earth assigned them. They say Seven Brothers were sent from heaven to people the earth; but no mention is made of the ladies of the family; they give themselves the credit of being the descendants of the elder brother. Shortly after their arrival on earth, they were ordered to separate; but previous to their doing so, each brother got a part of every kind of food; they and their descendants were permitted to eat upon a new dish, except the elder brother, who presented a dirty dish for his portion; for this he was sent to live in the Hills separate. However (like the sixth brother, from whom the Europeans are descended) their progenitor received a portion of every different kind of food upon his dish; so that they may eat whatever is not of a poisonous quality. By their religious precepts, they are enjoined not to injure their neighbour; neither abuse, beat, nor kill any one; nor steal, nor quarrel. They must give to the poor, and pay strict observance to the festivals. But above all things, praise the great God morning and evening. It is a maxim with them, "mock not the blind nor the lame, or God will certainly punish you." Hog's blood, when properly applied, answers all the purposes of holy water; cleansing from all sin. Whoever is killed in battle enters heaven without delay. If a person is killed by a tiger, his nearest relations must revenge his death by killing one of these animals: at other times they are not willing to kill them, unless they dream of doing it first. The Demauno, or dreamer, is more of the Seer than Priest. When the Highlanders are sick, or in any other trouble, they consult the Demauno, at the same time making him a present, and the next morning he informs them of the result of his real or pretended dreams on the subject. He informs them what God they have offended, and what they must do to be forgiven; a sacrifice and feast, more or less expensive, are generally what he enjoins. On occasions when prayers are offered up, some wise man is pitched upon for doing so, not the Demauno. A person wishing to become a Demauno, must serve a Novitiate, living alone in the woods, fasting, sacrificing cocks, &c.; he is supposed in this state to hold communication with the rural gods, evil spirits, and wild beasts, without receiving any hurt from them.

There are no images to be found amongst the Hill people, but they set up a black stone which is found in the Hills, by way of an altar, and

before it all sacrifices are made, and blood sprinkled upon it: it is named Rurey.

The Chitariah Festival is the greatest; but being a very expensive one, it is only held on great occasions; a very large quantity of buffaloes, hogs, fowls, grain, flour, and spirits is required, and it ought to last five days. The Commandant of the Corps of Hill Rangers, when on leave of absence last year, held this festival, which cost him two hundred and fifty rupees, being equal to his pay for five months. The holding such a festival generally causes great sickness, and often many deaths, arising from the dissipation consequent upon it. The meat of the sacrifice is always eaten, and the Mudjeeah, or Chief of the village, receives a certain proportion of it for himself and family. The Chitariah is the only festival in which the women are permitted to join, but they are required to offer up prayer and praises to the great God, morning and evening; should they neglect to do this, they must sacrifice a fowl. It is according to their idea, a greater sin in a woman to conceal a crime than to commit one. If riots happen at a merry meeting, the women are always at the bottom of them. Chalnad is the name of the god or genius who presides over the village; Dewaney Goasiah is the household god; Kull Gosaiah is the god of agriculture; Pow Gosaiah is the god invoked for the protection of those proceeding on journeys: and to him a young man makes the first sacrifice that he is permitted to offer up. Before proceeding to plant the grain, the farmer calls the Mudjeeah and the Demauno; these three, facing the middle supporter, or roof tree of the house, offer up prayers for the welfare of the family, and for a plentiful harvest; at the same time throwing a little of the meat and drink, provided for the feast, on the ground. This feast appears to be in honor of the agricultural and household gods. These Highlanders never eat or drink, even a little water, without first making a libation and uttering a few words of thanks. When a man is on the point of holding a festival, he sends round a messenger to all whom he wishes to invite; the messenger merely names his employer, and shews a cord, on which there is a knot for every day that intervenes before the festival commences. They never eat of the new grain until a festival of thanksgiving is held, and sacrifice made to the god of agriculture; on which occasion they send to every house in the village a little of the produce of their harvest. They are very ardent lovers! have their moon-light meetings, love gifts, and all the other accompaniments of a *real Highland courtship!* It would appear that a girl is always con-

sulted regarding her disposal in marriage. Polygamy is allowed; a man may have as many wives, as he can find the means of defraying the expences of the wedding feasts and presents to the parents of the ladies. They seldom, however, have more than one wife. If a woman dies, the husband cannot take unto himself another wife for a year and a day; for, as a sacrifice is made, and prayers offered up, for the welfare of a soul, on the first day of the thirteenth moon, reckoning from the time it left the body, the husband of the deceased cannot take unto himself another until that sacrifice has been made. When the fortunate day for a marriage taking place has been determined upon, the company assemble at the house of the bride's father, and feast at the expence of the bridegroom; the bride's father then takes her by the hand, and giving it to the bridegroom, enjoins him to use his daughter well, and in particular not to beat her, unless she deserves it, &c. The bridegroom dips the little finger of his right hand into red paint, and marks the bride's forehead with it, he then links his little finger into her's, and conducts her to his house. When five days have expired, they return to the habitation of the bride's father, and feast as long as the victuals and drink last. A widow may marry on receiving the consent of her parents and deceased husband's relations: she may marry the younger brother of her deceased husband, or any nephews by the brother's side; the red paint is not used on her second marriage.

They have a strong belief in witchcraft, and have several kinds of ordeals, which they make those suspected of the black art pass through; such as touching red hot iron with the tongue, and calling on Birmah, the god of fire, to protect them if not guilty. The body of a person who dies of the small-pox is not buried, but exposed in the jungles, covered with leaves; the body of a person dying in the dropsy, is thrown into the river: their idea is that, if they buried them, the disease would continue in the village, and carry off others. The body of a Demauno is not buried, but exposed in the jungle, as he becomes an evil spirit at his death; if the body were buried in the usual manner, he would haunt the village, but by serving him this trick, he is obliged to play the devil in the woods only, he is not permitted to eat cow's flesh when alive, nor is it allowed to be eaten at his funeral feast. The bodies of all other persons are buried in the common way, in a bed of grass covered with earth and stones, the head to the north. A Chief is buried lying on a small couch, and a piece of silk spread over his grave, the place being built round with stones. If the friends of any other

person, deceased, wish to bury the body in state, they must pay the Mudjeeah for leave to do so. When a person is killed by a tiger, his friends collect at the spot, gather his remains, and sacrifice a goat; on which occasion the Demauno pretends to be mad, and acts the part of a tiger, &c.

Each village or hill has its Mudjeeah; he is the proprietor of the soil and head of the village, having two or three officers under him; his revenue arises from a certain proportion of the produce of the cultivated lands, and joints of beasts offered up as sacrifices to the gods: also a trifle in fees on the settlement of disputes among his vassals. There are also Mudjeeahs of districts; they have no revenue from any of the lands, except the village, their own immediate property; but they receive certain fees in the settlement of disputes between inhabitants of different villages within their respective districts, or from appeals made against the decision of village courts; the superior chiefs have deputies to assist them in the business of their districts.

Before their treaty with the British Government took place, the chiefs of districts were in the habit of calling assemblies of the inferior or village chiefs, for the purpose of consulting on affairs of state. Sometimes in these meetings they agreed to make war on some other hill district, for even *they* had wars about trifles; and at other times they proposed to make an inroad into the low country, for the purpose of plunder. Any chief who gave his vote against the measure, could not be compelled to take the field. The vassals are perfectly free; they may leave the lands of one chief, and become the tenants and vassals of another, whenever it suits their convenience. If a chief should happen to strike his vassal, he lays his complaint before the Mudjeeah's officers and an assembly of elders; these examine into the complaint, and the chief is obliged to make amends by an apology or present. If the Mudjeeah has a son, he must succeed to all the landed property, and half the moveable property of his father; a daughter cannot succeed. In default of a male issue, a brother or nephew by the brother's side succeeds. If there is only one son, although an idiot, he must succeed. If he is not capable of managing his own affairs, a Regent is appointed. If a Mudjeeah has more sons than one, he may call his vassals together before his death, and name any one of them he thinks proper for his successor.

The Mountaineers are very particular regarding their hunting laws. When a hunting party arrives on the ground where they propose com-

mencing their sport, one of them is fixed on by lot, who is to officiate as Priest to Atgha (the god of hunting) for the day. Some of them then place themselves on the skirts of the jungle or cover, with their bows and poisoned arrows; others enter and turn out the game: if they kill any large animal, such as a deer or hog, the Priest of the day breaks an egg on the tooth of the animal, and throws the contents on its head, at the same time offering up thanks to the god Atgha. Part of the flesh round the arrow is then cut off, to prevent the poison infecting the carcase; the head, tail, and flesh on the inside of the loins are then cut off, to be eaten by the party: the women are not permitted to eat of those parts. One hind quarter is given to the acting Priest of the day, the remainder is equally divided among the party. When the hunters have feasted on the sacred pieces, the person whose shaft killed the game, sacrifices a fowl to Atgha, sprinkling the blood on the teeth of the game killed and on his bows and arrows, the whole party offering up prayers. A sportsman who goes out alone, keeps half of the game killed by him, and divides the rest in certain proportions with the Mudjeeah and other inhabitants of the village. Any person picking up game which another has killed, with the intention of keeping it, is liable to a fine or some other punishment. They set a great value on hunting dogs, although those they have are very indifferent; any person killing one of them is severely fined. They appear to think that cats are somehow or other connected with evil spirits; they are averse to kill them, but if they do so, they call together the boys of the village, and distribute salt among them, for the purpose of averting any evil which might arise from their having done so. The vassals pay very great respect to their chief; they never sit down in his presence, unless he is at the trouble of desiring them to do so several times. The rules of hospitality are strictly observed: they will on no account refuse food and shelter to the stranger. Their regard for truth and honor surpasses that of any people I have ever read of; this is most wonderful, considering they are surrounded on all sides by people who are quite the reverse in those respects.

There are no manufactories introduced into the Hills, although it is now upwards of forty years since the inhabitants have been taken under the protection of the British Government; they do not even attempt to make iron heads for their arrows. The only articles they bring to market into the low country, are Hindoostanee bedsteads, light wood, charcoal, small quantities of cotton, plantains, mangoes, sweet potatoes, and honey. Their mode of cultivation is very rude, few of them having any other

instrument than a sharp wooden pin, with which they make holes, and put four or five grains into each; the women have the greatest part of this labour, but it is by no means very severe. It is a mistake people supposing the women are oppressed; the toils of cultivation are nothing to what the men undergo in the chase. The women are better treated, and have a greater degree of freedom than any class of females in the country. The Hillmen shew the greatest attachment for their wives and children, and carefully nurse them in sickness, spending all they have on sacrifices and charms for their recovery, and always manifest the greatest affliction when a death happens in their family. The grain produced in the hills, is for the most part the same as in the low country. The Takulloo, or Indian corn, is superior to that which grows in the plains, and is the chief food of the Highlanders: in plentiful seasons it costs from six to eight annas per maund (that is 12 or 15 pence for 80lbs.) There are several species of trees and shrubs in the hills, which are not seen in the plains—also two species of deer, one very large named Mauk, one very small named Illanoo. Since the engagements entered into by the Mudjeeahs with the British Government, all crimes of a capital nature committed by Hillmen are tried in the presence of the European Judge of the district, by an assembly consisting of the superior Mudjeeah and their deputies. The proceedings of these Courts are as follows:—

The members of the Court are first sworn. A Hillman lays a little salt on the blade of a sword or broad head of an arrow, and says, "if you decide contrary to your judgment, may that salt be your death; may it rot your bowels," &c.* The person swearing repeats after him; the part of the blade where the salt is, is then applied to the under lip of the man taking the oath, and a little water poured on it to wash it into his mouth. On common occasions two arrows are placed on the ground, the point of one being up and fixed in the notch of the other; the person taking the oath lays hold of the point with the fore finger and thumb of his right hand, and repeats the oath, of not deciding contrary to his judgment. A thousand people may be sworn at once, by taking hold of each other's hands, and one holding the point of the arrow, sword or dirk. All these different methods they appear to think equally binding. After swearing in the members of the Court, the charge

* Note.—This form of delivering testimony bears a remarkable resemblance to the Mosaic trial of jealousy.—See Numbers, chap. 5, passim.

Verse 22. And this water that causeth the curse shall go into thy bowels, to make thy belly to swell, and thy thigh to rot. And the women shall say Amen, Amen.

against the prisoner is read, and he is asked if he is guilty; when, in general, he not only confesses his crime, but states all the circumstances attending it, esteeming it a great aggravation to conceal any part of his guilt. At times they refuse to speak when called on to plead. A Hill-man convicted of telling a lie is never afterwards believed, and rendered unfit to sit in any Court or to bear evidence in any cause. But perjury is a crime of the blackest die: nothing but the perjurer making a number of sacrifices, which few can afford, or putting an end to his existence with his own hand, can wipe away the disgrace to himself and relations. The bow and arrow is nearly the sole weapon of the Hillmen; a few have spears, swords, and matchlocks. They always use the poisoned arrow in hunting, but never in war; to do so is considered a great crime. The gum with which they poison their arrows is purchased from the inhabitants of the Hills to the northward of the Ganges. There appear to be few instances of longevity among them. They are subject to scorbutic disorders, which falling on the lungs, produce consumption, of which complaint many die. They have frequently severe fevers, but they, for the most part, arise from indulging in spirituous liquors to excess: a vice promoted by their Demaunos enjoining a free use of it at all festivals, and certainly these dreaming gentlemen practise what they preach, being in a constant state of intoxication.

The Hill people are of a cheerful disposition, and fond of dancing and singing; but being extremely modest, are not fond of exhibiting before strangers. They enjoy European music.

The Rajemahaul Hills were never conquered by the Mahomedans, nor in any way subject to the Mogul Government. When that Government became weakened, and every petty Zemindar was at war with his neighbour, those in the vicinity of the Hills often hired the Highlanders as Auxiliaries. Some of the Zemindars cut off several Hill chiefs by treachery, and brought on a terrible retaliation; the Highlanders attacked and burned the villages in the low country, and put the men to the sword, but never made prisoners of the females, or harmed them in any way. On these occasions they acquired a prodigious booty in cattle and grain. Even after the low country came under the British rule, a clan from the Hills has been known to make a descent into the plains on one side of the range of Hills, and in a single night carried off eight or nine hundred head of cattle, and delivered them to the inhabitants on the other side who had previously paid the money for them. Those

descents were always made during the night, and carried on with the greatest energy and secrecy, and seldom with any considerable loss of themselves; the low-landers, although better armed, having the greatest dread of them, made but small resistance.

With a view to put a stop to these predatory excursions, in the year 1777, a corps of Light Infantry was sent against them under the command of Captain Brook. After trying their strength with him, and finding themselves unfit to contend with disciplined troops, the chiefs consented to come to him, and received a feast and presents. They agreed to remain quiet, and most of them near the Ganges kept their word; before this time the high road through the Hills leading from Bengal to the Upper Provinces, was impassable to all except troops, and no boat durst remain for the night on the south side of the Ganges, where it runs in the neighbourhood of the Hills. A Captain Brown was about that time appointed Collector, Judge, and Commanding Officer in the whole range of Hills, and made further progress in conciliating the natives. In the year 1780, Mr. Cleveland, Collector and Judge of Bhaugulpore, proposed to the Honorable Warren Hastings, then Governor General, to conclude a treaty with specific chiefs of the Hills, the conditions of which were—they were to preserve the peace, and each furnish a recruit for the purpose of forming a corps of Archers for the Company's service; in consideration of their agreeing to this, they were to receive from Government certain pensions. The treaty was finally concluded in February 1781, and is as follows:—

1*st*.—The Chiefs of Districts and their deputies receive pensions of ten and three rupees per mensem; and in return are answerable for the peace of their respective districts, and assemble at Bhaugulpore twice a year for the purpose of trying all Hill people accused of capital offences.

2*nd*.—The Chiefs of villages, who furnish a recruit for the corps of Hill Rangers, formerly the Archers, receive two rupees per mensem.

There has been nothing done towards civilizing this helpless people, since the days of Mr. Cleveland; he was a friend and father to them; but death deprived them of him before he could carry his plans for their welfare into execution; they now worship him as a demi-God. What a deal of good would one-tenth part of what is thrown away in ridiculous attempts to convert a parcel of old fanatical Hindoos to Christianity, do

among this people. I do not speak of the seniors, but of the rising generation. There are no Castes nor Priests in the Hills to interrupt the good work. As for the Demaunos, they are so despicable, that the instructions received, and knowledge attained at the most common seminary, would be sufficient to overthrow all their power over the youth so instructed.

Let proper measures be adopted, and proper people employed to carry them into execution. Let agriculture be encouraged in the Hills; part of the youths instructed in trades; manufactories promoted, and schools be established, and in place of upwards of one hundred thousand wretched savages residing in the heart of our territory, in less than forty years we shall find in their place double that number of valuable and industrious Christian subjects, firmly attached to our Government, and always in readiness to step forward as its defenders.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1822.

PRIVATE letters from Madras and other parts of the Coast, mention that disturbances of a very serious nature had taken place at the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, originating, it is said, from some injudicious and impolitic privileges being granted by the local Government of that place to a native of low caste, named TIRUMUDDY SETTY. In the ferment produced by this alleged invasion of the rights of the higher classes, it appears that several godowns filled with goods of considerable value were set on fire by the natives, and that the European inhabitants had suffered considerable inconvenience for some days, in consequence of their servants having deserted the town. It is said that the unusual privileges granted to TIRUMUDDY SETTY had been at length revoked by the Government, but the natives were still unsatisfied, and demanded the dismissal of the two Danish officers who were chiefly instrumental in the exaltation of TIRUMUDDY. We are happy to add that tranquillity had been restored by the active and prudent measures of Mr. RATLIG, the Judge and Magistrate of Tranquebar.

This account of violated privilege is rather vague and undefined, but the facts are sufficient to shew the danger of European interference with the castes of the natives.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1822.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

AT the Meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 19th instant, the undermentioned gentlemen were requested to superintend the appropriating* Entertainment, *viz*:—

President:—Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN.

Vice President:—Colonel WILLIAM CASEMENT, and Mr. HOGG.

Stewards:

Mr. E. MACNAGHTEN,	Major PATRICKSON,
Mr. F. HALL,	Captain COSTLEY,
Captain LOCKETT,	Captain HIATT,
Captain MACAN,	Mr. ROBERTS, and
Captain KENNEDY,	Mr. O'CONNOR.

We understand the following are the heads of the Resolutions passed on the occasion:—

The Dinner to be given on the 18th instant, at the Town Hall.

The Stewards to make the necessary preparations, &c., for the Entertainment, and to issue the Invitations between this and the 16th instant, after which none are to be made, unless on extraordinary occasions, as their being extended to a later period might interfere with the arrangements for the Dinner.

The Meeting being purely patriotic, no allusion to party or politics is to be made in the course of the Entertainment.

In addition to the above, we understand it was also resolved that cards are to be issued as heretofore, to the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, each subscriber having besides the option of inviting two guests.

BACHELORS' BALL.

From a Correspondent.—A Bachelors' Ball has very properly become a matter of course, and an annual homage to the wedded citizens of Calcutta. Married people and Spinsters have now perhaps an established right to demand the devotional honors of the Cælebs portion of

* *Sic in orig.*—ED.

the community, although there is little probability that they will ever have to make the demand, as the gallantry of the Bachelors will always stimulate them to a free and voluntary offering.

A few years ago the embellishment of the Dancing and Supper Rooms with transparencies, &c., formed a subject of important consideration at all festive entertainments of a public nature in Calcutta; and I have often seen the old Assembly Rooms tricked out with rare and picturesque magnificence. The Town Hall however is not very susceptible of decoration, except on a very large scale, and therefore nothing is done in the way of ornament to give character to the entertainment. But the company is perhaps the best embellishment after all, and nothing more can be necessary than a splendid apartment brilliantly lighted, to throw a sparkling lustre over the beauty and fashion that may be assembled.

The Ball of the 6th instant was not inferior in any respect to its gay predecessors. In some points it was more attractive, for the admission of masks afforded a most agreeable variety to the scene, and gave occasion to a delightful spirit of eager curiosity and good humour throughout the evening. There were perhaps more non-descript characters than are usually met with at a Masked Ball, but they were not the less amusing on that account, for they had the good effect of exercising the ingenuity of the wandering lookers-on. A *Beggar* was unquestionably the least equivocal in action and demeanor, and indeed he supported his ragged part with admirable effect. The mad Poet, Player,—or whatever he may be called—who dealt out to his willing auditors select passages from Byron, Southey, and Scott, was very entertaining, and every one marvelled at the extravagance and inconsistency of his habiliments, for he had on a bushy curly wig surmounted with flowers, a pea green Dandy coat, and wide salmon-coloured pantaloons, trimmed with tinsel. He was here, and there, and everywhere. A motley group of Musicians made a tremendous noise and rattle, and, as the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings entered the room, they dropped down upon their knees and played God save the King, while the band of the 87th were playing on the grand staircase without,—the *harmony* of this anthem was produced within by two fiddles, a fife, and a drum. A forlorn old Maiden lady, about six feet high, with a huge hoop, bustled about incessantly, but did not seem to effect a single conquest. There was a group of servant girls in want of places,

Footmen, a red-haired Monk, a white-haired Sailor, a black-haired Don, and many others, extremely funny, but with difficulty to be placed in any class. The Spaniard was well robed, and the fancy dresses in Wellington blue were much admired. There was indeed a most gratifying assemblage of bloom and beauty, and the Bachelors were no doubt abundantly delighted with the success of their efforts. They seemed to be of Soame Jenyns's school, and to think Dancing—

> The lovliest art! that can all hearts ensnare,
> And make the fairest still appear more fair;
> Whether her steps the Minuet's mazes trace,
> Or the slow Louvre's more majestic pace;
> Then, as she turns around, from every part,
> Like porcupines, she sends a piercing dart.

Quadrilles and country dances were as well kept up as the amusing interruptions of the Masks would admit, and there was certainly no lack of spirit, and no deficiency of disposition to unite in promoting the universal agreeableness of the evening.

The Illustrious Guests retired before Supper, and at 12 o'clock the party descended to the Marble Hall, to partake of the refreshments that had been prepared. Major VAUGHAN was President on the occasion, and he filled that office in a most playful, pleasant, and satisfactory manner. "*The Marchioness of Hastings, and the Ladies who have honored us with their presence,*" was of course drank with the greatest enthusiasm. Dancing was resumed with additional animation after supper, and continued till near four o'clock, when a large party of Gentlemen repaired to a second regale, and many of them did not quit the jolly scene of conviviality till about six o'clock in the morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1822.

AN intelligent writer, under the signature of Copernicus, has published some remarks in the *John Bull*, on the neglect of Astronomical pursuits at this Presidency, and the expediency of establishing an Observatory in Calcutta, which seem to merit consideration.

The peculiar advantages, he says, which the establishment of an Observatory in Calcutta offers, as connected with the general movement

all over Europe in favor of Astronomy, are so obvious, as hardly to require mention. Her place on the globe, nearly equi-distant from the parallels of the two new Observatories at the Cape of Good Hope, and at the Polar Circle; and nearly opposite in longitude to America, while Europe is half-way between her cloudless sky and equable climate—these are circumstances that require but to be stated, to be fully appreciated. I am not therefore afraid, that the part marked out for us by nature, in this grand union of human talent, will be refused; or that, amidst this universal stir, a Government like ours will consent to remain an indifferent spectator. I have no apprehension that we shall be reproached, as being alone torpid amidst strenuous exertions now being made, all over the globe; or that we alone shall be remarkable for having in no way contributed to the grand impulse, which we must see has been communicated to this useful and sublime study. I cannot believe, or admit for a moment, that while the rest of the civilised world are all anxiously promoting the new and enlarged views of the Astronomers of England, we alone (in one sense an English City) are to stand aloof, content to be indifferent. Calcutta will share, I am persuaded, in these interesting pursuits; and her name shall no longer be subordinate, in this respect, to that of the Sister Presidency.

But perhaps it will be said by some, that while there is an Observatory at Madras, one can hardly be required here; and that the necessary observations may be made equally well there, as in Calcutta. This (overlooking the distance of the places, which effectually invalidates the objection) is indeed to take a narrow view of a science, whose extent is only bounded by the limits of the universe. Even two Observatories to all India is but a small proportion; it is only one-half of what was given by a Mogul Emperor, totally ignorant of the sublime and profound views, which the genius of Europe has developed; and in no way interested as to the practical and real advantages which the cultivation of Astronomy offers to a maritime Nation. There is hardly an insignificant town in Europe, and in England hardly a gentleman's seat, where useful observations are not made, and many of the best instruments collected. Six public Observatories, as renowned for the instruments they contain, as for the learned and indefatigable Astronomers that preside over them; though supported by five others hardly inferior, and by twenty distinguished private Observatories, are not thought sufficient for the United Kingdom. We see that Government at Home have resolved on founding a seventh at Cambridge. Five Observatories

in Paris, and twelve in the rest of France, attest that lively people to be, by no means the least diligent cultivators of this profound study. Many years ago, the Observatories scattered over the kingdoms of Europe, amounted to thirty; and, I suppose, it cannot now be less than forty. In this enumeration, we must not forget that, at that period, semi-barbarous Russia had two. Thus, whether we turn to the Sclavonian, or the Tartar, not to say civilized Europe, an example is held out, worthy of our imitation; and with such facts as these to stimulate us, we must feel that the time is at hand, when it shall no longer be a subject of regret, that Calcutta, the City of Palaces, the Metropolis of India, the Emporium of the commerce of the East, the birth-place of the Asiatic Society, favorably situated, and having a cloudless sky, has neither Observatory, nor Astronomer; that for her, the Heavens in vain present an ever varying spectacle, as if to tempt the curiosity of man; and that her name alone, amongst the great cities of the world, is denied a place in the records of that science, the pursuits of which afford the loftiest exercise to the human intellect; and the due cultivation of which is the surest seal upon the glory of a Nation. That such regrets should so long have been our portion, I may, as a lover of Astronomy, lament: but, as an humble admirer of the illustrious Nobleman who presides over this Government, I rejoice that such a measure remains to add lustre to an administration, the splendour of which seemed to defy all accession.

NEARLY two years ago a complete Gas Light apparatus was brought to Calcutta, and an offer has been lately made to light the Chowringhee Theatre with Gas; but although the expence of preparing the Gas would be comparatively little, the expence of constructing the apparatus would be very considerable, and render the advantages with respect to economy in a country like this, extremely doubtful. The following notice will, however, show to what singular purposes illumination by Gas may be applied.

It was some time ago suggested by certain members of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, that considerable convenience would accrue from having the City Steeple Dials illuminated after sun-set. The idea has been entertained, and the Magistrates have allowed, and the Board of of Police been at the expence of fitting up the West Dial of the Tron Steeple as an experiment. The apparatus, constructed under the superintendence of the suggesters, was illuminated for the first time on Tuesday

night. Should it succeed, the Glasgow Gas Light Company have agreed to furnish this Steeple with light, gratis. The apparatus consists of a No. 1 Argand burner, placed a few feet out from the top of the Dial, and enclosed in a nearly hemispherical lantern, the front of which is glazed; the back forms a parabolical reflector; the dial receives not only the direct but a conical stream of reflected rays; and is thus so brilliantly illuminated that the hours and hands can be seen with nearly the same distinctness at a distance as through the day. By a simple contrivance the clock disengages, about sunrise, a small detent, something similar to the alarum in wooden clocks, this shuts the gas-cock, and so instantly extinguishes the light. [*Edinburgh Courant.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1822.

Road to the New Anchorage.—So little has been said for some time of the Saugor Island Society, that doubts may have been entertained of its continued existence. We are happy, however, to observe that the original scheme of the Cultivators is still zealously kept in view, and that they have been timely stimulated to increased activity by the judicious proposal of the Post Master General to open a Dawk road from the northern extremity of Saugor Island, to Dog's Creek, and the new Anchorage. The pass which the Society had undertaken to make through the jungly tract which occupies part of the route between Diamond Harbour and the latter place, has been actually cleared, and a Bund through the pass for the Dawk Runners is now in considerable progress, and is expected to be completed before the ensuing rains. The Bund now constructing is substantial, but only sufficient for the Runners; we trust, however, that at no distant period the present carriage road to Diamond Harbour will be continued through the whole extent to Dog's Creek and the New Anchorage, which is not more than thirty miles.

The advantages to be gained by this new route are briefly: that though the distance to Kedgeree and the New Anchorage are the same, (about sixty-one miles,) the present ten miles of uncertain, dangerous, and expensive boating from Kedgeree to the same point, or northern extremity of Saugor Island, will be entirely avoided. Hence a prompt and direct communication between Calcutta and the New Anchorage

will be effected at all seasons of the year, and without once crossing the River Hooghly.

For this useful and beneficial improvement, we are indebted to the Post Master General; and Government and the Saugor Island Society have liberally united their efforts to effect the speedy accomplishment of an object so important to Commerce, and the Community at large, as a land communication with the New Anchorage.

THE following extract of a letter from Batavia, dated 19th December, 1821, may amuse our curious readers; the writer is a gentleman of undoubted veracity; we have nevertheless great doubts whether the dried specimen alluded to ever existed as an individual in life:—

"The two Japan ships have arrived safe. The existence of the MERMAID is no longer a fable; I have this day seen one *dried*, brought by one of the above vessels from Japan; it is two feet seven inches long, and from the appearance of the teeth not young, the head and body have much the appearance of the female OURAN OUTANG; the arms, but particularly the hands, like that of a human being, the breasts perfect, and immediately below the breasts the form is that of a fish, the tail perfect."

[*Cour., March* 9.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1822.

ON Tuesday, the 23rd, His MAJESTY's Birthday was celebrated with the usual honors at the Presidency, and in the evening a Grand Ball and Supper was given at the Government House. The Ball was opened by Lady McMAHON, and Lieutenant Colonel MACRA, and notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather, several Quadrilles were danced with great spirit.

Early in the morning of the same day the most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL proceeded to perform a gratifying act of clemency, attended by C. R. BARWELL, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, and released twenty-six prisoners from the Alipore Jail.

Fifteen of the individuals had been usually of the party of convicts employed in the Park at Barrackpore, and their general good conduct, together with the circumstance of being all sentenced for burglary

during the operation of the severe penalty of Section III, Regulation I, 1811, since rescinded, pointed them out to the Governor General in Council as fit objects of mercy.

Three others were brought to the notice of his Lordship on account of their advanced age, and general good conduct.

The Nizamut Adawlut, upon being consulted on the cases of the eighteen prisoners just adverted to, brought to the consideration of Government the cases of eight others (sentenced by the Naib Nazim in 1792-93, before the introduction of the present Regulations) with a recommendation that clemency might be equally extended to them.

The men selected were separated from the rest, had their irons knocked off, and were informed that such among them as wished to obtain service here, in preference to returning to their former places of residence, should be employed as long as their conduct was deserving. Accordingly seven volunteered for the Barrackpore Park, and one for the Judge and Magistrate at Allipore. The rest had a double portion of Kowrees allowed them in honor of the day, to partake of which unusual good fare none of the twenty-six would leave the Jail that day, but remained with their old comrades. Some had been in Jail for 43 years.

We have the pleasure to add that eleven more prisoners, under sentences passed by the Naib Nazim, have been ordered to be released from the Jails of Ramghur and Bhaugulpore.

The planet Venus was on Tuesday distinctly visible to the naked eye, even during the brilliant light of a meridian sun; and the streets in Calcutta were crowded with natives, full of amazement at the extraordinary sight. The same planet was equally visible yesterday.

We have been kindly favored with the following Astronomical report of the phenomenon :—

The planet Venus was again visible yesterday. We understand that a considerable interest has been taken by our Calcutta Astronomers in this unusual phenomenon, who immediately perceived the vast importance to Astronomy, of determining correctly the distance of the planet from the sun in so direct a manner, thus affording unexceptionable data for correction of the Tables. On the 23rd several attempts were

made to obtain these observations, but flitting clouds prevented it; yesterday, however, a set of very correct distances from the Sun's opposite limbs were taken at the Surveyor General's Office, with a Troughton's Reflecting Circle, the most perfect instrument for an observation of this description. By a mean of eight sights, which is equivalent to 24 readings of the Indexes, the distance of Venus from the Sun's centre was found to be as follows :—

	Mean Time.			Observed distance of Venus from the Sun's centre.		
1822.	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
April 23rd.	22	42	55·4	42	57	05·2

The planet seemed to be approaching the Sun, but very slowly. One trial gave 27″ in 16 minutes of time.

These observations were taken on opposite arcs of the circle, so that there is no correction required for Index error. The time is mean time from the Astronomical Clock by Earnshaw, which may be depended on certainly to less than one second. Its daily rate for the last ten days has been 1·82 seconds, gaining with the most undeviating regularity.

Our Astronomers inform us that they are inclined to believe that since the invention of Reflecting Instruments they have very rarely, or perhaps never, been used to measure the distance of the Sun from any planet or star.

Circumstances prevented the observation of the Meridian Altitude of Venus, yesterday; but if the planet should be visible to-day, it will be taken by Troughton's Astronomical Circular Instrument, the same which was used in observing the Altitudes of the Himalaya Mountains, as mentioned in the 14th Volume of the Asiatic Researches.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1822.

The planet Venus is still visible without the aid of a Telescope. The Astronomical report in our last, communicated by a friend, stated that the planet *seemed* to be *approaching* the Sun, and very slowly, but

a steadier observation has shewn a contrary result. In fact, the extreme slowness of the motion of the star, and the short space employed in the observation, led to the mistake, which those who are best acquainted with the subject, will not think surprizing.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society, March 20th, 1822.

Resolved—

1. That one hundred Rupees or the Gold Medal be given to the most successful cultivator of coffee, on not less than ten bigas. The mode of culture to be stated, and the produce, and a quantity not less than a Maund to be placed at the disposal of the Society.

2. A hundred Rupees or the Gold Medal for the most successful cultivation of any improved or superior species of Cotton, beside the commonly cultivated species, on not less than ten bigahs. Vouchers of the mode of culture and produce are required. A quantity not less than a Maund to be sent to the Society.

3. One hundred Rupees or the Gold Medal to any person who shall successfully introduce into Bengal, Behar or Orissa, any esteemed species of European fruit, Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, or Currant. A quantity not less than four Seers to be presented to the Society.

4. One hundred Rupees or the Gold Medal to any person who shall succeed in producing any new improved varieties of any of the fruits indigenous to India. A quantity not less than ten Seers to be presented.

5. One hundred Rupees or the Gold Medal to any person who shall successfully cultivate the Mangosteen, Doorian, or any other of the fruits indigenous to the Molucca Islands.

6. Fifty Rupees or the Silver Medal to any person who shall make Cheese equal to that of Warwickshire; an account of the process employed, and a Cheese weighing not less than ten pounds, to be sent to the Society.

W. CARRY, *Acting Secretary.*

[*John Bull.*

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1822.

[*From the Manchester Guardian.*]

STEAM CARRIAGE.—*(From a correspondent.)*—An ingenious Cotton-spinner of Ardwick, near this town, has invented a *locomotive* Steam carriage, for the conveyance of goods or passengers without the aid of Horses. After repeated experiments during the last two years he has so far succeeded, as not to have a doubt that it will answer the purpose intended. It will go upon any of the Mail Roads, *up hill or down,* at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, and can be guided with the greatest ease, on the most difficult roads! We have heard that a worthy couple on their way from Stockport to this town, late at night, were nearly frightened out of their wits, by meeting this Machine during a trial of its powers, which, for obvious reasons, was made in the dark. Indeed, it was enough to appal the stoutest heart, to see a carriage of extraordinary shape, and carrying a glowing fire, moving at a tremendous rate without any apparent means of propulsion!

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1822.

THE POWARS.

IN the time of BAJEE RAO, the first PESHWA, (how different in fame and character from the last!) a Powar Rajpoot became a Sirdar of some note in the Mahratta service, accompanied BAJEE RAO into the Dukhun, and encreasing in fame, and in the good graces of the Minister, obtained grants of land to the amount of between 15 and 20 lacs in his native province of Malwa.

Esteeming himself now a Feudatory of the Mahratta Empire, he began, on his return to Malwa, his career of conquest over the Rajpoot Principalites in the West of Malwa; and being a man of tact and good temper, secured the friendship and countenance of the great MULHAR RAO HOLKAR, and participated largely in the conquests and tributes acquired by that Chieftain. He exacted tributes from Kotah, Boondee, Banswarra, Dongurpoor, &c., and in territory and tributes is supposed to have had at one time a revenue of nearly 70 lacs. When the family became legitimate they naturally became dull,* and were thrown into the shade by the more fortunate families of SINDIAH and HOLKAR. In the third generation, a partition of the then remaining

* Sic in Orig.—ED.

conquests of the family took place. One brother, (the eldest) remained at the Capital Dhar, and the second took up his residence at Dewass. This hastened the decline of the house, and the Bœotian dulness of the Rajahs continuing, they step by step lost their territory and tributes to such an extent, that the elder branch at Dhar has not now more than seven lacs, and the Junior at Dewass less than three.

Bairseeah, lately in the possession of the British Government, in satisfaction of a Loan, has been permanently acquired, for a yearly equivalent, from the Dhar branch.

The Dhar Rajah is a youth, and has lately been affianced to one of SINDIAH's grand-daughters.

The town and district of Gungraur has been a possession of the Dewass branch, and when Holkar's Battalions mutinied in November, 1817, the Dewass Powar somehow got possession of Gungraur, from whence they were expelled by the British Government, in whose arrangements of partition that fortress and pergunnah had been assigned to Zalim Sing of Kotah.

The Powars call themselves, and are now generally esteemed, Mahrattas—they do not eat or intermarry with their brother Rajpoots—keep a Mahratta Karbar and public officers corresponding with those of SINDIAH and HOLKAR. Neither of them keep any troops, save the Sebundy, necessary to superintend the collection of their small revenue. The respectability of their family, and the remains of their former great name, tend to preserve to them a consideration and rank above their seeming or comparative importance among the surrounding Principalities.

BAGRIES.

The Malwa Bagries are on principle professed thieves. They say they were ordered to live at the expence of their neighbours, by an express injunction of Doorga, in consequence of the care with which they tended her cattle.

They eat the Buffalo, and are consequently held in abhorrence by all the other castes and tribes of Hindoos. They emigrated from Marwar three generations ago, and do not yet exceed 150 families. They are so very superstitious, that three-fourths of all I ever saw wear an amulet, to propitiate the *Bhoots*, or Ghosts.

These Ghosts are exceedingly perverse; in the same proportion that they love one in this world, they carry their talent of annoyance in the next; he who kisses you the most when alive, is sure to pinch and scratch very violently after death.

Their females eat no sugar or cocoanuts; wear neither silk nor loongies of any kind.

The names of their families are the same as the Rajpoots, such as Rhatore, Powar, Bhuttee, Mukona, Hara, Chowhan, Dhabee, Keechee, &c.; but this must be assumption on their part, and cannot, I should conceive, point to a common origin. I ventured to hint to a Rajpoot Thakoor that such might be the case; he replied with the utmost vehemence of language and gesture, that such could not be the case; that the Bagries, to increase their respectability, had seized upon the names of tribes of the Rajpoots. "They are, (said he) a polluted race, given to thieving and debauchery, and the sooner they are exterminated the better."

The greater number of the Bagries is in the districts under charge of Major Henley, Agent to the Governor General at Bhopaul, who has with some success endeavoured to reclaim their thievish inclinations and generally vitiated habits; but their besetting sin is so strong that they are necessarily obliged to be mustered twice every night, to see whether they are present, or absent stealing. The best behaved are employed in the Sebundy and Police of the two British districts, under the Major's superintendence, *i. e.*, eastern Sujawulpoor and Bairseeah, and will in time, it is to be hoped, become as honest as their neighbours. Eating the flesh of the cow has naturally made them an abhorred race, and stealing from *honor* and principle, has made them a detested and despised people; they have thence kept their Marwar dialects, and all the peculiarity of habits which they carried into Malwa. Their disputes are decided by Panchayuts or arbitration; and fine is the general punishment for crimes against society. Adultery is punished with more severity than any other crime. The Mukh, or head of the hamlet, assisted by the elders, superintends these decisions, and contrives to expend a part of the fine in a jollification, where Plaintiff and Defendant get comfortably drunk, and where they plan the direction and nature of the next thieving expedition.

KAPPA.

[*Ind. Gaz.*

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1822.

FROM private letters by the *David Scott,* we understand that the resignation of the Marquess of HASTINGS, as Governor General of India, was received by the Court of Directors on the 5th of December, with anxious regret, and that the Court offered to petition His Majesty to request a further continuance of His Lordship in the Government, but the wishes of the Noble Marquess were so decidedly expressed, that His MAJESTY considered an infringement of them inadmissible, and they were at length reluctantly complied with.

Information has also been received of the actual appointment of Mr. CANNING to succeed the Marquess of HASTINGS, and that Mr. CANNING was to embark for India about June.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1822.

IT is now five months and a half since the date of the last arrivals from England, and yet we have no intelligence of any of the ships that were destined to sail about the middle and end of January. The *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th of May came in yesterday, but without any novelty, either overland or by sea. The Madras papers of the 4th of June are equally unproductive.

BETWEEN one and two o'clock last Friday morning, Calcutta was visited by one of the most tremendous storms we ever witnessed. The lightning blazed incessantly, and the thunder rolled over head with such deafening and appalling crashes, that the heavens seemed to be bursting asunder. The rain at the same time descended in torrents, and with a heaviness seldom experienced. The dreadful " battle of the elements" lasted about two hours.

ON Sunday last we received an account of the awful calamity with which the Civil Station at Burrisol has been afflicted. It is brief, but the facts are of the most melancholy description, and require not detail to awaken feelings of the liveliest pity and commiseration. The suffer-

ings of thousands, men, women, and children, during the terrible night of the storm, must have been truly dreadful.

The storm commenced on the evening of the 6th, and before midnight the body of water had overtopped the Bund, which runs along the margin of the river, and was approaching the gentlemen's houses rapidly. Mr. Cardew, the Registrar, had just time sufficient to send a Palankeen, with some food in it, to the top of the house for his wife. Immediately after, his dining room was three feet deep in water, the current carrying every thing before it with irresistible violence. In another house there was five feet water in the dining room, and dead bodies, washed from the native huts, floating about the room, in which only a few hours before,.dinner had been served. One thousand lives were lost in the Bazar alone, and the loss throughout the district is not to be calculated. A famine was apprehended as inevitable. No provisions were procurable for the prisoners, in consequence of which they were released on the second day.

Jessore—We have been detained by a violent storm of wind and rain, which commenced here on the night of the 6th, and never ceased till the evening of the 11th. I never recollect such a fall of rain at one time, and it blew a hurricane the greater part of the time. The Indigo Planters are in very low spirits in consequence. Nearly the whole of the plant is destroyed, and they do not expect to realize one-fourth of what they anticipated previous to the storm.

Thursday, July 11, 1822.

Public Punishment.—Yesterday (July 9) about noon, an immense crowd of natives amounting, at least, to several thousands, assembled at the cross road in the Loll Bazar, to witness the punishment of Gungarain *alias* Gungaram Shaw, and Gourmohun Shaw, sentenced to be publicly whipped for fraud and conspiracy. At 12 o'clock precisely the Deputy Sheriff with his Officers were in attendance, with a Medical Gentleman as usual in such cases for fear of accidents; and the prisoners above-named received the full punishment awarded, to the great edification, we trust, of the assembled multitude, who had before them a pregnant example that evil doers are rewarded according to their works, and reap in dishonour, what they sow in dishonour.

The fraud for which this punishment was inflicted, was executed as follows :—The above Gungaram and Gourmohun dressed up one Brijmohun, (a common coolie, it is said, or little better), and taking him to a shop in the Bazar, gave out that he was the nephew of the Rajah of Nattore. By means of this man of straw, they easily obtained credit from the shop-keepers, (Hursook Roy and Gopaul Roy, father and son,) for three pair of shawls, value Sicca Rupees 1,500; which the would-be Rajah took on trust, pretending he wished to buy them for his uncle, and would return them if not approved of. This was the first part of the plot, and succeeded admirably; but Hursook Roy hearing about six weeks after, that the defendants had sold one pair of the shawls at less than the original price, he became anxious to get either his money or the shawls returned. With this view he arrested Gungaram; who was afterwards admitted to bail on the security of one Ram Rochin, who promised to get the Plaintiff either his shawls back or his money.

About two or three days after Gungaram had thus been admitted to bail, he and his associate Gourmohun seized upon the Plaintiff (Hursook Roy,) as he was passing by Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s Auction Room, and detained him forcibly till a Sheriff's Officer came up and arrested him for the sum of Sicca Rupees 10,120, at the suit of one Gourprosaud Chocrabuttee, and conveyed him to Jail. This was a counter-plot to thwart the legal steps taken by Hursook to recover his shawls, or obtain payment of the price. It was proved by written documents, as well as parole evidence, that the new character who had started up in this Drama of Fraud, Gourprosaud Chocrabuttee, had been stirred up by Gourmohun and Gungaram, who promised to pay the costs and gave him two rupees to swear this false debt against Hursook Roy. Having by this manœuvre put themselves on an equal footing with the unfortunate Hursook, they offered to compromise matters, and give up their claims against him, on condition that he would grant acquittance to them for the price of the shawls. And Gourprosaud Chocrabuttee also wished to make a separate treaty for himself, and offered to the son to release his father on receiving 200 Rupees. Gopaul Roy rejected these terms, and his father Hursook brought the case before the Supreme Court, where it was tried on the 25th of June, and a Verdict of Guilty pronounced against Gungaram, Gourmohun, and Gourprosaud. On the 2nd of July, the two former were sentenced to be confined two years in the House of Correction, and twice whipped, once

in the first week of this year, and once in the first week of the next, the first part of which sentence was carried into execution yesterday.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1822.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Funeral having been appointed to take place on Thursday, the 11th of July, at six in the evening, an immense concourse of the Native inhabitants of the City had by that time assembled to witness the solemn procession. The streets on every side of the Government House leading to the Cathedral,* along the course, the Esplanade, and through the whole extent of Chouringhee, to the late residence of the deceased, were filled with spectators of every rank; and hundreds of the most respectable Native gentlemen, in their carriages drawn up on the sides of the road, waited anxiously to see the last tribute paid to the remains of this eminent Prelate. Many of the members of the Christian Community proceeded to the house of mourning to form the procession, but the largest portion of Ladies and Gentlemen went direct to the Cathedral. From some unavoidable circumstances the arrangements for moving the corpse were not completed till about a quarter to 7 o'clock, and when the Hearse left the door, minute guns began to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in number to correspond with the age of the deceased; the flag had been half-mast all day. The Hearse was followed by the late BISHOP's carriage, five Mourning Coaches, and a great number of other Carriages belonging to principal inhabitants of Calcutta. The crowded procession passed down the road leading from the corner of Park Street, Chouringhee, to the Fort, and along the course. The Hearse drew up at about twenty minutes past 7 o'clock under the West Portico of the Cathedral, where the mournful train was arranged in the following order:—

Two Mutes.
Plumes of Feathers.
Two Mutes.
Clergymen in their robes.
Cathedral attendants, with staves craped.
The Presidency Chaplains in surplices.

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* *Now St. John's Church.*—ED.

Rev. J. Parson. Rev. D. Corrie.

The late Bishop's Verger,

his rod craped.

The Archdeacon.

Pall Bearers.		Pall Bearers.
Hon'ble J. Fendall, Esq.	The Body.	Hon'ble J. Adam, Esq.
Hon'ble W. B. Bayley, Esq.		Major General Hardwicke.
Hon'ble Sir Francis Macnaghten.		G. Udny, Esq.
		C. Lushington, Esq.

W. H. Abbott, Esq., The late Bishop's Secy.	Chief Mourner, Rev. J. Hawtayne, the late Bishop's Chaplain.	J. Trotter, Esq. W. Cracroft, Esq.

Dr. Nicolson, the late Bishop's Physician.

Mourners,

Two and two, in Cloaks and Hatbands.

&c., &c., &c.

The interior of the Cathedral was hung with black, and lighted up, as is usual during the Evening Service, excepting the lamps in the Bishop's seat. On the entrance of the Procession a solemn Dirge added to the deep and melancholy effect of the *coup d'œil*. Passing up the Aisle, the Coffin, covered with a black velvet Pall, was placed on tressels near the Communion Table. The Cathedral was thronged in every part. The Chancel was indeed so full that it was difficult to move, and the Aisle and the Galleries were equally crowded.

The Archdeacon commenced the service by reading the appointed Psalms, the 39th and 40th, after which the Reverend Mr. Corrie read the lesson from the *First Corinthians*, XV., 20. A part of Handel's celebrated Anthem was then given with full effect, being played by Mr. Linton, and sung by Mr. and Mrs. Lacy. The words are :—

When the ear heard him, then it blessed him ;
And when the eye saw him, it gave witness of him.
His body is buried in peace,
But his name liveth evermore.

When the Organ had ceased, the body was slowly lowered down into the grave, which had been prepared of masonry, within the railing of the Communion Table, and the Archdeacon concluded the impressive service.

The following inscription was placed on the coffin plate :—

THOMAS FANSHAWE MIDDLETON,
Bishop of Calcutta,
Died 8th July, 1822.
AGED 53 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1822.

St. Peter's Church.

ST. Peter's Church, Fort William.—Order of Masonic Procession observed in laying the Foundation Stone of St. Peter's Church, on Wednesday, the 24th July, 1822.

The Lodges met at the house of the Town Major in Fort William at half past four, from whence they proceeded in the following order :—

Music.

GRAND MARSHAL.

Lodges in the following order, preceded by their Tylers and Banners, borne by a Junior Brother of the Lodge.

Lodge, Courage with Humanity.
Marine Lodge.
Humility with Fortitude.
True Friendship.
Industry and Perseverance.
Star in the East.
Superintendent of the Building with the Plan.
Provincial Grand Lodge.
Tyler.
Banner, carried by three Brethren.
Inscription Plate, carried by a Brother.
Golden Mallet, carried by a Brother.
Three Silver Cups, with Wine, Oil, and Corn, carried by a Brother.
Golden Compasses, carried by a Brother.
Golden Square, Level and Plumb, carried by three Brethren.
Two Grand Stewards.
Grand Secretary. | Grand Registrar.
Grand Treasurer.

Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, carried by a Brother.

Senior Grand Deacon.	Junior Grand Deacon.
Senior Grand Warden.	Junior Grand Warden.

Provincial Grand Master.

Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

Two Grand Stewards.

Grand Sword Bearer.

On reaching the entrance of the enclosure from the East; the Music following by the Lodges turned to the left, and proceeded round the site of the Church, and halted in the North-East angle of the Square, the Lodges halting and facing inwards, the Band taking its station in the corner of the Square, to the right of the Provincial Grand Master's Chair which was placed to the East of the site of the Building; the Provincial Grand Lodge completed the East side of the Square, the other three sides being occupied by the different Lodges in succession.

The Provincial Grand Master then took his seat at the Pedestal, supported by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and Senior Deacon, on his right, and the Provincial Grand Wardens and other Grand Officers on his left, on which the Music ceased.

The Superintendent of the Building then presented the Plan of the Building to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who handed it up to the Provincial Grand Master. After being inspected, it was returned to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who was desired to lay the Cement, and fix the Inscription Plate.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master then proceeded, supported by the Grand Stewards, to the East side of the Stone, when a prayer suitable to the occasion was offered.

The Phials containing the Coins were then placed in the niches by the Provincial Grand Treasurer.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master then read the Inscription.

The Plate being fixed in its place, and the Cement spread, the Provincial Grand Master, supported by the Grand Wardens and other Officers, proceeded to the Stone; and ordered it to be lowered into its place, which was effected conformably to the rules of Masonry.

The Provincial Grand Wardens who stood on the West side of the Stone, then handed the Square, Level, and Plumb successively to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who presented them to the Provincial Grand Master, and, the Stone being tried by him, the implements were returned to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

The Grand Mallet was then handed to the Provincial Grand Master, who giving therewith three knocks on the Stone pronounced this Masonic Invocation :—"May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this Stone which we have now laid, and by His Providence enable us to finish this and every other work undertaken for the benefit of mankind, and in honor of His holy name."

The Band and Choristers then performed a piece of sacred Music.

HYMN.

To thee, Great Architect divine,
To whom all Glory, Praise be given,
We dedicate this sacred shrine
With mystic secrets sprung from Heaven.

Vouchsafe to hear our feeble band,
And on our labours deign to smile,
That guided by thy fostering hand,
Success may crown the Builder's toil.

And ever hallowed may it prove
From jarring strife and discord free,
A Temple, where fraternal love
May join in endless praise to thee.

Parent of light, devoutly low,
Before thine altar here we bend.
Glory to thee, as was, is now,
And shall be ever, without end.

The Silver Cups were then delivered to the Wardens, by them to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and by him to the Provincial Grand Master, who poured the Wine, Corn, and Oil, contained therein upon the stone, saying :—

"May the all Bounteous Author of Nature, bless this City with abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oil, and with all the necessaries, con-

veniences, and comforts of life; and may the same Almighty power preserve this building from decay to the latest Posterity."

A Salute was then fired accompanied by animated Music, announcing the completion of the work, at the close of which, the Provincial Grand Master rose, and delivered from his chair a suitable oration. After which the procession retired in the same order as it came, to the house of the Town Major preceded by the Band.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1822.

THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.—The population of Calcutta, the capital of the British Empire in India, and the seat of the Supreme Authority, has long been an object of curiosity, and till lately, has never, we believe, been accurately ascertained. In the year 1800, according to the report of the Police Committee, furnished to the Governor General, the population of the Town, exclusive of the Suburbs, was estimated at 5,00,000; and according to another calculation in 1814, at 7,00,000. The former return was given on the authority of the Magistrates of Calcutta, but the data on which it was founded cannot now be ascertained; the latter computation was adopted probably on a consideration of the above estimates, taken in connection with a supposed increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Town.

The recent employment however of four Assessors to revise the whole of the rates assessed upon the Houses, Buildings, and Premises of Calcutta, seemed to the Magistrates to present a favorable opportunity of obtaining an accurate Census of the population, which one of the gentlemen of the Committee undertook to prepare, from authentic statements furnished by the Assessors, the result of which we have now the pleasure to submit to the readers of *John Bull.*

The following are the returns given for the four Divisions of Calcutta:—

Total Christians	13,138
Mohummedans	48,162
Hindoos	1,18,203
Chinese	414
Total	1,79,917

The great difference between this total amount, and former estimates is very striking, and a general opinion prevailed that the population could not but exceed the total returned by Assessors. But it has been ascertained that the extent of Calcutta from the Mahratta Ditch, at the Northern extremity, to the Circular Road, at the Southern Circuit of Chowringhee, is not more than 4½ miles, and that its average breadth is only one mile and a half. The Lower or Southern Division of the Town, which comprises Chowringhee, is but thinly peopled; the houses of Europeans widely scattered, and Kolingah, which is a part of it, is chiefly occupied by Natives. The Divisions between Dhurrumtollah and Bow Bazar, has a denser population; it comprises the most thickly inhabited European part of Calcutta, as well as a great number of Country-born Christians, who reside in the Town with their families. The North Division between the Bow Bazar and Muchooa Bazar, comprises perhaps the most dense part of the population of Calcutta. The Upper Division to the North of Muchooa Bazar is, comparatively speaking, but thinly covered with habitations; presenting towards the North and East extensive Gardens, large tanks, and ruinous habitations. It is not improbable therefore that the large estimates made of the population of Calcutta at former periods, may be owing to the crowds of Artisans, Labourers, Servants and Sircars, and to the numerous strangers of every country which constantly meet the eye in every part of the Town. Indeed, the numbers entering the town daily from the suburbs and opposite side of the river, are estimated by the Magistrates at 100,000. This was done by stationing Sircars and Peons at all the principal outlets of the Town. The peons counted the passengers, by flinging to the Sircars a cowrie for every hundred passengers, noting separately the Carriages and Hackeries; and the average of different returns gave an influx of about 100,000 individuals, besides Carriages and Horses. Upon the whole, then, it appears to be the opinion of the Magistrates of Calcutta, from all the returns laid before them, that by taking the resident population at about 200,000, and numbers entering the town daily at 100,000, we shall have a statement of population probably not much wide of the truth. We hope the very valuable paper from which we have taken the above memorandum, will be printed for the information of the public.

It has been ascertained in the course of the enquiries which led to the results above given, that the number of respectable and wealthy native house-holders is not increasing in Calcutta; on the contrary, that

they have been decreasing. In the visits which the Magistrates are constantly making to various parts of the town, they do not observe the same rapid progress of building in the native, as in the European quarter, whilst they are perpetually struck with the appearance of ruinous and decayed premises either vacant or occupied by the remnants of wealthy families.* We may naturally ask, what has led to this? It has been conjectured that the Mercantile adventurers of Calcutta had retired to spend their wealth in other quarters, and that the old and indigent inhabitants of the place had not been able to preserve their former station in the encreased prosperity of the place; but we very much fear that this is not the cause assigned by the Natives themselves. See all the Villages, they say, beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and there enquire of the inhabitants the effect of English and Mofussil Law. We should enquire of the Natives.

[*John Bull.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1822.

WE have taken from the *India Gazette* the following account of a Public Anniversary Dinner given by the Portuguese Community of Calcutta at the Town Hall, in commemoration of the Constitution proclaimed in Portugal on the 24th August, 1820:—

At about a quarter past 7 P. M., Saturday, we entered the Town Hall, and found the Gentlemen of the Portuguese Community assembled, as well as their guests. A long table was spread, with a noble dinner. At one end of the table the eye fell upon a fine transparency, emblematical of regenerated Portugal. It consisted of two majestic pillars resting upon a massy base, upon which was inscribed

OPORTO XXIV. D'AGOSTA DE MDCCCXX.

The pillars were surmounted by a vast open volume, representing the proclaimed Constitution, or the deposit of the People's Rights. On the volume of the Constitution stood upright and duly quartered the escutcheon of Portugal, on which rested the ROYAL CROWN. Streamers depended from the last, and branches of palm and olive were seen wreathing round the lower parts of the pillars. On the shafts of

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* The number of premises in Calcutta, to be considered as containing any population, amounts to 67,519, of which 5,430 are upper-roomed houses; 8,800 lower-roomed houses; 15,792 tiled huts, and 37,497 straw huts.

the pillars and twining round them were the following names emblazoned:—

Fernandez Thomas.	Ferreira Borges.
Silva Carvalho.	Gomez DaSilva.
Sepulveda.	Cabreira.
Sao Luis.	Scuto Mayor.

The whole had a very chaste and classic effect, which was heightened by association with the peculiar object of the meeting. It was a subject for the Moralist to reflect on, to see the Priests of Portugal in their Monkish garbs walking about a festival hall with national cockades upon their bosoms. It was a subject for the Philosopher to exult over, to see men of different religions and different nations walking in the bonds of amity and cordial good-will side by side, previous to pouring out at the hospitable board libations in honor of the re-assumption of human rights. At length dinner being quite ready, the inviters and the invited sat down to the number of about a hundred; among whom we observed Sir Francis Macnaghten and several of the heads of offices, and the gentlemen of the bar, and members of the principal mercantile houses, &c., &c., of Calcutta.

The Cloth removed, Mr. DaSilva rose, and, as well as we could understand, delivered himself nearly in the following words:—"The Portuguese nation, once so brilliant and distinguished for learning and enterprize—those men once the founders of flourishing colonies, and the discoverers of new regions—declined into nothingness, and were nearly lost in the chaos which succeeded the general destruction of freedom; until (after a series of heroic struggles against tyranny) the glorious 24th of August, 1820, when the energy of a Genius, not altogether extinguished, was aroused, and gave to Portugal a CONSTITUTION that ranks her once more amongst the independent nations of Europe!

"The Sovereignty of the Portuguese nation represented by the august Congress, and proclaimed on the ever memorable 24th of August, 1820, of which this day is the anniversary." Tune—*Lisbon Hymn.*

Since (resumed the President, rising again) you all received my last toast, THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE NATION, so enthusiastically, I'll now propose another. Holding as I do, in high disapprobation and dislike

all Kings, who do not inherit their thrones by the voice of those nations which are groaning under the sway of despotic monarchy, I have now the honor to propose the health of a real Constitutional King. I mean our beloved Sovereign, "H. M. Joa the VI., the 21st Constitutional King of Portugal." Portuguese Tune—*Prince Royal.*

The next toast from the Chair was—

"H. M. George IV., King of Great Britain" (Cheers). Tune—*God save the King.*

Mr. DaSilva next proposed a bumper to

"The praise-worthy Portuguese, the founders of the glory of this day."

In prefacing this toast, the President, in a most graceful and eloquent manner, pointed to the transparency, emblematical of regenerated Portugal; observing (as we remember) that the Portuguese owed the blessings, which as emancipated and freemen they now enjoyed, to the Patriots whose names were emblazoned on that banner.

After the last toast, Mr. DaSilva in brief but animated terms gave,

"The Portuguese army who so gloriously behaved in our Political Cause."

Mr. Silveira then rose, and addressed the company in the English language; we were not sufficiently near him to catch his first words; and though his manner was sufficiently expressive, his words, considering that they were delivered in a tongue to which he was quite unaccustomed, were surprisingly correct. After lamenting the state to which Portugal had been reduced by misgovernment; having after great exertions and toil obtained peace, the nation flattered itself with the hope of receiving a Constitution and a Legal Government. Alas! the hope was nothing but flattery. The Army which had fought in its country's cause, and the Navy which had buffetted many a peril, the veterans of both were bitterly disappointed of the reward for which they had encountered so many dangers. Yes! my country, thou hast suffered many hardships; but of all which fell to thy lot, none grieved thee more than the ignominious death of some of thy sons; executions as cruel and bloody as disgraced the reign of a Nero or a Diocletian! In justice to themselves, however, the sons of Lusitania could no longer submit to be deprived of the natural rights of

men. They shook off their lethargy, and determined even with the loss of life to grasp for themselves a Constitution like to that secured for Spain by Quirogo Riego and other Patriots (cheers.) These are the names of which the age has cause to be proud; these are the names that must be ever dear to their country (cheers.) The reward of that glorious struggle, in which both nations had engaged, were the blessings of agriculture, of commerce, and the arts, and the Liberty of the Press! General happiness now reigns over tracks formerly groaning under tyranny, and the effects of a rational, just, and constitutional Government, now extend from the throne to the peasant, from Lisbon to the foot of the Pyrennees. Here's to "The Spanish Nation which was the first to set up the Standard of Liberty in the Peninsula"—and before we empty our glasses, let me beseech thee my country, to proceed in thy great and glorious course, till tyranny become hateful over all the earth, and the cause of Liberty be as famous and triumphant as it was in the days of Cato and Brutus! (long and loud applause.)

Mr. Larruleta.—" I reluctantly rise, Mr. President, as a true Spaniard, to return my humble, but sincere thanks for the honor done to my country by the handsome terms of the last toast. In return I have only to wish for my friends, the Portuguese, that their King may turn out a better friend to liberty than the beloved FERDINAND THE VII did! (loud applause.) To our common friends the English, I have only to say, God bless them; may England be happy and free for ever, and may the Peninsula never forget her example!" (continued cheers.)

The Reverend Mr. Lagos.—" I ought to have kept a most profound silence, after having heard such eloquent speeches; but although my expressions may not be worthy of the object for which the present national meeting is convened, yet they will be taken as a token of my patriotism and adherence to the Constitutional Cause. Yes, meritorious Portuguese, and other gentlemen who form the most brilliant part of this assembly, I beg to assure you, that I do not possess adequate terms to pourtray a lively image of the extreme pleasure and joy which the remembrance of this ever memorable day, the 24th of August, to my mind—a day on which, like the radiant beams of Aurora, the voice of liberty was ushered in from the heavens, combined with liberal principles dictated by holy and just precepts. Throwing a glance over the memorable events which have occurred in Portugal, since this remarkable day, my mind cannot help recording the respectable names of

our distinguished superiors, who in the fields of battle, and in the assemblies of the nation, employed their strength, their blood, and even their lives to maintain the august diadem on the head of their Sovereign, and the national independence. To-day my ears resound the distinguished names of Castros, Albuquerques, Sepulvedas, Pedros Pais, Martinhos, Fristas, Correias, and many others, who in the first epochs of Lusitanian Monarchy gave most evident proofs of valour and patriotism—a national spirit which prevailed beyond centuries, forms the basis of the Portuguese character.

"Was it not on that memorable day that the ashes of our ancestors revived? Was it not the moment that the voice of Liberty burst from the hearts of the worthy Portuguese? Was it not the period, I ask you, respectable assembly, at which the Portuguese began to live under those liberal principles, with which the Eternal Being originally endowed mankind? If the Almighty who created and governs the universe, made all men equal and free, animated by nature with the same spirit, and endowed with the same faculties by eternal laws, they do not change. One man is not the inheritance of another; nor can he, without offending the Divinity, be reduced to slavery and abasement. But hypocrisy, fanaticism, and the supports of a despotic Government, have succeeded in smothering in the hearts of certain meritorious Portuguese the incontestible rights which the Almighty has bestowed upon them.

"And are there still any evil-minded men who pretend to sow discord amidst the just and liberal principles of our regeneration? Who can be so ignorant as not to know that the Portuguese name has been almost forgotten amongst the civilized nations? Who can be so uninformed as not to know that the Portuguese nation have for so many years lost its sovereignty, and groaned under an iron yoke? And finally, who can pretend not to know that our commerce was at a stand; our agriculture destroyed; our navigaton annihilated; our brave officers and disciplined soldiers without receiving their dues, and therefore almost reduced to mendicity? To what is it owing that the rich were losing hopes of being able to help the poor, and the poor despairing of obtaining relief? Perchance, could the Portuguese name still exist, under the selfish sway of a despotic government? Certainly not!!!

"Under these circumstances, Portuguese, lovers of the country

and the nation, who listen to me, acknowledge the Omnipotence of one God, who by His infinit emercy, has extricated you from the yoke of iron. That odious class of adulators and slaves, against which personal merit could nothing avail, is no more, but a patriotic heart will always obtain the protection of God. May true and warm patriotism ever animate you. Divest yourself of all animosities. Recollect that each of you have to repel the frivolous discourses of the evil-minded, the hypocrites, and incendiaries. Be brave soldiers, honest ciitzens, Christians and Portuguese, proclaiming always without fear, till the last breath of your existence, The Liberal Constitution."

(The speech, of which the above is only a hasty translation, was delivered with great fluency and appropriate graces of gesture and action, and the animated speaker was frequently interrupted by the loud applauses of the company.)

Mr. Ferreira, who was disabled by indisposition from rising off his chair, now addressed the meeting, in the Portuguese language :—

"I should justly incur the ignominious censure of want of patriotism, were I, amidst so many demonstrations of generous sentiments, not to endeavour to shew publicly how much I am also interested in the solemnization of this great day.

"In my declining days, beloved countrymen, and at this remote distance from the theatre of heroic deeds, feeble are the proofs that I can give of being a devoted friend of the Constitution. To speak in praise of so desirable a document, it would require more than human energy. But great is the blessing from Eternity destined for the great men, who, braving so many perils, have accomplished the liberation of Portugal. What a happy transition was this, my dear Countrymen? You have shaken off the yoke which oppressed you so much to enjoy freely heavenly gifts. If really you know how to appreciate so great a blessing, what must be your gratification at every time that you contrast the despotism of monarchical sway, with the legal proceedings of a Constitutional Government? Although, from reasons which you evidently observe in me, I am denied the power of aspiring to the hope of aiding, to some purpose, in the great cause, which you advocate with universal applause, yet, I trust you will at least permit me to assure you of the patriotic wishes I have just expressed on the present occasion.

"God grant that the old party be altogether at an end; that the Constitution may continue unshaken for ever; and that Portugal, under her new Government, may flourish more and more!!!"

The PRESIDENT, after alluding in a neat and expressive speech to the many proofs of real friendship and distinguished service, which the Portuguese nation had received from English bravery, gave—

"The British Navy and Army." Tune,—*Rule Britannia.*

After a pause, Captain the Honorable G. KEPPEL rose and addressed the President:—

"Sir,—Though the humblest individual in the British Army, whose health you have just drank, I beg leave in the name of that Army to return my best thanks. I am very sure that there exists not a member of the British Army who would not be proud to be associated as a friend of the Portuguese (applause.) But it is not merely, Sir, in the character of a British Officer that I now speak; as a MAN and an ENGLISHMAN I exult in the alliance and friendship of my Countrymen with the Portuguese. Perhaps, it may be deemed intrusive in so young a member of the Army to have offered himself to this meeting at all, but I could not remain in my seat and hear such a toast given on such an occasion without expressing my feelings" (cheers.)

In proposing the health of

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings,"

Mr. Da Silva paid a well turned compliment to His Lordship for having removed the Censorship from the Indian Press (loud cheers.)

Mr. DaSilva next gave—

"Sir Francis Macnaghten and all the members of the Calcutta Bench present." Tune—*St. Patrick's day in the morning.*

Sir Francis had retired about a quarter of an hour previously. At length Mr. FERGUSSON rose, and to such of our readers as have ever had the delight of listening to his nervous eloquence, we need scarcely apologise for the very defective report which we submit of what fell from him. The mind on such an occasion is too intensely rapt, to permit the hand of any but the most practised hack in the art of

reporting to write down every word as it is uttered. The mind would fain pause, while the least halt makes the hand fall into arrears. To those again who have never heard the gifted and respected person to whom we allude, even a rude sketch or outline of his sentiments may prove acceptable. Mr. FERGUSSON, after a few prefatory expressions, proceeded—"I feel highly flattered as one of a collective body by the compliment paid me, and flattered as an individual by being invited to the commemoration of this glorious day (cheers.) I can boast of the honesty of the Calcutta bar, and to those who know me, I am sure I need scarcely assert, that I am no exception to it. (Applause.) I have been now fifteen years in this country, in the discharge of my duty, but I do not wish to be considered merely as a professional man who has succeeded in his views; I am anxious to be known as a WELL-WISHER OF LIBERTY! (loud cheers.) From my earliest years LIBERTY has been the object of my admiration. I loved it in trial and in poverty, and I hope in prosperity it will be the same (applause.) It is impossible for a man possessed of a spark of right feeling, not to be elated at the brilliant success of those glorious nations, Spain and Portugal, in the cause of Freedom. Historically they were our elders in Liberty (hear, hear.) If we go back to a period of high antiquity, we shall find that they enjoyed a Constitution. We shall find that they addressed their King in these words—'*If you obey the laws we'll obey you; if not*—NOT!!' (loud and continued cheers.) It is impossible that the cause of LIBERTY, wherever it has broke forth, can be put down. It bursts the fetters forged for it by the combined despots of the world, and they never can be rivetted again! (loud cheers.) The Portuguese and Spaniards overcame a despot at whose aspect other despots trembled and turned pale. They overcame NAPOLEON! Having successfully resisted him, they will resist the AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS! (cheers.) But this is not the cause of one nation merely, it is the secret cause of every people upon earth; and I am sure, whatever the Government may do that the English can never co-operate with allied despots. If they do,

'Perdition on their banners strike!'

"But I am, perhaps, intruding upon the company too long, (*cries of no, no,—go on, go on, from all parts.*) Perhaps there are among you some whose ears may be offended at the freedom of my words. (*Hear, hear.*) I have heard one of the speakers present here this evening say, that among other blessings secured for themselves by the Portuguese, they

possess as a guard for their liberties—a Free press. (Cheers.) Surely, I can offend no one by speaking of a Free press! Portugal, as the first great step in her regeneration, put an end to the odious censorship, and asserted for herself the Liberty of the Press. I know of no country as yet for which *that* is unfit. A Censorship of the Press, indeed! why not appoint a Censorship of *Speech* before it is delivered, for the one is as reasonable as the other; (cheers,) and those who wish for a Censorship may as well demand of me to state before stepping into the Supreme Court, what I shall say for my client! (*Applause.*) As well take away the privilege of walking from a man of free limbs in good health, from a dread lest he should injure some passenger by his strength. The enemies of a Free Press, instead of reprobating its abuse, condemn its Use *in toto*. I hope there will be an end to all nonsense here about restoring a Censorship. The Portuguese have put an end to the odious Censorship in their country; and thanks to an illustrious individual, it has been abolished here." (*Loud and reiterated cheers.*) Mr. Fergusson now commented in indignant terms upon the late measures taken to crush civil liberty in France;—hoped that the subject of commemoration of that day would continue an object of commemoration for ever! He then in glowing language expressed his attachment to a limited and constitutional Monarchy; and hoped that the Kings of Spain and Portugal would always bear in mind, that they owe to the *people* their Crowns and Thrones. They must (continued he) be sincere, or they cannot reign over a free and great people. If hollow or insincere, that moment will bring their destruction. I trust the Portuguese nation will be completely restored to its former glory and renown. Apologizing for having kept them so long, the eloquent and independent Speaker sat down amidst thunders of applause, which continued for some minutes. Here the President, with the feeling of grateful and patriotic enthusiasm stepped up to Mr. Fergusson, and embraced him affectionately amid the cheers of the assembly, in token, he said, of the impression his admirable speech had made upon him and the rest of his countrymen present.

Mr. Fergusson again rose and called for a bumper toast. "It is impossible to have heard our respected Chairman without being instantly struck with his sincerity and energy, and as a Votary of Liberty. More animation I never saw; and a man more earnest in the cause or more master of the subject is not to be found. We are all obliged to him and his brother countrymen this evening, for having

given an opportunity to the Calcutta people of duly appreciating him and them. I propose, Gentlemen, the health of Mr. Da Silva, our worthy Chairman—three times three." Mr. Da Silva neatly returned thanks in the English language.

The next toast was,—

"The Merchants of Calcutta." Tune—*Money in both pockets.*

Mr. J. Palmer rose and returned thanks; we regret that we did not hear all he said, but as well as we can recollect, it was to the following effect :—

"In the name of the Merchants of Calcutta, I rise to thank you, Sir, for the honor you have done us; an honor which we should know how to appreciate even had it not flown from one of your glorious nation. Coming, however, as it does from a person who represents, at this moment, a free people, who have burst in sunder their fetters, the compliment is doubly valuable to us. (*Cheers.*)

"There are persons here, Sir, who would have dignified the subject; I am unable. We thank you, Sir, and your countrymen most cordially, and request that you would permit us to pledge a bumper in return—'To the Merchants of the Portuguese nation.'" (*Great applause.*)

Mr. Da Silva gave in English the next and last toast upon the file; and if it may not appear a *bull* to say so, it called forth loud and reiterated *vivas !* from all sides of the Hall.

"To all men who prefer Death to Slavery." Tune—*Portuguese Hymn.*

"The Civil Service of Bengal" having been proposed by Mr. Da Silva, and drank by the company with three times three, Mr. Charles Trower returned thanks, and gave the health of Mr. Barretto.

Mr. Silveira gave the health of Rammohun Roy, whose history is closely connected with the subject of religious and civil freedom, and consequently with the liberties of Spain and Portugal.

Mr. Cracroft, after happily apostrophising the names of the Liberators of Portugal, inscribed upon the pillars, emblematical of the

supports of the constitution of that regenerated country, hoped Liberty or Death would be the motto of Portugal as well as of England, and gave "The cause of Liberty over the world," which was drank with hearty cheers.

Mr. Silveira, after eulogising his energetic labours, so consistently friendly to the cause of religious and political liberty, gave the health of "Jeremy Bentham." *(Enthusiastic shouts of Vivas!)*

Mr. Trower having given the health of Mr. De Souza, the latter gentleman returned thanks, adding that at that moment he felt too agitated to be able to express himself as he ought—that he and several of his countrymen had for many years enjoyed the greatest kindness from the British community here, for which they felt warmly indebted, and he concluded by trusting that his very inability to say more would be a sufficient apology for the brevity of his address, and that his silence would be more expressive of his feelings than words.

A Gentleman, whose name we cannot at present call to recollection, reminded the company that the Liberals of France had not been noticed as it deserved, and ended by proposing in a flowing bumper,—"Success to the Liberty of France."

Mr. Thomas Sinaes, in a complimentary speech, proposed the health of the Reverend Vice-President Padre Vigar.

On Mr. Palmer's health being given from the chair, that Gentleman rose and said:—

"I submit to you, Sir, and to both our countrymen, that we should drink in silent sorrow to the memory of a Gentleman who lately lost his life at Goa in the cause of Liberty."

"The memory of Captain Lewis Prates de Almeida Albuquerque," was accordingly drank in solemn silence.

Mr. Da Silva next offered himself to the meeting. He commenced by observing that his functions were now ended, and that he rose to propose a toast, not as Chairman of that assembly, but as plain Mr. Da Silva. He proceeded by observing, that in despotic govern-

ments brute force is every thing, and the will of the people nothing. That it was, however, the nature of Liberty, if her voice were once proclaimed, to triumph ultimately. (Cheers.) The Neapolitans (continued he) made an attempt to wrest their rights from the grasp of tyranny, but they were not properly prepared nor combined. They have notwithstanding expressed in the face of the world, their wishes for freedom; they still wish for it, and they must be free! (Cheers.) Confident as I anticipate, that the day is not far distant when the Neapolitans will triumph over their enemies, it now only remains for me to give out my toast,—"THE CARBONARI!" *(Shouts of applause.)*

Mr. Patrick, in proposing the health of Colonel Young, expressed his conviction, that a more sterling lover of true manly principles and unadulterated liberty, did not breathe, and hoped that ere long he should hear him advocating the cause of Liberty and Reform in another assembly. (Applause) [We understood Mr. Patrick to mean the House of Commons.]

Colonel Young returned his thanks, in a brief but appropriate manner, and concluded by saying,—"that he had only to add, whether in that assembly or in any other assembly, or in whatever assembly he should sit, he hoped that he should always be found advocating the sentiments they had heard that night." (Applause.)

Several other toasts were given, among which we remember "Ypsillanti and the Greeks;" "the Ladies of Lisbon," &c.

[*India Gazette.*

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1822.

SAUGOR ISLAND SOCIETY.

AT a General Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Saugor Island Society, held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 2nd of September, 1822.

On the motion of Captain Paton, seconded by Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Trower was called to the chair.

The following report was then presented to the meeting by the Committee of Management, and ordered to be read by their Secretary:—

To the Gentlemen Proprietors of the Saugor Island Society.

Gentlemen,—We are now convened in the Fourth of the Annual Meetings, which the Rules of our Association require, should be held for the purpose of the proceedings of the Committee of Management undergoing the inspection of the Proprietors at large, and for the election of substitutes for those Members of the Committee who retire by rotation. These are Radakant Deb and R. Robertson, Esq. Mr. Prinsep, the late Chairman of the Committee, whose tour of duty would otherwise have now expired, resigned in the course of the year, and Mr. McClintock was elected in his room as a Member of the Committee; owing to this circumstance only, two vacancies now exist in the management.

It is on this occasion the duty of your Committee of Management to bring to your notice the proceedings and occurrences of the past year, and to report generally on the progress of the Society, its prospects, and the objects to which its resources have been directed.

From the Report of the Committee read at the last General Meeting, you will have been led to expect, that the operations of the Society would be conducted with an economy suited to the reduced state of its funds, and that every practicable retrenchment would be effected. This expectation, your Committee ventures to assure you, you will find fulfilled.

Consistent with the objects noticed, the stations at Cox's Island and Light House Point have been abandoned, and the operations of the Society confined to the station at Mud Point. At this station, the Mugs entertained by the Committee, have cleared 1774 Beegahs on contract at the favorable rate of three rupees and one anna per Beegah. This rate allows for the expences of houses, fresh water, and protection from Tigers. Former accounts of the Institution shew the charges under these heads to have been very heavy. The cheapness at which the above land has been cleared, and generally the advantage of conducting the operations of the Society by contract, may be estimated by this fact. In the two preceding seasons, the cost of clearing 1,000 Beegahs was Sicca Rupees 20,000.

The Committee is aware, that a favorable idea cannot be entertained of the progress of the Society, if estimated only by the quantity of land which was embanked and brought into cultivation during the past year at Mud Point. The operations of the Society have not been solely confined to this. The number of Tanks has been increased, and from this circumstance an accession of Letters may be confidently expected. The want of this first necessary of life has been found an insuperable bar to the establishment of resident cultivators, and it may be reasonably expected, now that a sufficient supply of fresh water is secured at Mud Point, many new settlers will be induced to establish themselves at that station, on terms favorable to the Society. It is not irrelevant here to notice that in arranging with such settlers your Committee proposes to stipulate for the return of moderate rents after a given period. It appears equitable that tenants who may receive lands already fit for cultivation, should pay a yearly rent after the expiration of three years, and that those who be at the cost and labour of clearing land, should be chargeable with rent at the end of seven years.

In the Report of the Committe for the past year, you were informed that it was in the contemplation of the Government, to conduct a Road from Mud Point to the New Anchorage, for the purpose of establishing a Dawk communication with the New Anchorage. The line through which this road will pass has been completed from the cultivated lands in the neighbourhood of Rangafoolah to Dog's Creek, being a distance of 15 miles; of these, six were cleared at the expence of Government, and the residue at that of the Society and its Grantees, the Caldergunga Company and Shikarpoor Society.

For the construction of a Bund or raised Road through the line thus cleared, the Committee, on the part of the Society, has entered into another contract with the Government at the rate of 1,000 Rupees per mile.

The completion of the Bund has been retarded by the early commencement of the rains. It is however in a state of forwardness; and at an early period, after the subsiding of the rains, the Committee doubt not the Bund will be completed to the New Anchorage. From the accounts now submitted to the meeting, it will be seen that the total disbursements of the past year is Sicca Rupees 27,423-13-0. The balance of the Society's Funds on the 1st September 1822 is Sicca

Rupees 71,688-10-4, of which Sicca Rupees 65,000 are secured by Government Paper. Your Committee thinks it right to notice two items by which the resources of the Society, during the past year, have been aided.

The first is Sicca Rupees 1,488-2-7, realized by the sale of fire-wood, a sum which nearly covers the expence of cutting. Your Committee *indeed* is sanguine that the accounts under this head will in the ensuing year, shew a net profit. The Committee apprehends that hitherto the Local Officers of the Society have not bestowed sufficient attention to this source of gain. But from the zealous attention of the present Superintendent at Mud Point, and the abolition of the Town duties on fire-wood, a favorable result may be confidently expected.

The second Item to which your Committee wishes to call your attention is Sicca Rupees 1,200 paid by the Gentleman to whom the rents leviable from the temporary occupants of the soil, where the fair is held, were for the last year granted in farm. Your Committee expects that the accounts of the next year will shew a more favorable item under this head. In making this arrangement your Committee were influenced by two motives :

1*st.*—To assert and secure the right of the Society. 2*ndly.*—To prevent the unwarrantable abuses and extortions which had been committed by numerous Sunyasis who had been in the habit of levying arbitrary exactions from the retailers of wares, and others resorting to the Melah.

These Sunyasis however have not failed in attempts to disturb the rights of the Society. As a last resort they have presented a petition to the Supreme Government, which through the Board of Revenue has been referred to you for reply and explanation. The reply will be found recorded in your Committee's proceedings of the 12th April last.

To obviate misunderstandings, your Committee think it right to notice in this place, that the right of collecting the rent in question is in no way connected with the Temple of Kopul Deo, which is very remote from the spot where the fair is held. Your Committee strongly disavows any wish or intention of disturbing the occupants of that temple in the full enjoyment of the same, and of every appending right.

It has been hinted that some change has taken place in the superintendency at Mud Point.

After the favourable mention of Mr. Maclean in the report read at the last meeting, it is with concern that your Committee notice, that during the past year they did not experience from Mr. Maclean that ready attention to the interest of the Society for which they had hoped. The opposition of Mr. Maclean to the objects of economy and retrenchment which it was desired to effect, compelled your Committee to dispense with his services. The adjustment of his accounts has since become the subject of discussion; and there is reason to apprehend that a small sum improperly charged by him to the Society will not be recovered without a recourse to law.

As inseparably connected with the interest and success of the Society, it is proper that notice should be taken of the progress of those to whom grants have been made.

Mr. Palmer has continued his operations on Gunga Saugor with unabated activity; his embankments have been extended and improved. The number of his Tanks has increased, the culture of the cocoanut has been successfully introduced and other useful experiments made.

The Shikarpoor Society has not been less active of their grant: large tracts on both sides of the Island have been cleared. A considerable capital has been expended in excavating Tanks for fresh water, which have been judiciously distributed. This Society has already 180 settlers, and if it does not relax its exertions an accession may be expected. The activity of the Caldergunge Company has been equally conspicuous. That Association has during the past year cleared and embanked 600 Beegahs, and has at present 800 exhibiting a thriving crop of Rice. The supply of fresh water at Calder Town is also very encouraging. A large Tank excavated during the last year by this company, is now full of rain water. Independent of this, a new Tank which previously existed, contains a large supply of excellent water. This company has also improved a Bund which it had before constructed across a creek, by means of which an abundant stock of water, adapted for cooking purposes, is preserved. Numerous trees have been planted, and the culture of vegetables successfully introduced at Calder Town.

In the report of the last year, you were informed that the Society had obtained a decree of Sicca Rupees 5,168-2-10, against the late

Ramjoy Kur, and another who was his surety, for the performance of his contract. The opposite party have preferred an appeal against this decree, and the case is now pending in the Provincial Court.

The Committee is happy to report, that during the last years Deaths amongst the settlers, which may be ascribed to the insalubrity of the Island, have been few, and that only one person has been destroyed by a Tiger. This casualty occurred at Light House Point, where one of the Society's Elephants had been allowed by neglect to remain till the fair season had passed. The man alluded to, was one of a small party in charge of the Elephant, and was in the night time carried away by a Tiger, whilst passing from one hut to another. The Tiger entered the stockade by a gap which had been neglected.

The Committee regrets that a loss has been sustained by the Society by the death of one of the Elephants.

In conclusion your Committee deems it its duty to say a few words on the general prospects of the Society.

These it is hoped will be found, notwithstanding the reduction of our finances, more promising than they were at the time of the last meeting; there are several circumstances to the results of which we may look forward with satisfaction.

The construction of a Dawk road through the Island; the increase of Tanks for fresh water; the reapeal of the Town duty on fire-wood; the reduction of duty on charcoal; the removal of serious obstructions which were experienced in passing these articles into Town; these are events which, it is obvious, must have an influence in promoting the objects of the Society, that the effects of this influence will suddenly manifest themselves in a very encouraging degree, it would be too sanguine to pronounce: your Committee, however, notwithstanding the waning state of your finances, does not despair; it anticipates with confidence that that part of the Island which is North of Dog's Creek, will at no distant period be cleared by the labour of resident cultivators; and should that event be accomplished, the funds of the Society will not have been expended in vain, nor need the most desponding despair of ultimate success; the expence of forest extending Southward

to the sea will no doubt gradually yield to the industry of an increasing population stimulated by self-interest.

J. C. C. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman of the Committee of Management.

After the Report was read on the motion of Mr. Mathew, seconded by Baboo Rajah Sibcrishna—

Resolved,—That the meeting approves of the proceedings of the Committee of Management as set forth in the satisfactory report now read, and that the same be published in the Newspapers for general information.

Resolved,—That the accounts laid before the meeting of the disbursements and receipts of the Society for the year last past appearing correct, be passed accordingly.

Resolved,—That Mr. H. Mathew and Maha Rajah Rajkissen Bahadoor be elected Members of the Committee of Management, in the room of Mr. R. Robertson and Baboo Radakant Deb, who retire in rotation, and that Mr. A. Colvin be elected in the room of Mr. L. A. Davidson, who has tendered his resignation.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Society are highly due to Mr. Sutherland for his zeal and attention to the interests of the Society, and for his services as Chairman to the Committee of Management during the period he has filled that situation; and he is accordingly requested to accept of the best thanks of the Society.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Secretary for his zealous attention to the interests of the Society.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to C. Trower, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair.

C. TROWER,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1822.

The Persian Prince. FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN, the son of LOOTF ALI KHAN, the last Prince of the Zund dynasty, has come as a visitor to

India, and brings with him a complimentary and introductory letter from the PRINCE ROYAL of Persia to the address of the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Highness arrived in the *Volunteer* off Colvin's Ghaut on Thursday last, the 12th instant, when Captain MACAN, who has been appointed Mihmandar to the Persian Prince, proceeded immediately on board to wait on his Highness, and convey a complimentary message from the Governor General.

Friday evening having been fixed on for the landing of the Prince, a Deputation proceeded on board the *Volunteer* at half past 5 o'clock, composed of Captain MACAN, Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief and Mihmandar to His Highness, and the Deputy Persian Secretary, Mr. MONTAGU, to conduct the KHAN to the House prepared for his reception, No. 1, Royd Street.

His Highness landed at Chandpal Ghaut,—Government Boats were employed to bring him ashore,—and one of the Governor General's State Carriages was in attendance to convey the KHAN and the Deputation, and a sufficient number of hired carriages were in readiness to accommodate his followers.

A Detachment of 2 Companies was drawn up at Chandpal Ghaut, and a party of the Body Guard. The latter accompanied the KHAN to his House. A salute of 17 Guns was fired on his landing.

A Guard of Honor was stationed at the KHAN's House, consisting of a Jemadar's Party.

Mr. SWINTON and Mr. STIRLING formed a Deputation to visit the KHAN immediately on his arrival at the House in Royd Street.

His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL directed the following arrangements for the reception of the first visit of ceremony of the Persian Prince.

One of the GOVERNOR GENERAL's carriages, with four horses, and a Detachment of the Body Guard, were dispatched on Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M. with a Deputation, consisting of Captain MACAN, and one of His Excellency's Aides de Camp, to conduct the KHAN to the Government House. The KHAN's principal Officer, AGA SYYED KAUZIM, had also a seat in the carriage.

An Honorary Guard was drawn up in front of the Government House, which saluted the KHAN on his arrival. A Deputation consisting of Lieutenant Colonel MACRA, the Acting Persian Secretary, Mr. STIRLING, and the Deputy Persian Secretary, Mr. MONTAGU, met him at the foot of the grand entrance, and handed him to the door of the State Room in the third story, where His Lordship received and embraced the KHAN, and proceeded with him to his seat at the head of the Room. The Band began playing on the Prince's entrance into the Antichamber fronting the Great Hall, where the Body Guard was drawn up.

AGA SYYED KAUZIM carried on a Tray, resting against his chest, the Nama, or Letter from the PRINCE ROYAL, ABBAS MIRZA, which, after the embrace had passed, the KHAN presented with his own hand to the GOVERNOR GENERAL. The whole scene had a grand and imposing effect, and the KHAN seemed to be much gratified by his reception.

The General and Personal Staff of His Excellency the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and the Secretaries to Government were in attendance on the occasion, and seated themselves according to their rank on the left of the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S Chair, and on the right below the KHAN, and his principal Officer.

After a short conversation, a signal was made for the Ottur and Paun, which were brought forward, and the Ottur given to the KHAN to help himself. The Paun was separately bestowed on the servants. The PRINCE then returned in the same manner as on his arrival. His Lordship accompanied him to the door, and the Deputation to the foot of the steps.

We understand that FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN is possessed of a most amiable disposition, and that he is both intelligent and accomplished. It is said that he esteems the English character very highly, and has always shewn a decided partiality to the society of our countrymen in Persia. His Father, LOOTF ALI KHAN, was a Prince of very distinguished and remarkable character. He was barbarously murdered, with nearly all his family and relations by AGA MAAHOMMUD, the father of the present King of Persia. FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN, then about four years of age, and an infant sister were alone allowed to escape. The latter is now married to ABBAS MIRZA, Prince Royal of Persia, and Governor of Azerbyjan, who resides at Tabreez, and is a great admirer of the

English. FUTTEH OOLLA KHAN has lived chiefly in the family of his Royal brother-in-law, with whom he is a great favorite.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1822.

ON Saturday, the 21st instant, the 28th Calcutta Lottery was put up to Public Sale at the Town Hall, and purchased by Messrs. BLANEY and Co., for 6,11,400 Rupees.

MISSION TO SIAM,—Accounts of the Siam Mission, under Mr. CRAWFORD, dated Siam, 10th June, have been received in town by the way of Penang. The business of the Mission was considered at an end, nor were the results so satisfactory as could be wished. The Siamese are so jealous, cautious, and unaccommodating, that it must take some time before negotiation can effect much with them, either politically or commercially. They have, we understand, singular prejudices which it is not easy to conquer. It may be hoped however that the dignified, generous, and just conduct of our Indian Government, of which the Siamese have shown themselves not unconscious, will ere long produce the most desirable consequences.

The King of Siam is described as a man about sixty years of age, of bloated appearance, and of no very dignified habits. He gives himself, it is supposed, but very little concern about affairs of state or the cares of Government; the different departments of which he has divided among his children, who, together with some of the principal aristocrats of the country, manage the affairs of the Kingdom. Prince CHROMA-CHIT, the fourth in point of rank, is the Commercial Director General of the nation, and officially takes cognizance of every thing relative to commerce. He and his party, it is understood, would willingly abate something of the restrictive system in favor of a more liberal and extended system of trade. The party opposed to Prince CHROMA-CHIT, and which is considered the most respectable, stand up for ancient rules; all however are disposed to receive European ships into their ports. Properly speaking, the King is the only merchant in Siam, for no subject dares offer to purchase anything until His Majesty has made his bargain, from the retail of which, he of course derives a handsome profit. His agents have by this arrangement a great deal of power in their hands, and are very difficult and hard to deal with.

The Mission was to remain at Siam until the month of September; nor was it, we believe, the intention of Mr. CRAWFORD to visit the Eastern Islands of the Archipelago.

The Scientific Department of the Mission, we learn, has been conducted with the utmost assiduity and zeal. There is no finer field in the world perhaps for the Botanist than the Peninsula of Malacca and the neighbouring islands, where the wonderful luxuriance of the vegetable kingdom is said to be beyond the power of imagination to preconceive, or of language to describe. Notwithstanding various difficulties which stood in the way of the scientific enquirer, some of which are obvious to all who recollect the inconveniences of a seafaring life, and some of which were particular to the expedition, many rare and several new plants were collected; the Zoological collection was daily on the increase, and included complete specimens, being mostly different species of Mammalia, of Birds, a few curious Fishes, and a few of the Amphibia. Two of the quadrupeds are undescribed by any author. A tolerably good specimen of that singular animal the Trichechus Dugong has been preserved, and particular attention had been paid to its internal structure, of which we may expect a full and accurate description. We have not heard whether any valuable mineralogical specimens were procured, but anticipate no great addition to this division of the scientific department from the peculiar circumstances under which the movements of the Mission were made.

[*Ind. Gaz.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1822.

Address to the Most Noble The Marquess of Hastings.

IN consequence of the Notice published on the 9th of November, by the Sheriff of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was held at the Town Hall on the 25th, for the purpose of considering in what manner the community might best express their regret at the approaching departure of the Most Noble the MARQUESS of HASTINGS from India.

At eleven o'clock the Marble Hall was crowded, and the Meeting having been opened by the Sheriff, Major General HARDWICK moved that Mr. UDNY be requested to take the Chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. PATTLE, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. UDNY, having

accordingly taken the Chair, addressed the Meeting to the following effect:—

Gentlemen,—In occupying the Post with which you have honored me on the present occasion, I fear lest my humble endeavor to pourtray some of the leading features of the Administration of the Marquess of Hastings, should fail to do justice to the transcendent services rendered to his country by that illustrious Nobleman, in the benefits of which we of this community so largely partake.

Viewing the Military operations undertaken by His Lordship's Government, it is important to observe, that they have all originated in motives of a nature purely defensive, so that but for the unprovoked hostilities of other powers, the Marquess of Hastings would have left the dominions of the East India Company in India, bounded by the same limits, as at the period when he assumed the reins of Government; and thus the distinguished Military talents possessed by His Lordship would have slumbered in a state of peaceful inactivity.

We discern in the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, no working of ambition to aggrandize himself at the expence of the States around him; no insidious policy to excite weaker neighbours to commit acts of violence in order to profit by their temerity. No, Gentlemen, the policy of the Marquess of Hastings has been invariably marked with a character manly, open, honorable, and sincere.

A daring and insolent Foe, upon our Northern Frontier, after reiterated acts of insult and aggression, obliged him to draw the sword, when forbearance became no longer consistent with honor—the enemy was grappled with amidst his rugged mountains, driven from one fastness to another, finally vanquished, and deprived of the means of future annoyance.

The War of Nipaul was strictly one of self-defence—no less so was the opposition called forth by the incursions of barbarous freebooters into our Provinces, spreading wide ruin and devastation, and oppressing the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants with ferocious cruelty; multiplied acts of a similar nature demanded corresponding efforts not only to restrain, but to strike at the root of the evil, by following these marauders into their native haunts, there to annihilate them root and branch, and thus secure the permanent comfort and

security of our own possessions. But what a mighty effort did the accomplishment of this object require, what wisdom to plan, what skill to execute! to assemble the armies of the three Presidencies on the scene of intended action—to combine and regulate their respective movements, and whilst the main object was pursued, to guard against every possible contingency; a dubious Ally on the one hand, an open Enemy on the other, added to the machinations of seeming Friends, all disposed to counteract our views, and to uphold those whom we were bent to destroy; but every obstacle was triumphantly overcome by the wisdom and foresight of the Marquess of Hastings, and a great addition of territory made to the resources of the State. On the conspicuous theatre of Central India, His Lordship has raised an imperishable monument to his fame. Unlike other Conquerors, our conquests have been followed by the diffusion of blessings to the conquered, by imparting to them security of person and property, and the inestimable benefits of civil rule. Countries hitherto the seat of anarchy, desolation, and rapine, have been tranquillized, and rendered safe and secure; the Husbandman who formerly sowed his fields in terror, and reaped them almost in despair, may now be said to sit every man under his own Vine and his own Fig tree, no one making him afraid; he may turn his sword into a ploughshare, and his spear into a pruning hook.

Of a nature less imposing, but equally solid and beneficial, has been the civil administration of the Government of the Marquess of Hastings, for a just dispensation of the Laws, and in an invariable aim to protect the Rights, and promote the happiness of all placed under his sway. I mention with particular pleasure the solicitude evinced by His Lordship to impart to the Native Inhabitants of these Provinces the benefits of moral instruction, through the establishment of schools, and the extension of other means of knowledge; a boon has thus been bestowed upon them of inestimable value.

The Marquess of Hastings leaves India in a state of perfect tranquillity, with every prospect of its continuance, secured as that object is, so far as human prudence and foresight can effect it. Public credit, under his auspices, has been advanced to a state of unexampled prosperity; and instead of the treasures of England being poured into the lap of India, we have seen the abundant pecuniary resources of these territories transported to the aid of the Indian finances at home.

In thus expressing the sentiments with which I am impressed regarding the Marquess of Hastings' administration of British India, I feel that no degree of colouring is required, a plain relation of occurrences, which have passed under our observation, is the best eulogy of the services he has rendered to his country. It is highly gratifying to find, that those services have been so justly and fully appreciated by the organs of the East India Company at home. I thus do but echo the opinion they have formally recorded and transmitted to His Lordship, with their Resolutions of thanks of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the public Interests.

I am confident that the welfare of India will ever be an object dear to the heart of the Marquess of Hastings; and I cannot utter a more cordial wish for this country than that it may still continue to be benefitted by his counsels, invaluable as they are, from the intimate knowledge and unbounded experience he possesses, of its vast and various concerns.

It is impossible that we should part with such a Ruler, so courteous in his manners, so accessible and affable to all, without the sincerest regret. I therefore beg leave to move, that a Committee be appointed with instructions to prepare an address to the Marquess of Hastings, expressive of the unfeigned regret of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta at the loss they are about to sustain by His Lordship's departure for Europe, to declare the high respect and esteem we personally bear to His Lordship's character, and to render a just tribute of applause to the merits of his long and arduous administration.

This motion having been seconded by Mr. Pattle, the Reverend Dr. Bryce opposed the proposition of referring the selection of an Address to a Committee, and conceived that the object would be most satisfactorily attained by the whole Meeting, particularly as during the absence of the Committee from the Hall, many of the Gentlemen then present might be obliged to go away.

The Chairman objected to the alteration which this would make in the mode usually adopted on similar occasions, and the Reverend Dr. Bryce expressed his willingness to meet the wishes of the Chairman, and Gentlemen present. After some discussion it was

resolved that the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to prepare the Address:—The Sheriff, Major General HARDWICK, Mr. UDNY, Mr. PATTLE, Mr. PALMER, Mr. COLIN SHAKESPEAR, Mr. TREVES, Mr. LEYCESTER, Mr. HOLT MACKENZIE, Reverend Dr. BRYCE, Mr. JAMES COLVIN, Mr. H. WOOD, Mr. J. SHAKESPEAR, Mr. H. SHAKESPEAR, Mr. S. SWINTON, Reverend J. PARSON, Mr. SHERER, Mr. R. C. PLOWDEN, Lieutenant Colonel STEVENSON, Mr. CHAS. TROWER, and the Honorable C. R. LINDSAY.

The Committee, having withdrawn to an adjoining room, returned after a short time, and submitted to the Meeting the Draft of an Address, which having been read, it was resolved unanimously, that the Address which has been submitted be appoved of.

Mr. JOHN SHAKESPEAR then rose and addressed the Meeting as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN,—As a more durable and suitable testimony of our high sense of Lord HASTINGS' great services, I beg leave to propose to this Meeting, that we vote an EQUESTRIAN STATUE of His Lordship. This motion was seconded by Mr. TROWER, and carried by acclamation.

On the motion by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, it was resolved that the Chairman be requested to wait on the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, to ascertain at what time it will be most agreeable to His Lordship to receive the address of the British Inhabitants of this City.

Mr. PATTLE then moved that the Chairman, accompanied by the Committee, and such other Gentlemen as may be pleased to attend, do present the Address to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS at the time His Lordship may be pleased to appoint.

The motion was seconded by Major General HARDWICK, and carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, J. CALDER, Esq.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to GEORGE UDNY, Esq., for his very able and impartial conduct as Chairman of this Meeting.

The Chairman having waited on the Marquess of Hastings, His Lordship has been pleased to appoint Monday morning, the 9th of December, at eleven o'clock, to receive the Address at the Government House.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1822.

THE Chairman having notified to the settlement, that in conformity with the instructions of the General Meeting of the 25th of November, he and the Committee had done themselves the honor of waiting upon the Marquess of Hastings, and that His Lordship had appointed this day at eleven o'clock for receiving the Address, the Chairman, accompanied by the Committee and a great number of the inhabitants of Calcutta, proceeded to the Government House at the time appointed.

On being introduced to the Marquess of Hastings, the Chairman addressed his Lordship in the following terms:—

MY LORD,—I am deputed by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to express the feelings with which they are so deeply impressed towards your Lordship.

The document I hold in my hand contains an extract from their proceedings, which I shall now have the honour to recite.

Extract from proceedings of a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 26th November, 1822.

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, expressive of the unfeigned regret of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta at the loss they are about to sustain by His Lordship's departure for Europe, to declare the high respect and esteem they personally bear to his character, aud to render a just tribute of applause to the merits of his long and arduous administration.

Resolved,—That as a durable and suitable testimony of our high sense of Lord HASTINGS' great services, it is the wish of this Meeting that an Equestrian Statue of His Lordship be erected in this City.

G. UDNY,
Chairman.

Hoping for your Lordship's favorable acquiescence in the object of the second of these resolutions, I now proceed to read the Address voted to your Lordship by the first of them :—

To His Excellency the Most Noble FRANCIS, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K.C., & G.C.B., *Governor General of British India, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the East India Company's Military Forces, in the East Indies, &c., &c., &c.*

MY LORD,—We, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, cannot allow ourselves to witness the departure of your Lordship for Europe, without offering to you the tribute of our most unfeigned respect and esteem. We trust we are not presumptuous in adding to this tribute, our most unqualified admiration of the wise and enlightened policy of your Lordship's Government, during the period you have held the reins of administration in this country.

Your Lordship has already received the high and enviable rewards which, under the British Sceptre, await the Statesman and Warrior who has uniformly promoted the best Interests of the Empire, and sustained the character of the English Nation for Justice, Probity, and Valour.

Amidst the lustre of the distinguished and honorable applause which surrounds your Lordship's name, we are persuaded you will receive, with the warmest cordiality of feeling, the sincere and heart-felt expressions of regard and esteem, now offered to you by a Community over which your Lordship has so long presided. Enjoying, as we have done, the most ample means of appreciating the upright, mild, and conciliating virtues by which your Lordship is so eminently distinguished, we cannot contemplate, without the deepest regret, the moment at which you are to bid us Farewell! But we beg to assure your Lordship, that the recollection of these Virtues will never be erased from our hearts.

It will fall to the lot of the future Historian of India, to do justice to acts by which, in the Council and in the Field, your Lordship's Government of Hindoostan has been rendered so pre-eminently illustrious. But we, the immediate spectators of these great events, cannot restrain ourselves from again expressing the sentiments which they are so eminently calculated to inspire. We have already had the happiness of congratulating your Lordship on the distinguished success that attended your wise and vigorous measures in the prosecution of two

just and necessary Wars, in which you have been engaged; and we have seen, with the highest satisfaction, the testimony we then bore to the energy of your Administration, confirmed by the applause of your King and Country. When you took into your hands the reins of Administration, dangers of no common magnitude threatened the peace and stability of the British Power in the East. Before the watchfulness and vigour of your Lordship's rule, these dangers quickly disappeared, and India presents at this moment a scene of happiness and tranquillity, unexampled in any former period of her history. The resources of our power, whether they are sought in the attachments of our Native Subjects to the British sway, in the respect which our Government commands from surrounding States, or in the increasing amount of a Revenue drawn from an industrious and contented people, have multiplied beyond our most sanguine hopes, and every succeeding year of your Lordship's Government, has beheld our dominions in the East more and more consolidated on the best and most stable of foundations.

Knowing the peculiar interest which your Lordship must always take in the happiness of Central India, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of congratulating you on the increasing Peace and Prosperity of that portion of the country. Provinces that have been long a prey to the most cruel and lawless devastation, present at this day no dangers to intimidate the Traveller in pursuit of his honest avocations, and the Husbandman now sows and reaps in security, where but a short time ago, he was exposed to unrelenting and predatory bands, ready to descend upon his fields, and seize the fruits of his labour.

We have likewise long admired the zealous and hearty alacrity with which your Lordship has uniformly entered into every scheme for the diffusion of knowledge and civilization over the vast Continent of India. We have often beheld you bending from the high duties of your station, to aid the endeavours of the humblest Individual who devotes his time and his talents to the moral instruction of our Native Subjects; and the numerous and highly prospering Schools, which under your Lordship's patronage have arisen over Hindoostan, bespeak the interest you have taken, to have been no less operative than cordial.

We have also witnessed the uniform readiness and energy with which your Lordship has countenanced every plan for promoting the

splendour, and the healthfulness of the capital of British India. The Public Edifices which have arisen in Calcutta under your auspices, will proclaim to future ages the care with which your Lordship provided for the Religious and Commercial convenience of the European Community, while the Native Population will point with gratitude and exultation, to the Public Works of your Lordship, as worthy of the proudest days of their ancestors.

But it were vain to attempt enumerating the splendid and benevolent acts by which a Government, distinguished by every thing great and good, has been rendered so truly dear to us. We are unable to discover a single Province, in the wide extended Empire over which your Lordship has so long ruled, that has not tasted the happy fruits of your wisdom, energy, and benevolence, and in which the name of the Marquess of Hastings is not honored and revered. The regard and veneration with which this name will ever be pronounced by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, will long proclaim the high estimation in which your Lordship's character has stood amongst us; and we are persuaded that you carry along with you, in the affection of the Natives of India, one of the most gratifying rewards which the honorable ambition of a Governor General can covet. To this reward your Lordship is eminently entitled, distinguished as your Administration has been for the truly Paternal manner in which you have so frequently, and so feelingly, inculcated mildness, humanity, and conciliatory conduct towards the Native Population of the Country.

Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we cannot contemplate without regret, the departure of a Governor General who, in the fruits of his Administration, has left us so rich a legacy as your Lordship has bequeathed, and who, in *Private Life*, has given us so eminent an example of all that is dignified and amiable; and we should be lost to every generous and grateful feeling, if we did not assure your Lordship, that you bear our warmest and most sincere wishes for your health and happiness in your Native Country, for those of your Noble Consort, and every Member of your illustrious Family, and did we not embrace this opportunity of recording the high Regard and esteem with which we have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's
Most Faithful humble Servants.
(*Here follow Signatures.*)

To this Address the Marquess of Hastings was pleased to make the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN,—You are right in the persuasion which you have expressed that I could not but meet with the warmest cordiality your flattering professions of regard : the term is only too weak to mark the deeply grateful sensibility excited by such a compliment.

The testimony of approbation to which you allude from my Honorable Employers at home, has been a matter of heart-felt satisfaction to me. That I had fulfilled my duties in a manner correspondent to their expectations would have been an assurance sufficient for me to rest upon with constant pleasure in retirement. The stability added to their possession of territory, the general tranquillity of a country heretofore agitated without respite, and the large augmentation of their revenues, have been generously acknowledged by them. I might well indulge vanity in such a recognition of the results from my endeavours ; as far at least as my consciousness of what was attributable to those who co-operated with me would allow me to ascribe anything to myself. Yet this would still be but an outline, within which there was room for those nearer at hand to perceive many defects, such as might justly detract from aught of merit in the mere superficial feature. You have striven to make me believe that you have not discovered blemishes of such extent. Need I say how much I feel that favourable judgment.

I have ardently sought the esteem of the British Community in India, because I found every motive for esteeming those who compose it ; and I derive no ordinary pride from being told that I have attained the object. Indeed, a sincere community of interest with you has been cherished by me. I have studied to give to the Indian Service, Civil and Military, that rank in the estimation of Society at Home, which the incalculable value of India to England, the gallant elevation of spirit in the Honorable Company's Armies, and the proud integrity of the Civil Functionaries so truly claim. It is from such a view, even more than from its useful influence on the Native Powers, that I have been precise in maintaining the dignity of this Government, which could not be upheld without similarly raising its dependent branches ; and I venture to think that your experience has justified the policy.

Your laudatory advertence to the demeanor which I have observed and inculcated in intercourse with the Natives, is peculiarly gratifying to me. The effects, if I do not deceive myself, are very visible in the reliance of all classes of them in the fairness of our purposes, and in the frankness with which they meet any encouraging advances from us. The observation applies itself more particularly to the readiness with which they send their children to the Schools established by us. This is so distinct, that I now look with confidence to the rapid diffusion of moral instruction throughout a population in which it has, for a long period, been lamentably wanting. The known talents and disposition of my destined successor ensure persevering attention to this most interesting point.

If it will be with concern, as you kindly profess, you shall hear me say farewell, believe that the word will be pronounced by me with unfeigned regret. I have framed ties of sentiment here which cannot be relaxed (though but in a degree) by separation, without pain. The very applause with which you grace my departure must unavoidably render more acute the thought of ceasing to share with you the ennobling task of erecting the monument of British Beneficence in ameliorating the condition of the Indian people. It is true, my recollection and my exertions will still earnestly point towards those whom I leave here. But memory is cold in comparison with the cheery reciprocation of good will beaming in countenances animated by Mutual Trust.

One point still remains. Your Resolutions purport the design to raise an Equestrian Statue of me. Let me implore that this plan may be abandoned. I have lived long enough among you to know how seriously the younger part of the Community are burthened with charges altogether indispensible in this climate. You have authorized in me the vanity of apprehending that many in a generous competition to manifest attachment, might be eager to offer contributions which they could ill afford to such an expensive undertaking. But the undertaking is not less superfluous than expensive. If I continue to hold in your esteem that place with which you have honored me, I ask no other fame. I therefore repeat the supplication; while the intention, as well as the distinction conferred upon me by your Address, will ever be contemplated by me with glowing gratitude.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1822.

BALL AND SUPPER

To The Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings.

AT a meeting held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 9th December, Mr. Udny in the chair.

Resolved,—That an Entertainment consisting of a Ball and Supper be given by the Society of Calcutta, to the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings, on their approaching departure from India.

Resolved,—That Mr. Adam be requested to preside at the Entertainment.

Mr. Adam, having consented to accept the office of President upon the occasion, requested that Mr. Udny, Mr. Bayley, and Mr. John Palmer, may be associated with him as Vice-Presidents.

Resolved,—That Mr. Udny, Mr. Bayley, and Mr. John Palmer, be elected Vice-Presidents.

The following Gentlemen were then elected as a Committee of Stewards for conducting the proposed Entertainment:—

President:

The Honourable JOHN ADAM, Esq.

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. Bayley. | Mr. Udny.

Mr. Palmer.

Stewards:

Genl. Hardwicke.	Major Gall.
Mr. Treves.	Mr. E. Majoribanks.
Col. Sir T. McMahon.	Mr. Calder.
Mr. C. Trower.	Mr. W. Prinsep.
Dr. Mellis.	Major Taylor.
Mr. Pattle.	Captain Caldwell.
Mr. H. T. Prinsep.	Captain Smith, Eng.
Col. Stevenson.	Captain Hutchinson.
Major Vaughan.	Mr. R. C. Plowden.
Mr. D. Clarke.	Mr. Holt McKenzie.
Mr. J. Shakespear.	Hon'ble C. R. Lindsay.
Mr. Hogg.	Dr. McWhirter.
Mr. Alsop.	Mr. A. Colvin.
Mr. H. Shakespear.	Mr. W. H. McNaghten, and
Captain Costly.	Mr. C. K. Robinson.

Resolved,—That the President and Vice-Presidents be requested to wait upon the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings with a respectful solicitation, that they will be pleased to accept the Entertainment, and to fix a day for its taking place.

The Book for Subscribers having been laid on the Table,

Resolved,—That it remain open in the hands of the Committee.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Mr. Udny, and the Committee having retired, the Meeting adjourned.

The President and Vice-Presidents have the honor to report that they have, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Meeting, waited on the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings, who have been pleased to accept the proposed Entertainment, and to fix on Friday, the 27th of December, at 9 o'clock, for it to take place.

Thursday, December 26, 1822.

MASONIC ADDRESS

To The Most Noble Francis, Marquess of Hastings, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

At ten o'clock on Friday, the Company began to assemble at the Government House; by eleven every seat in the room was occupied, and many Ladies were obliged to stand.

The number of Ladies who attended was perhaps greater than ever before graced the room on such an occasion; and we believe that not an Individual was there, who will not ever retain a lively remembrance of the scene. Certainly, not less than 800 persons must have been present, most probably more, yet the whole was conducted with an order and regularity highly befitting the occasion, and as highly creditable to those who formed and superintended the arrangements.

About eleven, Lady Hastings entered the room, and took her seat to the left, a little behind the Chair of State; near her were Lady H. Paget, Ladies McMahon, D'Oyly, and the Ladies of the Members of Council, &c.

At eleven o'clock precisely, the procession arrived from the Town Hall, where the different Lodges and Brethren had assembled at ten: whence, after the necessary forms of preparation had been gone through, they marched in double files to the Government House, dressed in Masonic Order and wearing their appropriate emblems, according to arrangements before made, as following:—

Two grand Tylers carrying drawn swords.
A Band of Music playing a Masonic Tune.
The Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Military Lodge of H. M.'s 17th Foot.
Military Lodge of Hon'ble Company's Artillery.
Courage with Humanity.
Aurora Lodge.
Marine Lodge
Military Lodge, Humility with Fortitude.
Lodge True Friendship.
Lodge Industry and Perseverance.
Lodge Star in the East.

Each of the above Lodges was preceded by a Tyler carrying a drawn sword, and an appropriate Banner, carried by a Brother.

Then followed in Procession the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, as follows:—

Grand Tyler with a sword.
Two Grand Deacons carrying wands.
Grand Treasurer—Grand Recorder.
Grand Secretary.
A Brother carrying the Holy Bible, on a Crimson Velvet Cushion.
The Grand Chaplain in full canonicals; and wearing the Insignia of Masonry.
The Past Provincial Grand Master.
The Grand Junior Warden.
The Grand Senior Warden.
The Grand Lodge Banners.
The Deputy Provincial Grand Master.
The Sword of State, carried by a Brother in a State Dress.
The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, Brother J. P. Larkins.
A Grand Steward—A Grand Steward.
Grand Tyler.

On reaching the entrance of the Government House, the Band of Music halted under the Portico, but still kept playing until the first Lodge had entered the Upper Guard Room, when another Band stationed there took up the tune. The first Lodge then opened right and left, so as to admit the other Lodges to pass through their centre, and form in three sides of a square, the Grand Master the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS seated on an elevation of three steps, chequered in the Masonic manner, attended by his suite in full dress uniforms, forming the fourth side of the square. The Grand Lodge then advanced in Masonic Order up the centre of the room, and on their approach to a Masonic Pedestal, which was placed opposite the Grand Master, opened right and left, so as to allow the Provincial Grand Master with his attendants to pass up the centre. The BIBLE, GOLDEN SQUARE, and COMPASSES were then deposited on the Pedestal, and the Grand Conductor of the ceremonies, Brother C. Paton, after having marshalled the whole, in a manner which drew forth general marks of approbation, took his station on the right hand of His Excellency the Grand Master.

As soon as the noise, arising from the spectators getting up to stand on the seats for the purpose of obtaining a better view, had ceased, the Provincial Grand Master thus addressed His Lordship, who rose, bowed, and re-seated himself :—

"MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that at a Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, at which all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons working under your Lordship's immediate auspices, were duly represented, it was resolved unanimously, that an Address should be presented to your Lordship, declaratory of the fraternal affection and regard entertained by the craft for your Lordship's Person and Virtues, and their deep feelings of unfeigned regret on the occasion of your Lordship's approaching departure for Europe. I have the honor, my Lord, to bear the Address so voted, and with your Lordship's permission will proceed to read it." Assent being given, the Provincial Grand Master then read the following :—

Address to the Most Noble FRANCIS, MARQUESS *of* HASTINGS, *K. G., &c., &c., &c., Acting Grand Master of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in and through every part of the East Indies.*

"MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER,—We, the Provincial Grand Master, and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, and the

Masters, Wardens, and Members, of the several Lodges of Free Masons, working under its authority, most respectfully beg permission, on the eve of your Lordship's departure for Europe, to offer our united Sentiments of Regard and esteem for your Lordship's Person and Virtues.

"As a Masonic Body, placed under the protecting care of your Lordship, we cannot contemplate the loss of our Illustrious Grand Master, without feelings of the deepest regret; entertaining as we do the most affectionate regard and devotion to your Lordship, as one with whom it is our pride to be enrolled in the same Fraternal Band.

"Nine years have elapsed since your Lordship's auspicious arrival to preside over the destinies of this Great Country. The general sentiment on the approaching relinquishment of your high office, has already reached your Lordship's ear by the united voice of its inhabitants, in this, we as individuals have most cordially joined. The wisdom of the measures planned by your Lordship, and the splendid achievements that were their consequence, will shed lustre on the pages of future history, and become lessons for the policy of the Statesman, and the honorable ambition of the Soldier. Permit us, Most Illustrious and Noble Brother, to dwell upon the more endearing Virtues by which your Residence amongst us has been distinguished.

"It was with no ordinary feelings of gratitude to our Illustrious and Royal Grand Master for the watchful care evinced by him for the craft in general, that we found your Lordship invested with a superintending power over the Masonic Institutions in the Eastern Quarter of the world. The wisdom of this appointment in its immediate effects—the influence of your Lordship's great name, exalted rank, high acquirements, extensive benevolence, and Masonic character, was seen in the new zeal it infused into the Fraternity. The appearance of your Lordship amongst the Brethren in India gave additional vigour to the spirit so inspired; and working under the eye of a Grand Master so distinguished for every Masonic virtue, the ardour of spirit has continued unabated, to the honor of the Craft, the increase of its Number, and the extension of its Charities.

"As Masons, contemplating and constantly remembering the remote antiquity of our origin, and interested in every thing that promotes the usefulness of our Craft, it is impossible to have beheld the advantages

derived to this great city, in the encouragement given by your Lordship to science and the arts, without a grateful admiration of the enlightened and liberal mind, under whose influence they have been attained. We have witnessed our City improved and embellished, not to gratify the caprice of private taste, but to promote the general health, and convenience. We have seen public edifices arise for the advantage of commerce, and we have been repeatedly called on to perform the grateful task of laying, with the impressive mysteries of our Order, the foundation of temples, erected to the pure service of the ever living God. These, my Lord, will remain monuments of your enlightened taste, and of the patronage afforded by you to the liberal arts, while, on the firm foundation you have laid for the future security of this vast empire, a fair fabric of public prosperity and gratitude shall arise, sacred to the happiness of Millions, and the perpetuation of your Lordship's fame.

"As a Masonic Body, we feel ourselves called on by a sense of duty to offer to your Lordship the testimony of our grateful homage, for the benefit which we in particular have derived from the exercise of the high powers vested in your hands, in the selection of a Deputy Grand Master from among the most honorable and respected of our Brethren, in the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge, and the appointment of a zealous, able, and enlightened Grand Master, under the influence of whose character and watchful superintendence, incalculable benefits have accrued to the Fraternity. In the readiness with which, amidst concerns of the greatest public importance, your Lordship has uniformly received our applications for advice or instruction, for the condescending urbanity, and endearing kindness with which this advice and instruction have been afforded, and for the example you have given for the exercise of the first and noblest duties of our Order, Universal Charity, and Benevolence.

"It only remains for us now, Most Noble Lord and Illustrious Brother, to perform the sorrowful task of bidding you Farewell! We invoke with fervent hearts the Almighty Architect of the Universe, to bless and preserve you for many years to come, in health, peace, and happiness, unclouded by misfortune to your Lordship, and those most dear to you; and, above all, that internal gratification which cannot fail to arise from the consciousness of having discharged the duties of your High Station, to the satisfaction of your Sovereign, the admira-

tion of your Country, the honor of your own great Name, and the benefit of Mankind."*

* * * *

Having finished, the Provincial Grand Master walked up to His Lordship, and placed the Address in his hands, and addressing him as his Most Noble and Illustrious Brother, expressed the pride and gratification he felt in placing in His Lordship's hands the document he then had the honor to deliver. His Lordship, in reply to this feeling Address, spoke to the following effect:—"The gratification I feel on receiving a document so highly to be valued, is enhanced by its being conveyed to me through your hands."

His Lordship then rose with that dignity for which he has been so long conspicuous, and made the following—

REPLY:

"BRETHREN, the compliment which you have offered to me is peculiarly affecting and grateful to my Feelings. It ought to be so. As you have yourself observed, each of you has already affixed his name to the General Address with which I was honored some days ago. There is, of course, a motive of your wishing to come forward again, and as I cannot but understand it, the quality of that motive is most flattering to me; you have desired to bear a more precise and emphatic testimony to my conduct. That observation which Masons reciprocally exercise over each other, not as a privilege, but as a duty, binds the Craft to be strict in a public profession of opinion; so that, where it can commend, their commendation stands vouched by their known caution. Your approbation of me may be mistaken; may be undeservedly partial; may be exaggerated in phrase; but it must be sincere, and as such I take it to my heart. *(Applause.)*

"You have thanked me for the encouragement I have given here to Masonry, and for the vigilance I have exerted for its preserving an accurate course. That fostering care was incumbent on me from the superintendence which I have held. But I have not considered the fulfilment of such an obligation as a dry duty. I have felt a lively interest in the promotion of what I believe to be highly beneficial to Society.

* Here follow the signatures, which I have omitted.—ED.

The veil thrown over Masonry renders its operation silent and unobserved; yet the influence of a body spread through all classes of Society, pervading every circle, and diffusing (through its separate members) opinions digested and matured from remote periods in the Brotherhood, must be powerful in its effect. I think the traces of its useful sway are discoverable if we cast our eyes on older times. Reflect upon that semi-barbarism which was the condition of all the states of Europe in ages not long past. What apparent cause was there for a sudden and rapidly progressive mitigation of the rude oppressions which characterized the day? If none such can be confidently pointed out, is it not reasonable to recur to an agency which, while it is unobstructive, its very nature is to be active? The secrecy observed in Masonic Proceedings, and the rigid scrutiny exercised into the private character of candidates for admission, excited the curiosity of the higher ranks, and at the same time removed every fear of their discrediting themselves by becoming members of the fraternity. Once initiated, they received lessons which never could have reached them in any other situation. They were taught that, throughout the necessary gradations in a Community, and amid the unavoidable distinction arising from talents or property, man was still the brother of man. This primary position once adopted, all corollaries from it were readily embraced. The doctrine imbibed in the Lodge became the rule of action for the man of might in his public sphere, and his example disseminated the principles of humanity and justice to the utmost extent of the circle. Surely this is not a visionary supposition. Observe the difference of character between the nations of Europe where Masonry has flourished, and those in which it has been proscribed; and let the contrast, so favourable for the former, support my hypothesis. The proof will be still stronger if you advert to the Despotism, the Ferocity, the Degradation of Manhood in the Asiatic regions where no casual ray of Masonry has ever pierced the gloom. In Europe, what were once Masonic Principles alone, are so generally prevalent that it would now be difficult to make it believed, that they were once acknowledged only in a confined Society; yet it is well that the Sanctuary for them should still exist. Our forms are only constant inculcations to us of the moral rules which ought to be observed in all times, cases, and situations. If I may have been fortunate enough to have recollected them in the exercise of authority, as you would kindly persuade me, I am most happy.

"Now, in the truest spirit of fraternal affection, I bid you FAREWELL, with this parting injunction; continue to fear GOD, to honor the KING, and to keep pure the CRAFT."

His Lordship having finished, the applause was general, and continued; the Band struck up "God Save the King," and the procession returned in reversed order, each Brother passing to the right of the Chair of State on which His Lordship had been seated, who, with his accustomed urbanity and kindness, had descended, returning the respectful and fraternal greetings of his Brethren, as they passed, with affectionate condescension and regard.

The whole filed off in perfect regularity and order, making their compliments to the Grand Master as they passed him; nor was this the least imposing part of the ceremony; it was indeed a sight tending more to unite in one brotherly bond of affection and interest, the rich and the poor, than all that Royalty and Rank could bestow. His Lordship's condescension and kindness was most marked, and pointed to his BROTHER Soldiers; not one of whom we will venture to say was there, who will not through life, remember with pride the share he took on this occasion; for our own parts we confess, that we have very seldom in our lives witnessed a scene, so truly gratifying throughout; but the particular circumstance to which we allude, was so striking and so grateful to every noble and manly feeling, that we imagine it will leave an impression on the minds of those who witnessed it, not easily effaced. The procession returned to the Town Hall in reversed order, when the Provincial Grand Master took leave of the Brethren, after exhorting them to bear in their recollection the parting injunction of the Grand Master; and cordially returning his grateful thanks for the support they had afforded him in the execution of a grateful but painful duty, and for the order and regularity they had all so admirably and strictly observed on the occasion.

The whole ceremony appeared to be conducted with the greatest order and regularity, and had a very grand and imposing effect.

His Lordship looked remarkably well; was dressed in the full dress uniform of a General Officer; wore a Masonic Apron, and was adorned with a variety of jewels appertaining to the High Degrees of Masonry, of which he is so great an Ornament, among which was the splendid jewel presented to him by the United Grand Lodge of England,

on his departure for India. If we are to trust the feeling evinced by His Lordship on the present occasion, in the very pathetic and eloquent speech addressed to the Brotherhood, he will carry from India with him, a jewel of at least equal estimation; the proud consciousness of living long in the grateful remembrance of a Brotherhood, zealously and affectionately attached to him, as was clearly observable in the eyes of his auditors, when he pronounced the emphatic word FAREWELL.

We understand it is His Lordship's intention to attend Divine Service, with the Brotherhood, on the Anniversary of their Tutelar Saint, St. John, on Friday next. [*John Bull.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1823.

St. John's Day.

The Free Masons of Calcutta went in Procession on Friday last to the Cathedral, where the Revd. Brother TAYLER preached an appropriate Sermon, and the subjoined Masonic Anthem was sung on the occasion.

Recitative.

Let there be light—th' Almighty spoke,
Refulgent streams from chaos broke,
To illume the rising earth;
Well pleas'd the great Jehovah stood,
The power supreme pronounc'd it good,
And gave the planets birth.

Solo.

Parent of light, accept our praise,
Who shedd'st on us thy brightest rays,
The light that fills the mind;
By choice selected, lo we stand,
By friendship joined a social band,
That love—that aid mankind.

Chorus.

In choral numbers masons join,
To bless and praise thy name divine.

Verse.

The widow's tear—the orphan's cry,
All wants—our ready hands supply,
As far as power is giv'n;
The naked clothe—the prisoner free,
These are thy works, sweet charity,
Revealed to us from Heaven.

Chorus.

In choral numbers masons join,
To bless and praise thy name divine.

The Marquess and Marchioness of HASTINGS attended Divine Service, and the Cathedral was crowded in every part. The following particulars are from the *India Gazette* :—

The Procession returned to the Town Hall in regular Masonic order, preceded by the Band of Music playing the Entered Apprentice's tune. Crowds of Natives and Europeans hung upon both flanks of the Procession, anxious to get a passing sight of the sons of mystery. After arriving in the Hall, the Brethren drew up in hollow square, when the Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Brother Larkins, in a short and neat address, thanked them for their attendance, and congratulated them upon the propriety with which they had conducted their proceedings. He concluded by inviting them all to a grand Masonic Banquet to be held in the evening under the same roof. Upon this the Brethren disrobed and departed every one to his home, but re-assembled at six o'clock in the evening exactly, to the number of about two hundred and forty. The dinner was laid out upon a double file of tables in the upper hall. Behind the Deputy Grand Master was a large transparency, emblematical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented by three female figures, classically designed and spiritedly executed, nearly as large as life. Faith holding the Cross, looked up to the Heavens, Hope leaned upon her anchor, and Charity had an infant in her arm. A flying Cherub held a scroll above the large figures, having at one curved end the name of the illustrious Most Noble Grand Master, HASTINGS, and at the other the melancholy word FAREWELL. Between these two and on the body proper of the scroll, were inscribed in larger characters these words—" NON NOBIS SOLUM SED TOTO MUNDO NATI." On the plinth of an illuminated

pillar the parting injunction of the Grand Master was inscribed,—FEAR GOD, HONOR THE KING, KEEP PURE THE CRAFT.

Grace having been said by a Reverend Brother, the members of the fraternal community sat down. The dinner was excellent, as were the wines. The spectacle, all in all, was grand and imposing. It must have been in the eyes of the uninitiated a wonderful sight, to see so many men, of such different rank and station in life, sitting down under the influence of something or other to them impossible to comprehend, which rendered them all equal for the time. It must have been still more surprising for them to observe the perfect propriety of this equality—the kind conciliatory affability of men of the higher rank on the one hand, and the modest, quiet, unassuming demeanor of men in the inferior grades of society, on the other. All was harmony, order, cheerful enjoyment, without excess of any kind, warm, good will and peace. After the removal of the cloth, the uninitiated, consisting of the servants, were ordered to withdraw. The "Brethren of the mystic tie" then proceeded more particularly to business; and no doubt many on the other side of the hall concluded that his Satanic Majesty was raised and produced for the entertainment of the Company in the usual terrific style *a la* Tam o' Shanter. About half past 11 P. M. the Brethren returned home. Thus ended the festival of St. John; and where, we would ask, could there be a finer illustration of the effects of Masonry upon the mind? Two hundred and forty human beings of various pursuits, callings, views, and tempers, meet to feast. It is in the power of each individual to exceed, but the strictest moderation or decorum is not for a moment forgotten, and all after some hours of high and rational enjoyment, rise and depart quietly, soberly, and peaceably to their respective homes.

Grand Ball to the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings.

This entertainment, which took place at the Town Hall on the 30th ultimo, was got up with uncommon splendor, and on the most ample scale. The extent of decoration was, we believe, greater than on any former occasion. The bannisters of the grand staircase were hung with flags of various colors, and on the north side of the landing place was a large transparency emblematical of the present state of India, freed as it is from the scourge of war and the depredations of merciless robbers, and surmounted by a wreath enclosing the illus-

trious name of HASTINGS. The entrance into the Ball Room was decorated with a Gothic frontispiece. In front of the Music Gallery a rich Pavilion was erected for the reception and accommodation of the honored Guests, the pillars and ornaments of which were of burnished gold, and the raised platform, where the Chairs were placed, was covered with crimson velvet. Over the railing of the Gallery purple and yellow drapery fell in gay festoons, and banners and standards were so arranged as to produce a very beautiful effect. Under the Gallery and behind the Pavilion there was a fine landscape which covered the end of the room, and gave a pretty termination to the scene. Between the pillars, the whole extent of the room on the both sides, shields were suspended bearing the record of those remarkable battles and events, with which the name of Marquess of HASTINGS is associated. These shields were adorned with drapery and garlands, and in various parts were seen the united Arms of HASTINGS and LOUDOUN. At the east end of the room the Band of the 16th Regiment of Lancers was placed. The company began to assemble at nine o'clock and at ten the crowd was excessive, when the Most Noble the Marquess and Marchioness of HASTINGS entered the Ball Room in state, preceded by the Stewards of the Entertainment, two and two, the Band playing God Save the King, and the Noble Guests bowed graciously to the company on each side as they passed up the Pavilion. There they remained a short time, and then severally promenaded the rooms, conversing affably with individuals in their progress, and in a manner which spoke forcibly how grateful to their feelings must have been this parting tribute of public respect. The merry dance was very circumscribed in its limits, there being some difficulty in preserving space sufficient for the exhibitors "on the light fantastic toe." Quadrilles and a country dance occupied the votaries of Terpsichore till twelve o'clock, at which hour the Noble Guests were conducted to the Supper room. The Honorable Mr. ADAM, the President of the Entertainment, handing the Marchioness of HASTINGS, and Lord HASTINGS handing Lady HARRIET PAGET. The tables, which occupied every convenient part of the Marble Hall, were laid out for 750 persons, but more than two hundred were obliged to stand, the whole company assembled seeming to be about a thousand. Every effort had been made to render the banquet worthy of the occasion, and certainly great praise is due to the Stewards for the admirable arrangements which they so successfully carried into effect. The health of the Illustrious Guests was drank with the warmest ap-

plause, the hall resounding with acclamations for some minutes. We regret that we have not the means of doing justice to the excellent speech with which Mr. ADAM prefaced the toast, and we have also to lament our inability to offer any thing like the glowing and feeling reply of the Noble Marquess. To all parties, indeed, the mutual demonstrations of respect and gratitude were satisfactory and gratifying. After Supper the animation of the dance was resumed, and His Lordship and the Marchioness did not retire till about two o'clock. The Ball continued till past four.

Embarkation of the Marquess of Hastings.

YESTERDAY morning at seven o'clock a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Calcutta attended at the Government House to accompany the Marquess of HASTINGS to Chandpaul Ghaut. The troops, viz. H.M.'s 16th Lancers, the 17th Regiment of Foot, the Body Guard, the Calcutta Militia, &c., formed a street the whole way. His Lordship walked to the Ghaut with his hat off, accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD PAGET, Sir HENRY BLOSSETT, the Chief Justice, and the Members of Council. The Marchioness of HASTINGS and family followed in their carriages, and embarked at the same time with His Lordship in one of the Government State Boats to be conveyed to the Yacht, at anchor off the Esplanade. The usual salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William. There was a very large concourse of people to witness the embarkation, and the Marquess and Marchioness were extremely affected at parting.

Road to the New Anchorage.

ADVERTING to the propitious opening of the New Post Road to the New Anchorage and Saugor on the first day of the New Year, we cannot do better than refer to our remarks on this very important acquisition made at an early period of the past year, when the work had been commenced upon.

"We are happy to observe that the original scheme of the cultivators of Saugor Island, have been timely stimulated to increased activity by the judicious proposal of the Post Master General to open a Dawk road from the northern extremity of Saugor Island, to Dog's Creek and the New Anchorage. The Pass (commonly called Shakespear Pass) which the Society had undertaken to make through the jungly

tract which occupies part of the route between Diamond Harbour and the latter place, had been actually cleared, and a Bund through the Pass for the Dawk Runners is now in considerable progress, and is expected to be completed before the ensuing rains. The Bund now constructing is substantial, but only sufficient for the Runners; we trust, however, that at no distant period the present carriage road to Diamond Harbour will be continued through the whole extent to Dog's Creek and the New Anchorage, which is not more than thirty miles."

The great advantages gained by this new route are briefly: that though the distance to Kedgeree and the New Anchorage are equal (about sixty-one miles) the ten or eleven miles of uncertain, dangerous, and expensive boating from Kedgeree to the same point off Saugor Island is now entirely avoided. Hence a prompt and direct communication between Calcutta and the New Anchorage is effected *at all seasons of the year*, and without once crossing the River Hooghly.

For this useful and very beneficial improvement we are indebted to the Post Master General; and Government and the Saugor Island Society have liberally united their efforts to effect the accomplishment of an object so important to Commerce, and the community at large as a direct land communication with the New Anchorage.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1823.

MADRAS.

ON Wednesday (being New Year's Day) a Royal Salute ushered in the break of day, and at 1 o'clock the Honorable the Governor held a levee in the Banqueting Room, which was more numerously attended than any that have been witnessed for many years.

It being also the Anniversary of the Accession of His Highness the Nabob to the Musnud, Royal Salutes were fired from Chepauk at sunrise, and at noon from the Fort Battery. In the afternoon the Honorable the Governor paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness, and was received at the Palace under the customary honors.

In the evening a splendid entertainment was given at the Government House, which was graced by all the beauty and fashion of Madras.

Quadrilles were the favorites of the evening, though English Country Dances were not entirely neglected. A most sumptuous repast was laid out in the gallery of the Banqueting Room, to which the greater portion of the company adjourned at midnight.

[*Cour., Jan.* 3.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1823.

Opening of St. James' Church.

DIVINE Service was performed for the first time in St. James' Church, on Sunday, the 9th instant, when the Rev. Mr. HAWTAYNE, who has been appointed to the duties of this new Church, preached an appropriate Sermon, from the 10th Chapter of Matthew, and the 40th verse—"He that receiveth you receiveth me; and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that sent me."

Munificent Subscription.

THE following paragraph is from the *Bombay Courier* of the 1st instant:—

We have peculiar pleasure of publishing an act of princely munificence on the part of a distinguished Ally of the British Government in the country. His Highness the Guicowar has, without solicitation, given orders for the sum of *Twenty-eight Thousand five Hundred Rupees* to be transmitted in the name of himself and the Officers of his Government, as a Donation to the suffering Irish. Such unexampled generosity requires no comment.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1823.

Rope Bridges.

THE ingenious fabric erecting on the Esplanade, immediately opposite the General Post Office, seems to excite a good deal of speculation. It is, however, nothing more than a laudable attempt to introduce Hempen, or Coir Rope Bridges, on the principle of Suspension, with the view of eventually throwing them over some of the Mountain Torrents and Rapids, which intersect the great North-West Road to

Benares, and which now check the progress of our Public Mails, from ten to twenty hours during the height of the periodical rains, when no boat or raft can attempt to cross until the waters subside. We have seen the small working Model constructed by the Post Master General; and as far as we are capable of judging, we believe the plan to be entirely new. If it succeeds, and we heartily wish it may, the advantages, in giving celerity to the Public Mails at a very inconsiderable expense, are too obvious to need any comment. The Model is constructed on a scale of eighty feet only, but the experiment now making is, we are told, *one hundred and sixty feet* between the standards, which require no pier heads, being placed back at a safe distance from the banks of the Nullah over which the Bridge is intended to be thrown. It is a particularly dangerous Torrent, about eighty miles from Calcutta, and within twenty of Bancoorah, on the Benares Road. The tread-way, constructed of split Bamboo, is eight or nine feet wide, over which foot passengers and light cattle, may pass in safety; and perhaps the scheme may be improved for carriages, especially where the span is within one hundred feet. The whole Machinery is so constructed, as it render it easily portable on Carts, Elephants, &c. It may also be taken down and housed during eight months in the year, while the Rapids are dry, which will greatly tend to its durability.

We hope hereafter to give a more satisfactory description of this Rope Suspension Bridge, when the experiment is completed. In the meantime, we shall only add that all the component parts have been prepared, fitted, and put together at the General Post Office, under the personal direction and inspection of the Post Master General, who is indefatigable in his exertions to improve the important department under his management and control.

Thursday, March 13, 1823.

Serampore College.

We have just been favored with the Third Report relative to Serampore College for the year ending December 31st, 1822. It will be recollected that the great object of this highly laudable Institution is to diffuse that light throughout the country as far as its influence can extend, which shall promote the welfare of India by ameliorating

its intellectual and moral condition. This it aims at accomplishing, says the Report, by giving a classical Indian education to the ablest of the youths furnished by its increasing Native Christian population, together with a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, of general History, Geography, and Natural Science, and of the English tongue, to a select number; by imparting general knowledge to such Hindoo and Mussulman youths as may be placed in the Institution by subscribers who have the privilege, and by holding out to those European and Indo-British youths who may wish to study at Serampore College, all its advantages without any distinction relative to birth, nation, or religious creed. The College Buildings are so far advanced as to admit of business being conducted in hem. The twelve side-rooms of the Central Building are nearly all finished, together with the Lecture Room and Library; but until the two cast iron staircases, which have been commissioned from England and are daily expected, arrive, the Central Building cannot be completed. Of the four suites of rooms for the Professors, two are finished: each suite contains eight rooms of various sizes, four below and four above, with an upper and lower veranda to the south, the upper veranda being supported by sixteen pillars of the Ionic Order. The Rev. John Mack, who recently delivered an able course of Lectures on Chemistry in the room belonging to the Asiatic Society, is appointed to the duties of the scientific department of the College.

The number of students mentioned in the last Report was forty-five. The number at present in the College foundation is fifty.

The Committee have admitted two Mussulman youths from Delhi, on a Fund termed the Delhi School Fund, under the direction of Captain Gowan, who, on his late departure for Europe, thought he could not better provide for the future diffusion of knowledge in that city, than by two youths from Delhi being constantly supported at Serampore College on the interest of this Fund. Of these two youths, one is now studying Persian and the other Sungskrit. A third admitted is a Mahratta Brahman, about twenty, a good Persian Scholar, whom Captain Gowan has placed here for three years at his own expense, with the view of enlarging his mind. He is now studying Sungskrit and English, in addition to Geography and the Newtonian system of astronomy. These three Students, with the six Brahmans who are studying astronomy in the College, receive a certain sum monthly to board themselves according to their ideas of caste, while they regularly attend the College at the appointed hours.

The Fourth Quarterly Examination of the Students was held in the College Hall in the presence of the Hon'ble Colonel KREFTING, Governor of Serampore, and various other Gentlemen. It is intended in the ensuing year to give the Native youths, who are studying English, some knowledge of the first principles of Chemistry, with the hope of diffusing a taste for science more widely among them. The Committee propose to add to the Collegiate Establishment a Divinity Professor.

As a suite of apartments is already prepared sufficiently commodious for even a large family, Two Hundred and Fifty Rupees monthly, the salary fixed for each Professor in the Serampore College, will enable a man whose whole mind is absorbed in the love of piety and knowledge, to support a family with comfort in a situation so quiet and retired. And should the generosity of the public enable the Committee to meet this additional expense in the course of the ensuing year, no further delay will be necessary.

The Committee also propose to have a Medical Professor, and, encouraged by the favourable disposition of Government, they have written home for a man who shall unite sound Medical knowledge to sterling piety, and a regard for the welfare of India.

In cultivating the study of astronomy among the Native Students, says the Report, the importance of an Observatory has not escaped the notice of the Committee, and happily the heighth and firmness of the Central Building of the College will admit of one being erected with very little expense. The extreme heighth of the Building is sixty feet; and as the front wall is raised four or five feet as an equipoise to the weight of the Pediment on the pillars in front, that wall, ninety feet in length, admits of an Observatory's being raised on it, which will easily command the horizon free of all obstruction at a heighth of nearly seventy feet from the surface of the earth, and in a situation where no rumbling of carriages can possibly affect the instruments. As an astronomical Clock and other Instruments requisite for an Observatory were brought out by Mr. Mack in 1821, or have been received since, the Committee suppose that it may be completed for less than a thousand Rupees. The utility of an Observatory to those Natives who study astronomy, must be too obvious to need mentioning; actual observations made from time to time, must carry to the mind that demonstration of the earth of the Newtonian system, and the falsehood of their own, in its own nature irresistible.

The Serampore Missionaries have presented to the Library about 3,000 Volumes, which they have been employed in the collecting above 20 years. The Report thus concludes :—

"Having submitted to the public the present state of the College, with their views and wishes relative to its future operations, the Committee beg leave to mention the state of its Funds. These have been applied wholly to the purchase of the ground, and the support of the Teachers and Students, the Serampore Missionaries having taken off from the public all the expense of the College Buildings. But the monthly expenditure of the College, with the purchase of the ground for the Preparatory Seminary, has left them at the close of this year also Four Thousand Rupees behind. In its annual expenses, however, the Committee have studied the strictest economy; and it is their constant wish so to watch over them, that every Rupee expended shall make its full return of value in promoting the welfare of India. The moderate scale of the expenses indeed, will be sufficiently evident when it is considered, that a College containing forty-five youths on its foundation, a European Professor and a sufficient number of Native Pundits and Teachers has this year been supported at the monthly expense to the Indian Public of little more than Six *Hundred* Rupees. The plan they have pointed out respecting a Divinity Professor, and a class of youths in European habits, will, it is true, make the expenditure rather exceed a Thousand Rupees in future, but they humbly trust that the objects likely to be secured by this sum will be found such as fully to counterbalance this expense, in their utility to the country at large. And after more than a Lack of Rupees has been expended in providing buildings and premises in a situation well suited for an Institution, it would be matter of regret were it to be so straitened in its operation for want of Funds, as to frustrate its object and design. But this, under the Divine Goodness, they cheerfully leave to the public, who have hitherto so generously encouraged all their attempts to promote the welfare of their Indian fellow subjects, entreating them to accept their warmest thanks for the patronage with which they have already honored this infant Institution.

"They merely beg leave to add that, as among the Gentlemen in various parts of India who honor the Institution with their patronage, some may be desirous that its benefits may extend to the part of the country in which they reside, and hence wish to send thence some in-

telligent Native youths to be trained up in the College; any Gentleman subscribing a Hundred Rupees annually, will be considered as the Patron of a Scholarship as long as such subscription be continued, to which Scholarship he may recommend any Native youth for support and education in the College free of further expense, whether he be Christian, Hindoo, or Mussulman; it being only understood that the Native youth thus sent, shall be subject to the rules of the College respecting diligence and correct moral conduct."

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1823.

Asiatic Society.

ON Wednesday evening, the 8th of March, a meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held at their apartments in Chouringhee, W. B. BAYLEY, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair.

An account geographical, statistical, political, historical, and archæological, of Orissa Proper, or Cuttack, by ANDREW STIRLING, Esq. was laid before the meeting by the Secretary. It consists of three parts. The first contains the general description of the province, its boundaries ancient and modern, soil, production, geology, rivers, towns, commerce, population, revenues, political institutions, and land revenue; the second part, its chronology and history; and the third part, its religion, antiquities, temples, and civil architecture. In the District of Cuttack the finest salt of all India is manufactured, and the annual net revenue of it is said to fall little short of sixteen lacks of Rupees. It is remarkable for its whiteness and purity, even before it has passed into the hands of the merchants, and is of the species called *pangah*, procured by boiling. The process, which is rude and simple, is thus described :—The sea water, brought up by various small channels to the neighbourhood of the manufacturing stations, or Khalaries, is first mixed up and saturated with a quantity of the salt earth, or efflorescence which forms on the surface of the low ground all around, after it has been overflowed by the high tides, and which being scraped off by the Molunghees, or manufacturers, is thrown into cylindrical receptacles of earth having a vent underneath, and a false bottom made of twigs and straw. The strongly impregnated brine filtering through the grass, &c., is carried by a channel dug in the ground to a spot of land surrounded with an inclosure of mats, in the centre of which a

number of oblong earthen pots, generally about two hundred, are cemented together by mud into the form of a dome under which is a fireplace or oven. The brine is poured into these pots, or choolahs, and boiled until a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, when the salt is taken out, as it forms, with iron ladles and collected in heaps in the open air. The heaps are afterwards thatched with reeds, chiefly the *Nul* (Arundo karka,) and remain exposed to all the inclemency of weather, until sold or removed by the Officers of the Agency.

Cuttack owes much of its celebrity to the temple of Juggernauth. The town of that name is calculated to contain 5,741 houses. Every span of it is holy ground, and the whole of the land is held free of rent, on the tenure of performing certain services in and about the temple. The principal street is composed almost entirely of *Muts*, or religious establishments, built of masonry, with low pillared verandahs, interspersed with trees. The climate of Juggernauth is said to be the most agreeable and salubrious in India during the hot months, the south-west monsoon blowing from the sea at that season in a steady and refreshing breeze, which seldom fails till the approach of the rains.

The edifices, which compose the great temple of Bhobunsir, stand within a square area inclosed by a stout wall of stone measuring 600 feet on each side, which has its principal gateway guarded by two monstrous griffins, or winged lions, in a sitting posture on the eastern face. About the centre the great middle tower, Burra Dewal, or sanctuary in which the images are always kept, rises majestically to a height of 180 feet. Standing near the great pagoda, forty or fifty temples or towers may be seen in every direction. All the sacred buildings are constructed either of reddish granite, resembling sand stone, or of the free stone yielded plentifully by the neighbouring hills. The elevation of the loftiest is from 150 to 180 feet. The stones are held together by iron clamps, and the architects have trusted for the support of their roofs to the method of placing horizontal layers of stone, projecting one beyond the other, until the sides approach sufficiently near at the tops to admit of the block being laid across.

The famous temple of Juggernauth, in its form and distribution, resembles closely the great Pagoda of Bhobunsir, and is nearly of simi-

lar dimensions. It is said to have cost from 40 to 50 lacks of Rupees. The dreadful fanaticism which formerly prompted pilgrims to sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the Juggernauth rut'h, has happily ceased. During four years that Mr. STIRLING witnessed the ceremony, three cases of self-immolation only occurred, one of which was doubtful and might have been accidental, and the other two victims had long been suffering from excruciating complaints, and chose that method of ridding themselves of the burden of life, in preference to the other modes of suicide so prevalent among the lower orders.

The self-immolation of widows is said to be less frequent in the vicinity of Juggernauth than might have been expected, the average of Suttees not exceeding ten per annum. There is this peculiarity, as performed there, instead of ascending a pile the infatuated widow lets herself down into a pit, at the bottom of which the dead body of the husband has been previously placed, with lighted faggots above and beneath. In 1819 a most heart-rending spectacle was exhibited. The wood collected for the fire being quite green, could not be made to burn briskly, and only scorched the poor sufferer, who must have endured the greatest agony, but without uttering a shriek or complaint. The attendants then threw into the pit a quantity of rosin, covering the living body with a coating of this inflammable substance, which attracting the fire, the skin was thus gradually peeled off, and the miserable victim at last expired, still without a groan.

The Black Pagoda on the sea shore, though in a ruinous state, is still about 120 feet high, and well known to mariners. There is a fabulous tradition among the natives of the neighbouring villages, which is said to account for its desertion and dilapidation. They relate that a *koomba put'hur*, or loadstone of immense size was formerly lodged on the summit of the great tower, which had the effect of drawing ashore all the vessels passing near the coast; the inconvenience of this was so much felt, that about two centuries since, in the Moghul time, the crew of a ship landed at a distance, and stealing down the coast, attacked the temple, scaled the tower, and carried off the loadstone! The priests, alarmed at this violation of the sanctity of the place, removed the image of the God, Surya, to Pooree, and from that time the temple became deserted, and went rapidly to ruin.

Thursday, March 27, 1823.

The Post Master General's Rustic Bridge of Tension and Suspension for Foot Passengers, Light Cattle, Palankeens, Empty Carriages, &c.

In our paper of the 7th instant we noticed the construction of this experimental structure on the Esplanade fronting the General Post Office. The sudden setting up of this Bridge has very agreeably surprised the town—we say *sudden* because in our usual drive on Tuesday evening nothing was apparent but the Standards; yet at early dawn yesterday, an Arch of 160 feet, being the span between the points of suspension, was full in view, *with colors flying.* It seems that the graduating strands composing this Arch had not been publicly seen, until carried out by moonlight, and then set up solely by hand, within a few hours. The weight of the platform, added to the effect of the *Sun,* or rope, not yet sufficiently stretched, and to which the power of the windlass has not yet been applied, occasioned the Arch to dip two or three feet; but this dip or curvature will perhaps only remain in a small degree after three or four days' setting up. Numbers of people passed over, and the *Inventor,* to prove his confidence, was the first to be carried over in his Tonjaun, with the usual number of Bearers, a man with a *Chattah,* and several peons, and followers. The motion is undulating lengthwise, and perhaps less disagreeable than a jarring vibration. The width of the platform need not have been so great, but it will afford confidence to passengers when above a Torrent, especially if any lateral motion occurs, which at present is inconsiderable, and the additional weight is in fact of use to steady the whole, besides the advantage of passing over carriages. So favorable a result, in the first experiment, is perhaps the best proof of the accuracy of the principle adopted and acted upon, and the effect is very satisfactory to lookers-on. Since from high banks any inconsiderable dip will be immaterial, and where the banks are low, the machinery may be raised to the necessary height. No Pier heads, or abutments appear to be required, as the Standards are placed far back on the banks. We congratulate the public on so valuable an acquisition, which, at a trifling expence to Government, will eventually afford to Travellers in Palankeens, Foot Passengers, Mail Carriers, &c., the means of passing Torrents and Nullahs in any position on the Benares, or other great roads, if the span be not too great. It is but justice to add that the design of this useful scheme is entirely due to the Post Master General, who has thus made a valuable present to the Post

Office Department. The Model was constructed in December, and the Bridge itself is now raised into practical use under all the incidental difficulties, and delays of Native Carpenters, &c. Professional Mechanics may now construct a dozen in less time to any Span within 200 feet.

Hindoo Literary Society.

A MEETING of the respectable Hindoos took place lately in Calcutta for the purpose of establishing a Literary Society, the objects of which are highly laudable. Meetings of opulent and learned Hindoos are to be held as often as may be practicable and convenient for the discussion of different subjects connected with the improvement of their countrymen, and the diffusion of general literature. The Society have resolved to translate into Bengalee, and publish scientific and useful works, to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day, and to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well-being and happiness of mankind, to publish small tracts in English and Bengalee, and to collect European Mathematical and Philosophical apparatus and instruments for public instruction.

The individuals who attended the first meeting agreed to defray all expences themselves, until the objects of the Society are generally known and understood. A house is intended to be erected for the accommodation of the Society, with a College attached to it, in which arts and sciences are to be taught.

Description of the Mermaid now to be seen in Calcutta.

THIS is a real Mermaid, that is, a species of marine Ape. It is not surprising that this creature, raising her head above the waters, should give rise to the strange stories we have heard of the Mermaid. Down the lower part of the breast, or what the faculty term, we believe, the *Scrobiculus Cordis,* this figure is configured somewhat like a human being, or rather like the family of the Simiæ. At the Scrobiculus Cordis commences the fish part, which in size and appearance resembles the common Rooee Mutchee, more than any other I can at present remember. The whole length of the creature, from the crown of the head to the tip of the tail, is about 2 feet 9 inches. The breadth across the upper part of the chest is 7 inches. The arms, so far as I can observe, are shaped generally like the arms of a human being.

The whole length of the upper extremities, from the shoulder to the end of the middle finger, is about 15½ inches—that is, 7 inches from the top of the shoulder to the elbow, and 8½ inches from that to the end of the middle finger. Each hand has five fingers, and each finger has a nail, but the shape of that part of the hand which lies between the wrist and the roots of the fingers, is not human. Indeed it strikes me that there is at the roots of the fingers a kind of webbed appearance.

The head resembles the human, but the resemblance is an exceedingly hideous one. It has two auriculars, or external ears, like the human. Its forehead is low. The scalp is covered with a reddish hair, or crispy fur, that has a fretted appearance like to what we should conceive of a person frightened when we say that his hair *stands on end.* The face is frightfully human, having an expression similar to an extremely old woman in a state of agony. The nose is flat, with wide and distended nostrils, like a negro's. The lower jaw resembles a dog's, and has no chin. In the upper jaw, which is much narrower than a human being's, there are four ill-shaped projecting teeth. I doubt their genuineness, as I do that of the lower four teeth; but I may be mistaken. The whole body is scaly, but the scaly arrangement differs in the upper and lower portion. The scales of the upper half of the body resemble a serpent's more than a fish's. The chest, as I said, resembles the human. The breast is perfectly flat, and has no versimilitude at all to the female human bosom. From the ribs it tapers into a perfect fish, below each arm it has a lateral fin projecting downwards like a wing, in length six inches. Two shorter or ventral fins arise in front from the lower part of the breast. About the loins behind commences a long jagged, dorsal fin, which continues all the way to the tail. [*Ind. Gaz.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1823.

Bridge of Tension and Suspension.

THIS Bridge, which was particularly described in our last, has been a constant source of amusement during the week. The novelty of the structure has gathered together crowds every morning and evening to the Esplanade opposite the General Post Office, to examine the manner in which it is put together. We understand that about one hundred and fifty people were collected upon it at one time, and made to

move from side to side in a quick, jerking manner, then run fore and aft, to try its strength, and that the machinery resisted the ordeal most completely. On Tuesday evening three Gentlemen went over in a Bullock Cart, and occasioned a good deal of merriment. The dip which it had when first put up has disappeared, and even an arch is now formed above the parallel of the main transom rollers. As a first effort, it may be well considered surprising, and it is highly creditable to the ingenuity of the Projector, that a Bridge of so great a span as 160 feet and nine broad, should have been run up in a few hours by night, and also that notwithstanding all the trials of its stability which it has since undergone, not the slightest alteration has been found necessary. The elliptic arch gives a good relief to the approach between the standard piles. The natives have hung garlands of flowers all over it, expressive of their gratification.

Yesterday afternoon the centre of the Bridge formed an arch raised two feet above the level of the main rollers at each end, and we are told it might be set up still higher if necessary.

A SERIOUS Riot appears to have taken place at Hertford College, of which the following particulars are given in a London Paper of the 17th of October:—

It seems that a short time since, in the absence through indisposition of Dr. Le Bas, Dean of the College, the Rev. H. Walter, who had the superintendence of the establishment, laid some fresh imposition or restriction upon some of the boys for refractory conduct, or neglect of collegiate discipline; at least, this is the ostensible origin assigned by some to the late disturbance. This was so little relished by the youths, that they beset Mr. Walter with all those little annoyances which school boys so well can practice: his person was threatened with insult, his windows were broken, and the students in large bodies combined for executing a more extended project of destruction, the precise nature of which has not yet been actually ascertained; it was probably nothing more than a plan to create alarm in the minds of the masters, by the appearance of a dangerous process of annoyance, the terror of which was augmented by the uncertainty of its effects. The Students at Hertford College are just of that age

(from 14 to 18) when youth are apt to imbibe the sentiments of the Poet, that—

> "A nobler task their riper age affords,
> Than scanning syllables, and weighing words."

The first direct act of insubordination manifested on the late occasion, was in consequence of the shutting of one of the College gates, at what the boys deemed too early an hour in the evening; various attempts were made to pick the lock, which was at one of the back gates, but which, from its strength and construction, effectually resisted their efforts. The students, though baffled in their first attempts, and though additional bars opposed fresh obstacles, were not defeated, and they adopted a new contrivance to accomplish their purpose; they procured some gunpowder which they made up in the manner best calcutated for success, and which they ingeniously inserted through an aperture in some of the chambers of the lock, and then applied to it a match formed of combustible paper of a slow communication, so as to admit some lapse of time between its being set and the explosion. When the powder became ignited, the lock was shattered by the shock; this took place late in the evening, and necessarily occasioned some alarm. The insubordination of the students was not, however, confined to this act of violence, for they contrived to insert a blacking bottle, filled with powder, into one of the pipes, which acts as a drain in the College Square; this was also exploded by means of a match or train, near midnight; the noise necessarily caused much alarm, but no mischief was accomplished, nor indeed at such a place or hour could any have been effected by the explosion; it merely rent the spout, and threw up some gravel. Besides these secret machinations, there were open acts of aggression; bodies of the students distributed themselves in given positions, from which they sallied forth, broke the College Lamps, and then shattered several panes of glass in the houses of the learned Professor Le Bas, and the Very Reverend the Dean, Mr. Walter. Only one of the rioters was caught in the act, and he has been merely sent from the College for two terms. The Professors, upon enquiry, were unable to bring the charge home to others, though from the extent of the plan of annoyance, suspicion fell upon numbers; they however adopted a course more comprehensive though not so efficacious as decimation. There are between 70 and 80 students at the College, and of these about 20, upon whom suspicion fell, have been sent home to undergo a species of indefinite rustication. The penalty thus inflict-

ed, though of uncertain extent at present, is considered by the parties a sort of holiday; and many of them, from the interest of their connexions, expect to be shortly recalled with the loss of a term or two. There the matter rests at present, and perhaps the difficulty of making a selection, where such numbers appear to have been engaged, will secure impunity to the parties. Expulsion is here attended with disqualification from ever serving the East India Company in any capacity; and when it is considered that the students are the sons of some interest and connexions, they are sent here at some expense, in fact, to undergo a probation, which ensures to them ultimate provision in lucrative situations, it is not extraordinary that such a penalty is seldom inflicted, and that even when inflicted, some expectations of ultimate evasion of the consequences are entertained.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1823.

Cheap living in England.

I CONSIDER £300 a year more than sufficient for a married man with three or four children to live comfortably and genteelly. I say more than sufficient, and that, too, in any part of England, Scotland, or Wales. Having lately returned from thence, I speak with some confidence on the subject. Let us descend into particulars. A small house or cottage, with a garden plentifully stocked with fruit trees, with a small paddock for a cow, and eight or ten acres of land, may be rented for £30 or 40 per year; taxes will be £20 more; making £60. A man-servant's wages £10 per year, and a woman's £8, and they will be sufficient for every occasion: total £78. The markets are now cheap. Beef, mutton, veal, pork, &c., from 3*d*. to 6*d*. per lb.; in fact provisions of all kinds are about one-half what they were in time of war. I think two Guineas per week would buy provisions for such a family, including the domestics; but on the outside we will say 2½ per week, making per annum £130, or a total of £208. Then the children's schooling: if at a Day School, will be one Guinea per quarter each; for three children is £12 per year, is * £220 per year, and the rest should be consumed in plain decent clothes for the family. I allow nothing for wine, because that article in England is a luxury, not economy; but at a small expence, a man, if he is at all clever, can

* *Sic in orig.*—ED.

brew his own beer, ale, or cyder, which is far better than the trash usually sold in England by the name of wine. In the above estimate, I speak principally of England. Scotland is far cheaper, and Wales more so, and a beautiful romantic country. I must observe however, that numerous families have of late emigrated to France and Brussels, where they obtain the luxuries of life at the same rate as in England we obtain the necessaries; but that is not Home, and would lose its charm. Had I a clear £200 per year, being a single man, I have no hesitation in saying I would not remain another hour in India, but return home for good. When I was in England, I boarded at No. 46, Leadenhall Street. I had a capital front room for a bed-room; breakfast, dinner, tea and supper with the family, for one Guinea per week, or 52 Guineas per year. I had no other expences but clothes and washing. I could invite whom I pleased to dine with me, paying 2*s*. for his dinner. I drank no wine, but ale and porter from the public house, and a glass of hot whisky punch after dinner. I met an old Indian friend, who was living very expensively at an hotel, more than a Guinea a day. I brought him home, and he was so well pleased, he became an inmate. In short, I take this opportunity of strongly recommending this house—kept by a respectable widow, Price, and her daughter, a very pretty girl—to all Officers and Bachelors proceeding to England; here they will find a comfortable home, and every desire to give satisfaction. In short we all lived as one family, her son residing in the house; and although I was there only four months, the family cried actually at my departure, so kind were they. I need not add its vicinity to the India House must be very accommodating to those who have business there, which was the reason I first went there. Any further information I can furnish, I will cheerfully do, and remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CAWNPORE; 13*th April*, 1823. CLAUDIO.

P. S.—The keep of a horse and groom will be about £30 per year, and a good saddle roadster may be had for £40 or 50.

Suggested Establishment for Invalids.

WE have often doubted the propriety of sending persons in debilitated health on board of a Pilot Schooner to be tossed to and fro at the Sandheads. Yet we hardly know what otherwise is to be done

in these cases, unless, indeed, valetudinarians could be conveniently sent to Pooree (Jaggernauth) or the Neilgherry Hills. Both these places, however, are too distant from Calcutta to be available in urgent cases. When a person is sent to the Sandheads for his health, it must be for one of two things, or both—the sea air and the motion. In many cases the motion is by far too violent. In a shore station again, one may have the sea air, and all the various necessaries of life only to be got on land; and if the exercise of sailing is requisite, it may be taken in a boat, provided the weather answer.

There is a place on the sea coast, not far from Hidgelee, called Burcool, which thirty or forty years ago was reckoned, we believe, the Brighton of Calcutta. There were formerly many Bungalows there, and the place was indeed a considerable station, but now it is deserted and desolate, only one Bungalow remains standing; and it is rather remarkable that it should have escaped the general wreck, in memory as it were of its former proprietor—the great and the good Warren Hastings. The reflexions which one naturally feels in such a spot must be of a solemn and affecting character. The place itself, we understand, is capable of being made a most delightful spot. Nature has done much for it already. A friend of ours who lately visited it, describes the beach as firm and smooth. A carriage might drive upon it for miles close to the open sea. The sea breeze is so refreshingly cool, that one need scarcely put on light clothing. Surely were a few public-spirited individuals to combine, this Burcool might be made a most agreeable and salutary resort for Invalids. We merely throw out the hint, in the hope that some persons who may be better acquainted with the capabilities of the place, and the nature of its climate, may favor us with further particulars for public information. The place, we learn, had the character of being unhealthy; if this was the case, we imagine it could have been so only in the rainy season. In the hot months we have not a doubt, but it would be found a most eligible place for enjoying sea air and sea bathing. Should the bather however venture into the open sea, it must be at the peril of *sharks*.

[*Ind. Gaz.*

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1823.

Murder of Mr. Ravenscroft.

THE following account of this atrocious murder having reached us late yesterday afternoon, we hasten to lay it before our Readers; and

have only time to remark that the individual who has met with this dreadful tragic end, retired some time ago to the Kingdom of Oude, to escape from the difficulties he had entailed upon himself by a course of wasteful extravagance and imprudent speculation, that forced him at last to remove from the Company's territories :—

Extract of a Letter from Cawnpore, dated May 12, 1823.

"Official information was this morning received of the murder of Mr. G. Ravenscroft, of the Civil Service, in the Interior of Oude, (Bhingah, four coss from Bulrampoor) ; he received nine spear wounds on the day of the 6th instant, and died on the morning of the 7th. No particulars of the occasion of this horrid catastrophe have yet transpired."

From another source, we learn that early on the morning of the 6th instant, he was attacked when in bed, by 50 armed men, and received seventeen spear wounds. He lingered until the 7th, but could not speak a word in consequence of his wounds. [*Cal. Journal.*

" By a letter from Secrore in Oude, dated the 10th instant, we learn that Mr. Ravenscroft, of the Civil Service, and lately Collector at Cawnpore, had been inhumanly murdered on the night of the 7th instant, by a band of Decoits. Mr. Ravenscroft some time back fell into various embarrassments, on which it is unnecessary to dwell more particularly here. It is sufficient to state that he quitted the H. C. territories, and took up his residence in Oude. Some six months back he moved to some other quarter with his family, and lived, we understand, in a lowly hut, at a wild and secluded spot, in a manner any thing but comfortable; and which to those who knew him in happier circumstances, cannot but afford matter of melancholy reflexion.

"On the morning of the 7th instant, a report reached Secrore that Mr. Ravenscroft was murdered, and it was confirmed in course of the day by the arrival of people in Secrore Cantonments, who stated that they saw the corpse of the poor Gentleman. It appears that a party, it is said, of from sixty to one hundred Robbers, surrounded the hut, which formed Mr. Ravenscroft's humble dwelling-place, on the night of the 7th. Mr. Ravenscroft and all his people, except the Chokeydar, were in bed. The Decoits cut down the Chokeydar, broke open the door, and rushed towards Mr. Ravenscroft's bed. The unhappy man was at the moment in the act of starting out of bed, when he received a

spear through the body. A dozen or more of the Ruffians now came upon him, and he fell covered with many wounds, several spears having passed through his body. Whether it was the thieves were too busy in plundering what little property was in the hut, or whether they deemed it unnecessary to add to the work of slaughter, we cannot tell; but it seems they offered no violence to Mrs. Ravenscroft and her infant. The principal object of the Decoits appears to have been plunder, since they came with hatchets purposely to break open the few trunks and boxes which were in the hut, and which they soon rifled of their contents. Three or four of Mr. Ravenscroft's servants were slain in their master's defence. Mrs. Ravenscroft was expected at Secrore, as being the nearest post, and where no doubt she would receive all the attention which her deplorable situation demanded.

"We have given the substance of the above report as we received it, and do not vouch for its accuracy." [*Ind. Gaz.*

The story of the object of the assassins being plunder appears to be extremely improbable. They could expect little, if any thing, from a person so circumstanced, living obscurely and miserably in a jungle. There was besides, according to all that has transpired, no attempt at robbery. The first act of violence is said to have been the murder of Mr. Ravenscroft, and the accomplishment of that act must have been the real object of the Ruffians, if the account of the assassination be true. There is a report that the unfortunate individual had entered into a private speculation to change the cultivation on a considerable quantity of land in Oude, perhaps situated in the neighbourhood of his place of refuge, which was extremely obnoxious to the Ryots; and that to get rid at once of the injurious effects of the scheme, they had cruelly determined to put an end to his existence. We may daily expect a more explicit and authentic account of this dreadful occurrence.

Communication with England.

A Letter from an esteemed friend, dated India House, November 27th, informs us that a contract has been tendered to the Court of Directors, to convey their despatches to and from India in Steam Packets, viâ Cairo, to be on the passage only 28 days!! A Director of

leading influence says,—"he told me that the proposal was under consideration, and would certainly be adopted." What delightful prospects are opened by this new scheme, and what new chances are afforded our Indian exiles of re-visiting their native country—a three months' leave of absence will suffice to enable the weary sojourner to perform the voyage out and home, and to enjoy a full month's residence in England Our India—men and Free Traders we fear will not get many passengers, if this new route should be permanently established. [*Madras Cour.*

Having observed a paragraph in the Calcutta Papers from the *Madras Courier*, stating that a proposal had been made for the conveyance of the mails to England in twenty days, I was not a little staggered, and looked upon the account as a hoax, or, to say the least, as an idle idea. Upon considering the subject further however, and referring to charts, I was still more astonished to find that the communication may be conducted even more speedily still. The distance from Bombay to the entrance of the Red Sea is 1,440 miles, and from thence to Suez 1,260 miles, together making 2,700 miles. A good Steam Boat may average 150 miles a day, and thus would reach Suez in 18 days. For crossing the isthmus, a distance of about 300 miles, and the changing of ships, &c., six or seven days more would be requisite to arrive at Cairo or Alexandria. From thence in direct line to Venice is 1,260 miles, which would require eight days, and other eight days would be amply sufficient to travel over land from Venice to London.

The requisite time will then be—

From Bombay to Suez ...	... ...	18	days.
From Suez to Alexandria	... ...	6	,,
From Alexandria to Venice	... ...	8	,,
From Venice to London	... ...	8	,,
	Total	40	

This estimate is made upon a vessel calculated for passengers; but if a packet establishment alone were to be formed, then the voyage could be shortened one-half at least. If the long-talked of canal were to be cut, uniting the Red Sea and Mediterranean, five or six days more would be saved, and the voyage to India would be reduced from four or five months to 15 or 16 days, an advantage which, if only carried into

effect for the conveyance of letters, would be of infinite advantage to the commercial community, even if the postage were increased to five or six times its present amount. But the idea is delightful, that the day may arrive when a man may take three months' leave of absence, and yet may enjoy one month of that at home. The plan is far from being unfeasible, and the facilities are particularly great for its prosecution. The fuel requisite for the purpose would occupy a very inconsiderable space, for Steam Vessels fro m America have frequently made voyages of an equal length lately. That from Philadelphia to Liverpool may be cited as an instance, and the distance is I believe, if any thing, greater than that from Bombay to Suez, and certainly greater than that from Alexandria to Venice.

The distance from Bombay to Suez is short of 3,000 miles, and would be run in a quick Steam Boat during the N. E. Monsoon in fourteen or fifteen days with ease. The passage across the Isthmus from Suez to Alexandria, is performed under three days, and in the event of its becoming a regular route, to and from India, with agents at each of the above places, it might easily be performed in two. Another Steam Vessel being in readiness at Alexandria, would start immediately across the Mediterranean, through the Adriatic for Venice. The distance does not exceed twelve hundred miles, and might be got over in six days, making in all twenty-three days from Bombay to Venice. During the N. E. Monsoon, a good Steam Boat would run to Suez from the Sandheads in twenty-one days; consequently an individual might in eight days more be at Venice, and certainly in eight days more in London. That in practice the time here specified would be reduced we feel certain. The advantages of this communication with England are so certain and so manifest, that we really wonder it has never been yet attempted, even under all the disadvantages of the intricate Navigation of the Red Sea. These difficulties, however, being overcome by the aid of Steam, we cannot conceive what argument can be produced against the attempt. As we have a Steam Boat now at the Presidency, we would recommend her making the experiment. We do not know her size, or capability, but surely she must be equal to a passage down the Bay during the settled part of the N. E. Monsoon. Suppose then she started from Saugor on the 20th of November next, by which time a communication might be forwarded to Suez, to have insured means of conveyance to Alexandria ready. By this we should be enabled practically to ascertain the time required to reach the latter

place, and also some experience of whatever inconveniences might attach to the project. At Alexandria, vessels from the different parts of Italy are always to be found; by which conveyance would be had to Europe; and we have no doubt but that if this suggestion is attended to, dispatches might reach the India House in two months.

If the Steam Vessel now at Calcutta is equal to the voyage, we can have no doubt but that there are many enterprising men who would be happy to take a passage on her, by which means after their arrival at any part in Italy, the journey to London would be a jaunt of pleasure, hurried or retarded according to the choice of each individual. The expence, too, of this mode of returning to England would be reduced at least one-half. No preparations for a long voyage would be required, the less baggage indeed the better. We presume, for so short a distance in a large Steam Boat fitted alone for passengers, that standing bed places would be most commodious, but these are details hardly yet requiring notice. The main point to establish is the practicability, and this we imagine we have done. We shall certainly be anxious to learn the details of the plan said to have been submitted to the Court of Directors; and should feel pleased to anticipate the practice of this shortened communication—by a conveyance of dispatches to the India House in two months—during the approaching N. E. Monsoon.

[*John Bull.*

Thursday, June 5, 1823.

Steam Passage to England.

Speculation respecting the more rapid communication with England, seems to have been arrested in its full career, by the serious objection which consists in the liability to quarantine. The occurrence of this contingency might cause so great a delay as to make the duration of the passage much longer than even the passage round the Cape. There can be no doubt that the application of the powers of steam may be rendered eminently useful in Eastern navigation, but we do not anticipate the supersession of the old route, excepting perhaps in an extremely limited degree; and though the scheme said to have been proposed to the Court of Directors for the transmission of dispatches, may not be feasible in so short a period as twenty-eight days, still if even two months were consumed in the journey, the advantages would be highly important to the political and commercial world.

The late Gale.

A MOST violent Gale of Wind came on early on the night of the 27th, which has done considerable damage on the shore at Kedgeree, by overflowing the country for six or seven miles round. We have not heard whether this overflowing has arisen from the river, or the rain, or both combined; but from the low situation of the land we fear it will be some time before its injurious effects will be overcome. But we are sorry to add, this is not the only disaster which has occurred. The loss afloat far exceeds the injury sustained on shore; and is unfortunately less reparable.

With regret we state that the *Oracabessa,* bound to the Isle of France, was totally lost at 7 P. M. on the Long Sand; Mr. Arnold (one of her Officers we presume) and thirty-five of her Crew had reached Kedgeree in safety. We have not heard any more precise particulars, but hope to-morrow to be able to announce to our readers the safety of the remainder of her Crew.

The *Liverpool,* likewise bound to the Mauritius, is also on shore on the Long Sand, and was not expected to be got off. However, as the weather has moderated, we trust she may yet be saved. The Brig *Helen,* bound to South America, drove on shore about one mile below Kedgeree, and is *totally* lost; Crew saved. A part of the Cargo was expected to be recovered, if the weather moderated, which having taken place, we trust the expectation will be verified.

The Brig *Cuttack,* bound to Cuttack, is also totally lost near the Kedgeree Beacon; Crew saved. A great number of small craft are on shore in various places, and lost.

We are sorry to learn that the whole district of Hidgelee is involved in one common distress, by the overflowing of the Sea, which we understand has rendered the whole face of the Country to the Southward, Eastward, and Westward of the Station as far as the eye can reach, one vast sheet of water. The range of Hills, on which the house of the Collector is situated, and which from its elevation it is hoped will be secure in the event of any further encroachment, afford the only refuge for the unfortunate inhabitants who are flocking from the surrounding villages in terror and dismay. At this early period of so dreadful a visitation it is impossible to ascertain the extent

of the inundation, or devastation and injury which it must have occasioned in lives and property, both public and private; but we understand that the loss in salt is considered to be at least two and a half lacks of maunds. In this disastrous state of the Native population we need hardly inform our readers that no time has been lost in dispatching Rice, Dholl, and other necessaries for the sustenance of the unfortunate natives by order of the Board of the Customs, &c. Whether the private loss will be of that extensive nature as to render an appeal to the public liberality necessary, we do not yet know, but we feel assured that should such a necessity exist the appeal will not be made in vain. [*John Bull.*

A letter of the 28th of May communicates the following particulars:—"A storm of wind and rain commenced the day before yesterday, which last night increased to a dreadful hurricane, and has continued since with unabated violence. About 3 in the morning the villagers began to flock for protection to the Sand Hills, reporting, at the same time, that the sea was coming in. It was then too dark to ascertain the extent of the mischief, but at daybreak the scene which presented itself was of the most heart-rending description. To the Southward, Eastward and Westward, as far as the eye could reach, the whole country was under water, and the villagers were seen up to the neck with their children on their heads, striving to gain the hills. It is impossible as yet to form an estimate of the loss of human lives on this miserable occasion; but from all accounts I fear it is very great. The people continue still to flock in, but many in a very exhausted condition; and the privations to which they must now be exposed (for they have lost their all) will, I suspect, still further add to the mortality. Measures have, however, been adopted for their present support, and to diminish as far as practicable their unavoidable distress. The garden here is completely under water, but the flood seems stationary, and the house being on a hill, is apparently out of danger. A similar occurrence is said to have happened here sixty years ago.* The violence of the present storm exceeds any thing I ever experienced, or that the oldest man living here can recollect.

"5 P.M.—The storm has in some measure abated; but the waters are as high as before, and the people keep flocking in. I dare

* *A reference is probably here made to the great gale of the* 11*th October*, 1737, *or eighty years before, in which* 300,000 *persons are said to have perished.*—ED.

say we have not fewer than 10,000. One of the Salt Cutcheries is said to be completely swept away."

Postscript.—Since our observations respecting the calamity at Hidgelee went to press, we regret to state that accounts have reached us by which we are sorry to understand that Saugor has also suffered considerably. On the 27th the gale manifested itself there with the utmost fury. The tide rose rapidly, and inundated the whole face of the country to the month of Saugor, as high up as Culpee. In the vicinity of Rungahfallah the water rose to the unprecedented height of about five feet, or more than shoulder deep. The tank at that place, from which all the shipping is generally supplied with fresh water, was overflowed, and the water in it now is quite brackish. This inundation, as destructive as unexpected, has completely destroyed the hopes of the Cultivator, and the soil this season, it is supposed, will yield no produce whatever. The Dak Bund lately constructed on Saugor Island near the New Anchorage is reported to be entirely destroyed. To conclude;—we fear that the laudable efforts of the public spirited individuals who endeavoured to cultivate the desert Island of Saugor, have entailed nothing but trouble and loss on themselves. [*Ind. Gaz.*

The hopes which were entertained of the safety of the crew of the ships which have been cast away on the Long Sand, are, we are sorry to say, far from completely realized. The Commander, Officers, and ship's company of the *Oracabessa* have indeed fortunately escaped the melancholy fate which seemed at one time inevitable; but on board the *Liverpool*, every soul has perished, except four of the crew; whose statement of the fatal catastrophe we subjoin. These survivors owe their lives in a great measure, to the courageous and praiseworthy exertions of the people belonging to the Honorable Company's Row Boat No. 9,—who, we are happy to hear, have been recommended for rewards to the Marine Board for their meritorious services on this most trying occasion.

Both ships were laying in Saugor Roads when the gale came on; the *Oracabessa* in the upper part of the Roads nearly, and the *Liverpool* about 5 or 6 miles below her. On the evening of the 27th, at about an hour before dark, the *Oracabessa* was driving with three anchors ahead, having every inch of cable veered out, and with no possibility of any thing being attempted to avert the dreadful fate that seemed to

await her. At about 9, the ship struck on the Long Sand, over which, even in fine weather, breakers are seen in some parts, and at this time there was nothing but one wild surf all over. A raging sea immediately beat over her; the main and mizen masts were cut away as soon as the ship touched the ground; but had she not been a strong vessel, she must, it is supposed, have gone to pieces that night.

In the morning the long boat was launched over the side, and the Chief Mate, the Leadsman, and all the Crew, except seven who remained on board with the Captain, Second Mate and Pilot, got into her; and with a piece of cloth rigged as a sort of a storm sail, pushed off for Kedgeree; they had to make their way through dreadful breakers; and had the boat touched, they must inevitably have perished. Fortunately it was now flood-tide, though only the first quarter, when they left the vessel; and they got through the breakers in safety, after shipping several heavy seas which were promptly baled out. In about an hour and a half after they had left the vessel they reached Kedgeree; they could now see nothing of the *Liverpool*, though they had seen her when driving the night before.

In the afternoon of the same day on which the long boat left the ship, the Captain, 2nd Officer, and the remainder of the Crew of the *Oracabessa* embarked on a raft, and happily reached the shore in safety. As only four men have been saved from the *Liverpool*, the only particulars known of her melancholy fate are contained in the following statement of the Survivors :—

Statement of Golam Hussain, Tindal; Mathew Fernando, Cook; Ameer, Lascar; and James Robert, Topass.

"They state, that they are the remaining part of the crew saved from the late ship *Liverpool*. Row Boat, No. 9, took them out of the fore-top of the wreck; they further state that the rest of the Crew were swept away by the sea, ten and fourteen at a time—and that the Captain, Pilot, and Officers were swept away from the poop on the night of the 27th, soon after the ship grounded; when they left the ship on the evening of the 29th, she was under the sand, the foremast only standing."

We understand that a gale first came on from the Eastward, and gradually veered round to S. b. W. The Floating Light Vessel which is

moored in the Eastern Channel well over towards Saugor Sand, nearly went down at her anchors; she drove during the violence of the gale, when it was about South-East, we believe, and after parting from two anchors, brought up in five fathoms on the reef, where she would soon have been lost, if the wind had not chopped round to S. b. W. which enabled her to cut and run up. So dreadfully was the sea running in the Channel, that some time before she parted, her Pilot, a Volunteer of the name of Carter, was washed overboard and perished. When she parted, she had two feet water in her 'tween decks from the heavy seas washing over her, and was besides beginning to leak very much, owing to her violent pitching and labouring. She is now off town. In her way up to Kedgeree, she did not see a single buoy, owing to the tremendous sea that was running. It was reported that the *Flora*, Pilot Vessel, was riding in the Channel when the gale came on; but that she parted and went to sea. As she would in all probability gain a good offing before the wind chopped round to the Southward, there is not much danger of her.

Soon after we had written the foregoing, we were informed that a Sookhanee of the *Oracabessa* had mentioned his having seen the second Mate and the Leadsman of the *Liverpool*, but on further enquiry, we found that this was unhappily a mistake: the man probably alluded to the second Mate and Leadsman of his own ship. The report which came in at 4. P. M. merely mentions the arrival of the Row Boat, No. 9, with the four men whose statement we have given above; and adds that they were taken off the wreck of the *Liverpool* by Mr. Keimer, Branch Pilot, in charge of the *Hattras*, by which we understand that the Row Boat was despatched from his vessel as she went down to the wreck on the 29th. The four survivors of the crew of this ill-fated ship reached town, as we have already mentioned, at an early hour this morning, having anticipated the Kedgeree report by more than twelve hours. Notwithstanding the melancholy loss of lives and property occasioned by the gale, there is not one word in the Kedgeree report of the state of the weather, or as to the practicability of any communication with the wrecks. With the exception of the announcement of the arrival of the Row Boat, not a word is contained in it, that could lead to a supposition that any thing extraordinary had occurred; nor is there any mention of the Floating Light Vessel having passed by on her way to town. There is certainly great room for improvement in the framing of these reports; and at all events the state of

the winds and weather might and ought to be stated in every one of them.

—*Saturday Evening.* [*Cal. Jour.*

The additional accounts which transpired yesterday relative to the immediate effects of the late gale, differ but little from the particulars of the statement which we have already presented to our readers. We are concerned to add, however, that our information has been so much increased with regard to its most distant appearances, that there is great reason to apprehend its entire sphere of disaster, and the total number of sufferers from its fury, will not be known off for some time. Up to this morning we entertained the opinion, that the strength of the gale had been confined to the vicinity of the Sandheads, or at least that it had not extended below the parallel of Cuttack. We understood also, that this was an opinion generally entertained by those who pay attention to such phenomena during successive seasons, and accordingly it was considered that the outward bound ships, which lately left the Sandheads, as well as any ship that might have been two or three days' sail distant, were not likely to meet with particularly severe weather. The case turns out to be unfortunately different, for the ship *Wellington,* just arrived, experienced dreadful weather as far to the Southward as the latitude of Madras. In that quarter it commenced sooner, as she had a heavy gale on Saturday, the 25th ultimo, when it was calm and sultry at the head of the Bay, and on Monday she encountered a perfect hurricane, which obliged her to lay to under bare poles for the space of twenty-four hours. The wind was mostly during that time from the North-East, but at intervals it shifted suddenly to the Southward, from which it blew with equal violence for ten or twenty minutes, and then returned to the former point. It appears, indeed, that, throughout the Bay, it was as changeable as it was violent, for when it blew furiously from the East in the Eastern Channel, it was blowing with equal strength from North-West at Point Palmyras, and from South-West beyond the limits of soundings. It is therefore much to be feared, that the ships which lately left the Pilot, as well as those which may have been on their passage up the Bay, have suffered severely from the violence of the gale blowing successively from almost every point of the Compass.*

The *Wellington* passed Kedgeree a little before noon on Saturday,

* *By these accounts, the course of this severe Cyclone must have been N. b. E.*—Ed.

and reached Calcutta yesterday morning. Just before she received a Pilot from the *Guide,* she saw some wreck, consisting of a mast and yards, which the *Guide's* boat was then examining, and which it is likely belonged to the *Flora,* that has come in with seven feet water in her hold. The after-part of a ship was seen near Point Palmyras, the cabins of which were painted green, and the beams, and knees, &c., appeared to be those of a vessel of three or four hundred tons burthen.

Further Particulars.—It appears from every account that we have heard, that the late gale has been unprecedented in violence during the memory of the oldest seaman in the country; and we much fear that we have not heard of all the damage that has been occasioned by it. We are happy, however, to announce, that the *Asseerghur* and *Cecilia,* two of the Honorable Company's Pilot Vessels, for which some fears were entertained, have arrived, and appeared to have suffered less damage than other vessels that were exposed to the gale.

The report that the second Mate of the *Liverpool* was saved, which was again in circulation yesterday, turns out to be unfounded.* Another man, however, has come ashore from her on the jolly boat, which was bottom up; he says that he cannot say exactly how he got ashore, but he recollects lashing himself to the boat, and has some indistinct remembrance of seeing three or four men besides himself upon her, who were probably washed off.

We have already given all the particulars we had been able to collect, relative to the loss of the ships *Oracabessa* and *Liverpool,* but of the Brig *Helen,* we had heard little more than that she drove ashore and bilged. She was laying however in Saugor Roads, with the other ships, and her Commander and people have had as miraculous an escape as those of the *Oracabessa*; they drove at the same time, and whilst driving, the *Helen* passed close to the *Liverpool,* then lying in a most perilous condition, with one of her cables stranded. Captain Green waved to them, as they passed, a last melancholy farewell, and they themselves had death staring them in the face, with very faint hopes of escape: they were driving fast on the same dangerous sand on which the *Liverpool* was lost, and soon after struck on it, but were eventually

* The Leadsman who was reported to have escaped was, it appears, carried through the hawse-hole with one of the cables, thus perishing by a fate more dreadful, though less protracted perhaps, than that of those who were overwhelmed by the raging of the sea.

saved in the manner stated in the extract from the log which we have subjoined. While laying on Kedgeree beach with the sea breaking over them, Captain Rowson and the Pilot supposed that the Chief Mate and all the crew, except a few that were holding on with them, were lost; but they had resorted to the foretop, and being unable to see the after part of the vessel owing to the sea, and the darkness of the night, they also supposed that the Captain and Pilot had perished. When morning came, they found that the vessel was so far up the beach, that they could safely get ashore.

The description he gives of the scene on Kedgeree Beach is truly melancholy; the shore is covered with pieces of wreck; and to use his own emphatic words, you may find there every thing belonging to a vessel, from a mainmast to a nail. Of the encroachment of the sea during the gale, some idea may be formed from this fact, that Captain Rowson bathed in a tank a considerable distance from the usual boundary of the sea, and it was as salt as the water in the Bay of Bengal.

Another account.—We shortly stated yesterday, that several pilot vessels had returned to the river in distress. It appears that the *Flora*, under the command of Mr. Branch Pilot Chew, was at anchor at the Channel Station on the 27th ultimo. At noon, blowing hard from the Eastward, she drove—attempted to heave in, but before a fathom of cable was hove in, the vessel was among the breakers. Cut and stood to sea under close reefed main-top-sail and fore sail,—at 2 furled the main-top-sail—at four obliged to cut the fore-sail from the yard. At this time she became water-logged, the sea making a fair breach over her; at eight it was found that she had seven feet water in the hold, and was settling fast; as she was shoaling her water quick, an anchor was let go, in the hope of bringing her head to the wind, but it would not bite. The fore-mast was then cut away, which carried away the maintopmast, injured the bow-sprit, and took away the spare anchor; a small sail on the stump of the fore-mast wore her round, and the wind fortunately shifting to the Southward, enabled her to lay off shore. During this period all hands were employed pumping and baling water from the hold for six and thirty hours without sustenance. These exertions were crowned with success, and they at length succeeded in freeing her; and came to with their last anchor in 14 fathoms, off the tail of the western reef. The exertions which the Commander, Officers, and Crew of this vessel made to relieve

her from her perilous situation were highly creditable to their professional character, and cannot fail to increase that confidence in the skill and conduct of the service to which they belong—which has for some years past been very generally felt. The *Planet* has also returned. The gale found her on the 27th at anchor in 18 fathoms, off Point Palmyras, with 180 fathoms cable on end; with this she held on till 4 P. M. when she drove, and from the severity of the hurricane, it being impossible to ride, cut and attempted to set the fore-sail, but it split instantly. After crossing the Point, and in 25 fathoms water, she was laying with three streaks of her deck in the water. At 6 P. M. the wind shifted to the South-West, lulling for a short time. This opportunity was not lost to get an offing, which was effected under close reefed topsails, and fore-top-mast stay sail. At 7 the gale came on with renewed force from the south-west, split all the sails, carried away fore-top-mast, main-yard, with sundry other damage, at the same time shifted the kentledge. At this time the sea was passing clean over the deck, and she had four feet water in the hold.

In addition to the above, we have since heard that the *Guide* has also returned with damage. She first felt the gale in False Bay, while at anchor on the 26th. She continued to hold on here, making all snug till the afternoon of the 28th, when the wind shifting to the Northward and Westward, and blowing a complete hurricane, she drove. On the 29th they got into Balasore Roads, and there saw the wreck of a ship on her broadside, and passed several Knees and Beams. The *Guide* on her passage in, fell in with the *Flora*, and towed her up to Kedgeree. All the Buoys in the channel have held on, with the exception of the middle Ground Buoy. The report mentioned yesterday in respect to the safety of the Leadsman of the *Liverpool*, and of the truth of which we could hold out no hopes, appears not to be well-founded. In addition, however, to the four men whose safety we noticed yesterday, we have now to state that another man was washed on shore on part of the ship's Jolly Boat. The wreck of the *Liverpool* lies North-West of the lower red Buoy of Lloyd's Channel. We hope some public notice will be taken of the gallant and adventurous conduct of the Row Boat's Crew who saved the men from the above ship. We mentioned it yesterday, and shall feel much gratified in assisting to reward such daring conduct.

Since writing the above we have learnt that the *Asseergurh*, Pilot vessel, which was caught by the gale in Balasore Roads with the *Guide*

and *Planet*, and was driven to the Southward of Point Palmyras during the Northerly part of the gale, has again returned to the Roads. She has sustained some damage, but remains a few days, we presume, with the view of aiding any distressed vessel which may come in. We cannot commend this consideration. We are sorry to say that we entertain most serious apprehensions of the consequences of this most severe gale. *Several* wrecks have been seen floating about the upper part of the Bay, but we have reason to fear that the damage will be found not to be confined to that portion. The gale must have extended all over the Bay. The *Wellington*, just arrived, encountered it in latitude 13, and was for twenty-four hours under bare poles. We dread the accounts from the Coast.

It was this period of the year precisely, we believe almost to a day, in the year 1811, that several of the ships containing the second portion of the expedition to Java were wrecked at Madras; and many lives lost. We are not aware if that gale extended to the head of the Bay, but we ourselves felt it on the Coast of Malabar, on the fourth of June, almost to total shipwreck, where it introduced the South-West Monsoon. We have not time to offer some remarks, which strike us, on these simultaneous gales at present; but we may perhaps do so shortly. We should not be surprised to hear that the South-West Monsoon had set in with extreme bad weather this season on the Coast of Malabar. On the subject of the wrecks seen floating about, we deem it most proper to avoid mentioning the names of those ships of which apprehensions are entertained, until we can offer something of a certainty.

We understand that the overflowing of the river has not been confined to Hidgelee and Kedgeree, but has also occurred at Diamond Harbour, although we have not heard that any loss either in lives or property has been sustained. We wait anxiously for accounts from the former places.

We learn that on the night of the 27th, a sudden rise of about twenty-two feet took place at Diamond Harbour between 10 and 11 o'clock, which was afterwards encreased by the early part of the flood, overflowing the banks of the River, and exhibiting at day-light next morning one vast expanse of water; the flood remained till near twelve o'clock, and was a foot and a half higher than within the memory of the oldest natives. The gale had to that period been confined at E. N. E. to S. E., and very little rain had fallen; the rise

must therefore be attributed to some other cause than the local wind; probably it may be found that at the same time the wind was blowing a hurricane from the South-ward at the Sandheads. We will shortly recur to this subject. [*John Bull.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1823.

WE rejoice to announce that the Deccan Prize question has at lengh been decided in favour of the Madras Army!! Sir Thomas Hislop's share is 350,000 pounds sterling! We congratulate our Military readers of this Presidency on this important determination.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, June 16, 1823.—The Court met at 10 o'clock precisely. While the Grand Jury were being sworn, it was discovered that two of them had attended in Jackets, when Sir Francis Macnaghten directed that they should retire, and put on coats; this occasioned some delay. After they were all sworn, Sir F. Macnaghten addressed them nearly as follows:—"*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*—I regret that any thing should have taken place which should require me to utter from this Bench, what may perhaps be disagreeable to some of you. Those among you who have attended on Grand Juries before, must be aware that there is an established usage, that Gentlemen should attend in their coats, and not in Jackets; and while this custom exists, any departure from it might seem a mark of disrespect to the Court; and it therefore becomes my duty to enforce its observance. I am far from saying that there is any utility in the practice; it were perhaps more convenient that it should be done away with altogether, but until it is done away with by the proper authority, and expressly stated that it will no longer be required, it is necessary for the sake and appearance of due and proper respect, that it should be observed."

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1823.

IN the *Courier* of the 10th of March, there is the following paragraph:—

Plymouth, March 8.—Lord AMHERST and family, after enjoying the hospitalities of Saltram House, the seat of Earl MORLEY, since Sunday

last, waiting a fair wind, proceeded on Thursday evening on board the *Jupiter*, which ship sailed immediately for India.

The same paper of the 13th of March, however, states, that on the 11th, Lord AMHERST was still on shore, waiting for a shift of wind. It now appears that the *Jupiter* actually left Plymouth with the *Atlas*, which has just arrived at Madras, on the 15th of March, and parted company off Madeira.

Private letters mention that Lord AMHERST is charged with a mission from His Majesty's Government to the Government at Rio Janeiro. His Lordship intends also to touch at the Cape, the Isle of France, and Madras.

A letter from London, dated the 22nd of February, mentions that the Rev. Dr. REGINALD HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta, and family are coming out in the Honorable Company's ship *Grenville*, which was appointed to sail on the 15th of June.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1823.

Steam Vessel building for Calcutta.

IN the *John Bull* we observe the following extract from the *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 8th of March :—

"We understand a new steam vessel is now building on the Thames, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupy one-fifth part of the usual space; her furnace, consuming its own smoke, will perform with one bushel, what formerly took one chaldron of coals; her boiler is constructed to return its own steam, without one particle escaping, so that *once filled, it is enough for the voyage!* which it is calculated she will perform in *six weeks!!!* The vessel is about 500 tons register, and 60 tons of coals will be sufficient for the voyage. This extraordinary invention is by Mr. Perkins, the American, and has been approved of by Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. Woollaston, and the most eminent Engineers in the Kingdom."

All this promises to be very wonderful indeed!

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1823.

Lord Amherst.

AN Express from Madras announcing the landing of Lord AMHERST on the 18th instant, despatched on the evening of that day, reached

the General Post Office on Tuesday evening, having travelled the whole distance in the short space of 11 days,* and passing the regular mail of the 16th, which arrived a few hours after. This celerity is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour for the whole distance, all stoppages and crossings of innumerable rivers and water-courses inclusive, which, at this inclement season, is the more remarkable.

His Lordship had landed from the *Jupiter*, unaccompanied by Lady Plymouth.

His Lordship intended, we understand, to leave Madras on the 26th instant, and expected to be at Saugor by the 1st of August. The *Cochin* Schooner was five days between Madras and Point Palmyras, but the *Jupiter*, a large man-of-war, may probably have a longer passage. On Tuesday morning, Commodore HAYES, Master Attendant, CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Private Secretary to the Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and Secretary to Government, Major VAUGHAN, Town Major, and Captains FENDALL and LOCKETT, Aids-de-Camp, proceeded down the river to receive His Lordship.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1823.

OUR Extras since the last regular publication, have announced the arrival of H.M.'s *Jupiter*, with Lord AMHERST and suite on board. His Lordship attended by the Deputation which proceeded down the river to meet him, together with his personal Staff, arrived off town early on the morning of the 1st instant, and landed at the Chandpaul Ghaut under the usual honors. He then proceeded to the Government House, the road to which on both sides was lined with European troops, and was received on the grand stairs by the Honorable JOHN ADAM, Governor General, the Members of Council, Judges, Heads of Departments, &c., after which he took the oaths, and his seat in Council, under the customary formalities. The Lady AMHERST and the Honorable Miss AMHERST landed a short time before His Lordship under a salute from the Batteries of Fort William, and proceeded to the Government House, attended by Mr. LUSHINGTON. The *Jupiter* left England on the 19th of March, and touched at Madeira and Teneriffe. She then proceeded to Rio de Janeiro, where she remained nine days. An attempt

* *We have made no improvement on this rate in half a century; the course of Post between Madras and Calcutta being now 9 days at least.*—ED.

was made to get into the Cape, but the weather was too tempestuous. The *Jupiter* was only four days in her passage from Madras to the New Anchorage.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1823.

Steam Boats.—The Steam Vessel may now be daily seen in active operation on the Hooghly; and groups of wondering Natives, attracted by the novelty of the exhibition, crowd both banks of the river to witness its surprizing manœuvres. We understand that it conveyed a party of gentlemen on Sunday last to Chinsurah, who all expressed themselves highly gratified at the velocity of their progress, which was conjectured to be 6 or 7 knots per hour against the stream, the ease and safety with which it was produced, and the excellence of the Cabin accommodation. It is to be hoped that the patronage and support of the public will amply reward the enterprize and public spirit of the proprietors, and stimulate them to an extension of the superior advantages of this mode of river navigation for all the purposes to which it can be applied.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1823.

Suttee at Serampore.—A Suttee took place on Thursday last at Serampore. The victim was a fine young woman, of 16 years of age, the widow of a man of the Komar, or blacksmith caste. She was the only child of her mother. The immolation was deferred from an early hour in the morning until nine o'clock at night, during which time every exertion was made use of by the Magistrate, Mr. Holhenberg, and by the Rev. J. Marshman, and the rest of the worthy individuals who compose the Serampore Mission. Her mother also violently opposed the horrid ceremony. But all was in vain; actuated by a false enthusiasm, she put her finger into the candle to shew that she despised the pain, and rejoicingly told that she had before immolated herself in a similar manner twice on the same spot, and that she gloried in again having an opportunity of shewing her devotion. She was free from intoxication, and the Magistrate took especial care that no violence should be offered to her to induce her to comply. She mounted the pile with cheerfulness, and expired without a groan or a struggle. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the worthy individuals who endeavoured to prevent this immolation, for their exertions were indefatigable.

[*Hurk.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1823.

Extraordinary rise of the Hooghly.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has been excited amongst the Native population in consequence of the unusual height of the river, and the extensive inundation of all the country round. Yesterday, about noon, at the height of the flood, the river was on a level with the new road along its margin, and the platform of the Custom House Jetty entirely under water. We have taken the following particulars from the daily papers :—

"The present state of the river cannot fail to create apprehensions of some further inundations in the Upper Provinces. The Tide yesterday morning was, at low water, only fifteen inches lower than at high water; and we understand there is now ten feet more water in the river, than has ever been known in the memory of man.

"This state of the river operates most unfortunately for the *Atlas* lately wrecked. On the 27th nothing could be done, since the water during the whole Ebb Tide never sank a foot, consequently it was impossible to get at any of the cargo ; besides which the Tide was so rapid, running at the rate of 11 or 12 knots, that it was with difficulty the boat could get near the ship. The whole Country round is under water; the inhabitants seeking refuge on the tops of their houses and trees. Mr. Phillips, with the assistance of Mr. Cornabè, succeeded in saving eighty-seven women and children from almost immediate destruction. We very much fear that these painful details will not be the last we shall have to record.

"Since writing the above we have heard that the work of devastation has commenced upwards: the banks of the Dummooda have given way, and the whole of the plain is under water. Dingeys are plying in the streets of Serampore, and the mud habitations of the Natives are falling in every direction. The whole of the College, with Mr. Mack's house, is surrounded with water. The rapidity of the stream, and the small fall during the Ebb, are described alike above and below. To-morrow night's Tide will, in all probability, be the highest, and we can only express a hope that it will not add to the misery and devastation already effected." [*John Bull,* 1*st October.*

"The late heavy and continued rains we have experienced at the Presidency, since the commencement of the last springs, about the 17th

ultimo, have, it appears, occasioned another alarming rise of the river, which has already produced the most disastrous consequences at some of the foreign settlements. The water here, at the Presidency, on the very lowest of the neap Tides, is already over the Esplanade; and on the approaching springs which lift to night, is feared* it will flow into the Bankshall. At Chandernagore, we are informed, that the bank of the river is completely overflown, and the town inundated; so that the inhabitants have been forced to erect choppahs on the roofs of the houses. We hope and trust that this report will turn out to be exaggerated; but the following statement exhibiting the unprecedented rise of the river here, from actual observations on Monday and Tuesday, serves to shew that these reports are not without some foundation.

"Calculating from the lowest fall of the Hooghly, the Tide yesterday (Monday), nearly the dead of the neaps, (being high water at ½ past eight o'clock), rose to 21 feet 9 inches, a most extraordinary occurrence; but what is still more, it ebbed only during the day 1 foot 3 inches; at ½ past 6, the Tide again began to flow, and rose to 20 feet 3 inches. Yesterday morning it fell at ½ past 6, only to 18 feet 6 inches, and rose at ½ past 9 to 20 feet 6 inches. This is higher by 8 feet 3 inches, at low water, than was known during 23 years, perhaps much more: as high as it was, it is 4 inches lower than we have had it already this, and other seasons. We understand, there must have been some obstruction at the mouth of the river, caused probably by the rivers from the Westward overflowing, and perhaps by the sea from a continuation of South-East winds, which, acting as a drain, prevent the waters going off." [*Cal. Jour.*

While I am writing to you, Howrah and Sulkeah, and all the adjacent country is completely under water. On the main road at Howrah there stands two and three feet of water, and all the space, between that and the other side of the Benares Road is one expanse of water. Owing to this general and alarming inundation, the Native Inhabitants are emigrating from their huts and homes with their Children, Goods, and Chattels, seeking dry places and finding none. Hundreds of these poor creatures are passing with sad and sorrowful looks, giving distressing accounts of the devastations committed by this overflow; nor can these accounts be at all exaggerated, when it is considered that high sites at Howrah and Sulkeah have not escaped in-

* *Sic in orig.*—ED.

undation. On the road leading from Mr. Richardson's yard, in the direction of Mr. Ross's house, and as far as the Rev. Mr. Statham's, there is not less than 3 feet of water, so that it is not at all to be wondered at, if low lands are immersed in a double or treble ratio.

[*Correspondent, Hurkaru.*

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1823.

Inundation from the high Tides.

GREAT mischief, we are sorry to say, has been caused by the bursting of the Bunds of the Damoodah River, aided, perhaps, by the overflowing of other streams. At Burdwan the effects have been severely felt. Picture to yourself (writes our informant) a flat country *completely* under water, running with a force apparently irresistible, and carrying with it dead bodies, choppers of houses, palankeens, and wreck of every description! The inundation commenced at Burdwan on the night of the 26th September, and continued unabated for three days. About 12 P. M. on that evening, the European inhabitants were roused by their servants, who reported that the water was getting into their out-houses and compounds. The next day the water ran through the lower apartments of the houses, and several houses fell in. For miles round not a mud house hardly was standing. For three days all communication was cut off, and most of those who had pucka houses, took refuge on the roofs. The water made a complete breach over the lines of the Provincial Corps, carrying away every hut. Most of the men saved themselves on trees, but some of them we learn, were drowned. In the villages, we understand, hundreds of human beings have perished. Our readers may imagine the extent of the inundation, when they learn, that on the 29th ultimo a boat had arrived at Burdwan which had gone all the way full sail across the country, from Calcutta! Lives, it was apprehended, had been lost by snakes. Hundreds of these reptiles might be seen swimming about for their lives in all directions, nor was it possible to keep them out of houses. The trees also were full of them. The inundation has also produced very severe effects at Chandernagore, Chinsurah, and Serampore; especially the latter, where many houses have been demolished, and much property destroyed, especially among the poor natives, who received the humanest attention from the Governor.

The rising of the river at the Spring Tides has been greater at Calcutta and its neighbourhood than for many years before. Much loss and devastation have accordingly been produced on both banks, especially at Howrah and about Chitpore. We have heard of an appalling accident on the river, in consequence of a budgerow striking against a buoy among the shipping, and instantly foundering. Every soul on board was lost! It is reported that there were nine or ten Europeans aboard, but we trust the number has been exaggerated. The names of the unfortunates who thus perished are not yet known.

[*Ind. Gaz. of this morning.*]

The Tide of Wednesday, the 2nd instant, noticed in our last as having overflowed the platform of the Custom House Jetty, was the highest that has taken place, and since that period the violence of the floods have gradually subsided.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1823.

Great Heads the Wisest.—Reason of the supremacy of Europeans over the Hindoos.—A very interesting memoir was read to the Phrenological Society in Edinburgh, communicated by Dr. Patterson of Calcutta, with a donation of twelve Hindoo skulls. In human heads, it was stated, which are not diseased, size of the head indicates power of character. The Hindoo head is to the European as to about two to three, or as the head of a boy of fifteen to that of a man of thirty—the Phrenologist ceases to wonder that 20,000 Europeans keep in subjection one hundred millions of Hindoos !! [*Edin. Review.*

The Diana Steam boat.—We are happy in having it in our power to furnish an additional proof of the utility and capability of the *Diana* Steam vessel. She left Culpee at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, having the following passengers on board lately arrived in the H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville,* viz: Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Col. Paul McGregor, Misses Paton, Shakespear, and Macnaghten, Col. Pennington, and Mr. F. Macnaghten; she reached town before five o'clock. We need scarcely point out how very much is gained by this velocity. Ordinary Boats, affording sufficient accommodation for ladies, would have taken from five days to a week to perform what the *Diana* has done in seven hours. The thing speaks for itself; and we may add that the attention

and consideration bestowed on his Passengers by her Commander are duly appreciated, and cannot fail in procuring him the countenance and encouragement of all who, for pleasure or business, are compelled to make long aquatic excursions. [*John Bull.*

On Tuesday the *Steam Vessel* proceeded down the river for H. Compton, Esq., Advocate General, and family, just arrived from Madras.

Monday, October 13, 1823.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

Upon the first intelligence of the arrival of the H. C.'s Ship *Grenville*, with the Right Reverend Reginald Heber, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on board, Government dispatched the Governor General's Yacht, the *Nereide*, down the river for the accommodation of His Lordship and family. The rapidity of the stream, however, rendered the passage from the Ship extremely tedious, and they did not reach the Powder Mills till the afternoon of Friday last. There they landed, and proceeded in carriages to the Governor's House in Fort William, which had been prepared for their reception, and where they arrived about 7 o'clock. On Saturday morning, a salute of 17 guns was fired from the Ramparts, in honor of His Lordship's arrival, and the ceremony of Installation was performed at the Cathedral on the same day. Yesterday (Sunday) the Bishop preached his first Sermon, and illustrated in a most emphatic and eloquent manner the following text, from the 37th, 38th, and 39th verses of the 22nd Chapter of St. Matthew:—

" Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great Commandment."

" And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Thursday, October 16, 1823.

The Nautches.—The only novelty at the Doorgah Poojah festivities of the present year, and it is one that has produced great astonishment, seems to have been the performance of an amateur Glass Eater! It appears that the exhibitor is a man of some property, and having in prosecution

of his trading affairs visited the Upper Provinces, returned duly initiated in the art of eating glass, and now favors his friends, for the amusement of their guests, with a display of the surprising knowledge he has acquired. He also performs many feats by slight of hand. On Monday night he presented himself with a tray, containing a quantity of broken glass, and sat down before the company. There was also a tray of fresh glass. Of this he ate a portion, cramming it into his mouth with a round ruler, or thick stick. He then drank some water. A whole French Claret-bottle was brought to him; this he cracked, and holding the upper fragment by the neck, stood up, and broke off a large piece with his teeth, which he masticated and crunched in full view of the spectators. He then took part of a wall shade, broke a piece off in the same manner, and crunched it with his teeth with equal facility. He continued his wonderful operations for some time, and would have gone on longer, but part of the company requested him to cease. He then showed his tongue and mouth, which were entirely unhurt.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1823.

Atrocious case of Fraud.

WE have ascertained the particulars of a case of fraud, attended with somewhat peculiar circumstances. To the active and able Magistrate who sifted the affair and secured the offenders, the greatest credit is due for the happy presence of mind which made him hit upon a successful expedient to excite one of the offenders to a confession, which led to the recovery of the property stolen. The details of the case are these:—Captain RODGERS, of the Madras army, having arrived in the river, reduced to the utmost extremity by long sickness, his friend Mr. PATON (the Magistrate) on the 21st ultimo, sent a boat with supplies to meet him, under the charge of *Modar Bux,* who was instructed to bring up the sick gentleman with as little delay as possible to Mr. PATON's mansion in town. This *Modar Bux,* it must be remembered, was a confidential servant of Mr. PATON's for several years. On the evening of the 22nd September poor Captain RODGERS died. On the evening of the 23rd, *Modar Bux* returned to town accompanied by the deceased's two Madras servants. *Modar Bux* then stated that Captain RODGERS had expired on the evening of the 21st, off Fulta, and in the act of writing a letter. The property of the deceased, he added, was on board the boats. He then delivered the keys (which he said had

been entrusted to him for the purpose) to Mr. PATON. After performing the last melancholy duties to the remains of his deceased friend, Mr. PATON opened his writing desk in the presence of his two friends, Mr. J. MACKENZIE and Mr. K. MACKENZIE. They found in the writing desk the paper, which *Modar Bux* had alluded to as being in the hands of Captain RODGERS at the moment of his death. It was a codicil to his will, in which with characteristic kindness he had bequeathed to each of his servants the sum of one hundred and fifty Rupees, for their unwearied attentions to him during his illness. The purport of this document was made known to the Madras men, but Mr. PATON stated at the same time, that as the will was in the possesssion of Lieut. ROBERTSON at Vizagapatam, he could not pay any bequests until he had the sanction of Mr. ROBERTSON's authority for so doing. He requested of them, therefore, to wait until he should receive a reply from that gentleman to his letter, containing the intelligence of his friend's death, &c. Two or three days afterwards, the Madras servants, with apparently great anxiety of manner, came to Mr. PATON, complaining that the climate disagreed with them. They further confessed that they had a more supernatural cause for their uneasiness, as the apparition of their deceased master had appeared to them in the night. The last declaration they for several mornings repeated, stating that they were nightly haunted by the apparition of their dead master. They even said that he spoke. The apparition, they reported, was wont to stand at their bedside, and in a mild voice to give orders, and make requests, such as "bring me water," "give me my clothes," "rise, rise, get up," &c. About nine days ago *Modar Bux* presented himself before his master, Mr. PATON, saying that he had been married about five years ago to a young girl at Cawnpore, and that she and his friends were repeatedly writing to pay them a visit. He accordingly begged of Mr. PATON to give him his discharge, that he might return home. This the latter, making allowances for the pressing urgency of the man's domestic circumstances, readily granted, giving him at the same time a certificate of good conduct while in his service.

On the 21st instant, Mr. PATON received a reply from Lieut. ROBERTSON, stating that in addition to the sums and property contained in the inventory of Captain RODGERS' effects, there was a sum of nine hundred Rupees in gold not accounted for, and which there was little doubt the deceased's servants had embezzled. This information, connected with the story of the apparition, immediately struck Mr. PATON with the

idea of foul play on the part of the Madras men. He accordingly sent a message, requesting to speak with them; only one of them could be found at the moment. The man very readily, and suspecting nothing, came to Mr. PATON, who spoke to him very courteously. "By the way," observed Mr. P., "I have discovered the cause of the indisposition you complain of, as well as the reason of your being disturbed by the apparition of your deceased master." The man listened with intense interest. Continued by Mr. Paton: "I also have been similarly disturbed, *for your dead master's apparition came to me last night!*" The *fear* of the man was now apparent in his countenance. "Yes," continued Mr. PATON, "the apparition came to me, and said that he would haunt you and your fellow servant for ever, *unless you restored the nine hundred Rupees in gold, of which you robbed him!*" Extremely terrified with what he heard, and agitated by the conviction that he stood in the presence of an enchanter, the poor man entreated forgiveness, and said that he would *confess all,* and recover the stolen property. He accordingly made an instant and true confession to this effect: that their master had ever to himself and his fellow servant been such a kind master, that they never would have dreamed of defrauding him, had they not been tempted by *Modar Bux!* After Captain RODGERS' death, Mr. Modar Bux, it seems, enquired if there was any loose cash. The Madrasees replied that there was a bag containing nine hundred Rupees in gold. This, Modar Bux immediately took charge of, bargaining that the prize should be divided between all three at the first convenient opportunity. Mr. PATON, acting upon the involuntary confession, so adroitly elicited from the Madras man, issued immediate orders for the apprehension of the other Madrasee, and the uxorious gentleman, Mr. Modar Bux. Suffice it, that all three are in jail here for the offence, and that the whole of the stolen property has been recovered, excepting about fifty Rupees, which Mr. Modar Bux had found means of expending before he was seized, and seized in the nick of time too, just as he was about to take a long trip, like a kind, attentive, and dutiful husband, as he appears to be: he seems an accomplished rogue, this Modar Bux; for he had designed to bilk his two more simple Madras coadjutors out of their share of the booty—nay, supposing that they durst not complain, he plumply told them they should not share with him the golden prize. They however threatened to peach, and on the very day in which the *confession* was made, the division bargained for, had, we believe, taken place.

[*Ind. Gaz. of this morning.*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1823.

The Assembly.—The assemblies of the season commenced on Wednesday with unusual eclat, and with a spirit that promises to last. A large company had assembled soon after nine o' clock, when the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL and Lady AMHERST, their family and suite, accompanied by Mrs. HEBER and Commodore GRANT, C. B., were handed in to the Ball Room by the Stewards, the band playing God save the King. The Ball was opened by the Honorable Miss AMHERST, and Mr. BARNETT, the President of the Stewards, with a country Dance, after which there were several Quadrilles and Waltzes, agreeably varying the pleasures of the evening.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
Calcutta's capital had gathered then,
Her Beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell.

Lord and Lady AMHERST retired before supper, which was prepared in the usual way, and announced at twelve o'clock. The Stewards, it appears, had not time to put in force the arrangements respecting refreshments upstairs, frequently recommended and desired by a large majority of the Subscribers. We feel assured that their zeal and politeness will allow nothing to be wanting which can contribute to the satisfaction and gratification of Society.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1823.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting convened by the Sheriff, and held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th day of November, 1823.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the British inhabitants of Calcutta having assembled at the Town Hall, in pursuance of the notice issued by the Sheriff on the 29th ultimo; between 10 and 11 o'clock, Mr. Macnaghten, the Sheriff, took the chair, and stated the object of the

Meeting, as contained in the following letter addressed to him on the 24th ultimo :—

To W. H. Macnaghten, Esq.,
Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, being desirous of promoting the general discussion of the feasibility of establishing a communication with Great Britain, by means of Steam Navigation, request that you will convene a Meeting of the Public at the Town Hall for that purpose, on the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

We are Sir, your Obedient Servants :—

J. H. Harington.	Nath. Alexander.
J. Pattle.	Robt. McClintock.
C. Lumsden.	C. A. Lindsay.
H. Shakespear.	G. Mackillop.
J. Shakespear.	Alex. Colvin.
J. Paton.	D. Clark.
Holt Mackenzie.	Jas. Calder.
John Hayes.	J. Cullen.
Wm. Bruce.	C. Blaney.
J. P. Larkins.	Tho. Allport.
R. Saunders.	W. B. Bayley.
Wm. Arrow.	W. Patrick.
H. Hobhouse.	J. Hunter.
J. Palmer.	Robt. Boon.
B. Roberts.	Saml. Ashmore.
G. J. Gordon.	J. Mellis.
G. Ballard.	

The Sheriff then requested that the Meeting would proceed to elect a Chairman, who should bring forward and conduct the business of the day; and Mr. J. H. Harington, having been elected for the purpose, took the chair accordingly.

Mr. Harington, after soliciting the indulgence of the Meeting, in his discharge of a duty, to which he had been unexpectedly called, submitted for consideration a general statement of the purpose for which the Meeting had been convened; and referred for particulars to a Gentleman present, whose Prospectus, published in England, as well as at this Presidency, "for establishing by means of Steam Na-

vigation, a Communication with Calcutta, and the East Indies generally, viâ the Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea," had, with an address recently circulated by him, led to the measure now adopted, with a view to discuss the practicability of establishing a communication between England and India by Steam Vessels, and the best means of carrying the same into effect.

Lieutenant Johnston, of the Royal Navy, the Gentleman referred to by the Chairman, addressed the Meeting at length on the very interesting subject discussed in his Prospectus; and was followed by Mr. Mackillop, Mr. Larkins, and Mr. Mackenzie, who respectively offered their sentiments on the question under consideration.

The following Resolutions were then moved by Mr. Larkins, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and unanimously adopted:—

"That it is desirable to encourage the establishment of a communication between England and India by Steam Navigation by the offer of a Premium, or Bonus, to those who may first establish it on a permanent footing, rather than by any direct attempt of so large and miscellaneous a Body as the Indian Community to form themselves into a Society for the purpose.

"That a Committee be appointed to consider and prepare the rules and restrictions under which the Premium shall be granted, to obtain Subscriptions, and to adjust the other necessary details."

It was further resolved that the following Gentlemen be elected to constitute a Committee for the purposes above stated:—

Mr. J. P. Larkins.
Mr. H. Mackenzie,
Mr. J. H. Harington.
Mr. J. Pattle.
Mr. C. Lushington.
Mr. J. T. Shakespear.
Hon'ble. C. R. Lindsay.
Commodore Hayes.
Capt. Bruce, Bom. Marine.
Lieut. Johnston, R. N,
Capt. Forbes, of the Eng.
Capt. J. Jackson.
Capt. Schalch.
Mr. W. P. Muston.
J. Hare, M. D.
J. Mellis, M. D.
Mr. J. Grant.
Mr. G. Mackillop.
Mr. D. Clark.
Mr. J. Hunter.
Mr. W. H. Hobhouse.
Mr. J. Gordon.
Mr. A. Colvin.
Mr. C. Blaney.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Lieutenant Johnston, to the Chairman, and to the Sheriff; after which the Meeting was adjourned six weeks, viz., till Wednesday, the 17th December, or such other day as may be fixed by the Committee, and notified in the Calcutta Newspapers.

J. H. HARINGTON,
Chairman.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Meeting at the Town Hall.

A VERY numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta was held yesterday at the Town Hall, agreeably to requisition, to consider the feasibility of establishing a communication between India and the mother country, by means of steam navigation. After the requisition had been read by the Sheriff, he proposed that the Meeting should proceed to elect a Chairman, and suggested that Captain Johnston would not be exactly a fit person, as he would have to enter into explanations, and to satisfy the Meeting on points connected with the practicability of the proposed scheme. Mr. Holt Mackenzie was proposed as Chairman, but declined accepting the office. He stated that he was utterly incompetent to discuss or to decide on the merits of the question they were met there to consider, and he should, therefore, propose a Gentleman who was more competent by age, by character, and rank in society, to fill the chair on this occasion. He begged to propose Mr. Harington. With respect to Lieutenant Johnston, he imagined that he must be called upon, as had been stated, to give explanations as to the feasibility of his plan, and to take, in short, a very active part in the discussion they were about to engage in, and he therefore could not be a fit person to fill the office of Chairman, whose duty it was rather to preserve order, and to regulate the Meeting, than to take any prominent part in the discussion.

Mr. Harington, having been accordingly elected to the chair, rose and addressed the Meeting to the following effect:—He stated that he must commence by a confession that he knew little more on the merits of this question than he had gathered from what had already appeared in print here, and he might indeed say, that all he had heard was on one side of the question. From his friend Lieutenant Johnston he had naturally learnt all the reasons that tended to shew the practica-

bility of his scheme. He need scarcely, he imagined, state that he perfectly coincided in the sentiments of his friend in appreciating the advantages that would accrue to passengers going from, or coming to, this country, to the interests of the Commercial body, and to the private intercourse of friends and relations in India and Great Britain from the success of his plan. On its practicability, however, he was unable to decide, or indeed to discuss at all the merits of the question. His deficiency in this respect, would, however, be amply compensated for by the talents of his friend, Lieutenant Johnston, and by the intimate knowledge of the subject he must have acquired, by having devoted several years to the consideration of it. He would give the Meeting every information they might wish for on this interesting question. For himself, he was anxious to hear stated the objections that might exist to the practicability of the scheme; for he thought they should all be urged, and considered. It would be for the Meeting, he conceived, to decide on this point, viz. the feasibility or the infeasibility of it; and then to leave it to Committee to consider of the means of carrying the scheme into effect, if it should be deemed practicable; or if, on the other hand, it should be decided to be the reverse, then the proceeding in the matter might terminate at once in that Meeting. Mr. Harington observed that his own idea differed from the opinions of his friend, Lieutenant Johnston, as to the mode of first attempting the communication proposed by him; he, Mr. Harington, thought, that instead of two vessels on this side of the Isthmus, under the control of a Committee here, and two more on the other side of it, under the management of a Committee at home, it would be better, in the first instance, to have only one boat on each side of the Isthmus, both under the control of one company here; the funds required for this plan would not be greater than for the other; and though they should commence on this limited scale, it would be easy to extend their plan, should success encourage it. The only important doubt seemed to him to be, whether the scheme be or be not practicable on the whole without danger of loss; he would not say, hope of profit, because he took it for granted that the object of the scheme was rather to promote their comforts, and the celerity of their intercourse with the mother country, than the attainment of emolument; and it would only be necessary therefore on engaging in the scheme to see that they should be indemnified against loss. Mr. Harington then stated the amount of Capital that he conceived would be necessary to

embark in the undertaking, in the manner suggested by him, but our reporter could not distinctly hear the sum mentioned. He concluded by again expressing his hope, that if any Gentlemen present had any objections to advance against the feasibility of the proposed scheme, they would come forward and state them, that they might then be able to determine whether it were advisable or not, to go further into the consideration of it; and, if it were deemed practicable, at once appoint a Committee to consider the means of carrying it into effect.

Lieutenant Johnston, R. N., then presented himself to the Meeting, and after stating that it was the first time he had ever appeared before so numerous an assembly, with the purpose of addressing it, he expressed his fears that had he trusted to his memory, he might have omitted much that he wished to say on the important and interesting question they had met to discuss, and he should therefore, with their permission, read from a written paper what he deemed it necessary to address to them on this occasion. He then read from a paper in his hand as follows:—

Gentlemen,—On perusing the report of the British House of Commons, drawn up in Committee on the very interesting subject, to which with due respect, I have ventured to call the attention of the Indian Public, I mean the possibility of navigating the largest seas in Steam Vessels, I became convinced of its practicability, and by degrees of the superior advantages in point of safety as well as expedition, which must follow the introduction of a communication by Steam Vessels between ourselves and the parent state.

A Prospectus, of which copies are lying on the table, has been drawn up from the best information with respect to the probable expenses which would be attendant on such an establishment.

I have therein proposed, that the route should be across the Isthmus of Suez, and I give a preference to this route, first, because in point of distance, it is one-third less than the route by the Cape of Good Hope, the former being eight, the latter thirteen thousand miles; secondly, by this route vessels would be less exposed to tempests or gales of wind; and thirdly, because it offers more convenient depôts for fuel.

In opposition to these advantages, the chief is probably the passage across the Isthmus; and to persons who have never visited Egypt, this undertaking appears formidable; the contrary is however, the case with those who have returned to Europe by that route, and with whom I have had opportunities of conversing.

With a very little labor, a good road might be made for a considerable extent, one already exists; and if completed there would be no obstacle to the use of comfortable carriages for the performance of the journey. On this subject, I have had the opinion of two very intelligent and competent gentlemen: the one Mr. Briggs, whose name it is sufficient to mention; the other Mr. Asoona, a Turkish gentleman, ambassador from the Bay of Tripoli, whose acquaintance I made in London.

I inquired of him respecting the expense of Camels and the best means of conveyance; his answer was, Sir, make the Pasha a present of 2 or 3,000 dollars, and he will order 100,000 men to work, who, within a month or six weeks, will make a carriage road over which you may drive a coach and six; the journey is short, not exceeding 100 miles, and may be performed in two days with ease.

The Plague, for I consider it my duty to bring forward all objections which have presented themselves, in order by discussion to determine whether they really militate against the object of this meeting; the Plague there is an evil against which every Englishman carries an antidote in his constitution; it is an evil more terrible in idea than in effect, and the precaution taken by Europeans, in Plague Countries, are effectual in the prevention of it. In the most populous Towns, when visited by the most destructive Plague, Europeans have seldom been known to suffer. In the dreadful Plague which ravaged Malta in 1813, death was confined to the Natives, not one Englishman was affected.

The Plague can only be communicated by contact: the scarlet fever, the measles, the cholera morbus, are a thousand times more to be dreaded, since they cannot be avoided by prudence or precaution. By prosecuting the route proposed in the Prospectus, all Towns, with the exception of Suez, will be avoided; and the little danger, which might have been dreaded, will by this arrangement be removed; and I may here remark that the Quarantine to which vessels arriving in

England from Alexandria, with a clean Bill of Health, are subjected, does not exceed at furthest five days, the time necessary for a reference to the Privy Council. Under the present Governor, Egypt has been rendered safe to the Traveller: plunder and robbery, with one exception, have for many years, been unheard of; and with a proper escort, no danger of that nature need be apprehended.

Neither do I imagine that any serious inconvenience would result to Travellers or to the Steam Company, from any sudden revolution in the Government of Egypt. Self-interest and pecuniary emolument are the ruling passions; the main springs to action with every Turkish Despot; and the continual arrival and departure of so many passengers would prove too prolific a source of riches, to be sacrificed to caprice. I have never visited Egypt, but I have wandered alone and unarmed in the mountains of Lebanon; I have strayed into the Deserts of Tora, many miles from the Towns, with only a Janissary to attend me; I have encountered tribes of Arabs who have treated me with civility and courtesy. The name of an Englishman is everywhere a safeguard. The inconvenience of changing from one vessel to another, has been mentioned to me as one objection; but a voyage in a Steam Vessel must be considered in a very different light to a voyage in an Indiaman. In this it is necessary to be prepared for five or six months, in that only for as many weeks. The quantity of baggage will be reduced, and I shall propose that the vessels be fitted in all respects alike, and that the Cabins be furnished by, and at the expense of, the Company, with couches, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, &c., &c., so that the passengers will literally be without incumbrance; and the inconvenience of moving from one vessel into another, would be no more than is attendant on a week's visit to Barrackpore, whilst the variety of landing once every se'nnight, of obtaining always abundance of good water, milk, and vegetables, would compensate for many little inconveniences, if any should occur. In the Prospectus which lies on the Table, I have calculated the expense of a complete establishment of Steam Vessels on both sides of the Isthmus, adequate to keep up a monthly communication with Europe. It appears to me, however, that the project will be most likely to meet with support, if confined to conveyance of passengers, to El Arish, Catich, or the Lake of Menzelet, if anchorage can there be found, leaving it to British capitalists to form a Company, that will co-operate with the one now proposed; nor can the smallest doubt exist of such co-operation, as even individuals in England certain of

meeting with passengers, would undoubtedly send more Steam Vessels to any part of the Mediterranean to embark them.

An arrangement, however, to place beyond a possibility the disappointment of passengers engaging here, will become a consideration of the first importance with the Committee of the proposed Steam Company, should it be formed. To carry this project into effect, I think that two vessels of 400 Tons each, capable of accommodating 25 passengers; each with a dining room under the poop, should be Commissioned from England, and be brought round the Cape of Good Hope. This would give very great confidence to the Indian Community, and these vessels delivered in Calcutta, supposing them to bring out neither freight nor passengers, would cost, hereby as follows :—

2 Vessels of 400 Tons, at £20 ...	£16,000
4 Engines of 50 horses	10,000
Contingencies	2,000
Coals	2,000
Wages and Victualling	480
Artificers for 6 months	800
Commanders and Mates	800
Insurances on £52,000	1,280
	33,360

£33,360, or Rupees 333,600.

About three lacs and thirty thousand rupees.

The expense of navigating these vessels for 12 months will probably amount to—

	Rupees.
Insurance on 330,000, at 10 per cent. ...	33,000
Wear and Tear, 15 per cent.	49,500
Coals for 8 voyages	90,000
Packing the Engine Piston	4,000
2 Engineers, at 4,000 per annum ...	8,000
2 Ditto, at 3,000 per do. ...	6,000
12 Enginemen, at 60 per month ...	8,640
24 Seamen, at 25	7,200
Victualling	4,000

	Rupees.
Table	20,000
Commander	7,200
	237,540
Making the annual outlay amount to	238,540
Add the expense of passing the Isthmus	30,000
Total	268,540

The number of persons leaving Calcutta for England annually, may be estimated on a fair average at about 450 or 500 ;* of these, it is not being too sanguine to suppose, we may obtain 12 each voyage; and from Madras 3, leaving Bombay at present out of the question, since an auxiliary vessel will be required to bring from thence any persons desirous of proceeding by a Calcutta Steam Vessel.

I think the charge will be considered moderate if fixed at 1,500 Rupees to the Mediteranean; and 800 thence to England. An equal number may be expected to return at the same charge; and the two vessels will carry in all the year $15 \times 8 \times 2 = 240$ out and home ; which × by 1,500, the charge for their passage, will make Sicca Rupees 360,000, from which deduct an outlay 268,540, a balance will remain in favor of the Company of 91,460, on a capital of 333,000 ; a profit of nearly 28 per cent. without taking into consideration the carriage of letters, which from this Presidency alone, amount in number to at least one lakh; and supposing a charge to be permitted of 8 annas on each letter, certainly a very light tax, and one that would be readily paid by all persons caring at all for correspondence, the proceeds on this account would amount to 50,000 Rupees, equal to 16 per cent., which added to the 27 per cent. previously calculated, would amount to 43 per cent.; and I feel convinced, that after one or two prosperous voyages, the vessels will always be full of passengers, and that the charge for passage may be very much lowered.

The spirit of enterprise, which has always existed in England, has, perhaps, been encreased by the difficulty of employing Capital

* Lieutenant Johnston includes children in this estimate.

advantageously. Steam Navigation has certainly become a favourite speculation, offering perhaps a larger profit than can be usually obtained; and this fact induces many persons to imagine, that what is now proposed will very shortly be carried into effect by British Capital, without the interference or exertion of persons in India. A stronger argument cannot perhaps be adduced in favor of the project. I cannot, however, concur in the opinion. Capitalists in England are not more easily persuaded to embark their money in schemes which they do not quite comprehend, of which they cannot ascertain the limits, and over which they can have but little or no control, than Capitalists here; and both like to watch over the progress of the speculation in which they engage, and to know the extent of loss to which they are exposed. India, they would consider as too remote; the returns would not be sufficiently quick, the undertaking embraces too many contingencies; the management must be delegated to Agents.

They can hold no security for their adventure, whilst pecuniary emolument is the *only* advantage the English Capitalist expects to derive; and this calculation, however well it may appear on paper, inspires no confidence in one ignorant of the nature of Indian Society, and of Indian affairs; and there are indeed very few persons in England who can entertain correct ideas on this subject: those who have returned from India, have for the most part retired from speculations to enjoy quiet, and the Commerce between London and Calcutta is confined principally to six houses of Agency. These would be ready to co-operate. I know their sentiments, and I know their opinion is, that a Company should be formed here.

By what I have advanced, I do not mean decidedly to say that Steam Vessels will never reach India from England, and through the influence of British Capital; I feel convinced they will, but only after the lapse of several years, they will be extended hither by gradual advances. Madeira will first be visited; then the West Indies, South America, the Cape, and last of all perhaps Calcutta; but why not anticipate, why not determine at once to enjoy the advantages which such a communication presents?

The reasoning and the arguments of the British Capitalist will not apply to the Indian Public, here the scheme is understood, the limits of the speculation may be most certainly defined, and it will be under the immediate observation and control of a Committee of manage-

ment. The utmost loss may be calculated to the fraction of a pie, suppose it to extend to the whole Capital embarked, suppose it even to end in smoke or vapor, or probably to pass away in one grand explosion, the individual loss will not be vexatiously great, and where so desirable an object is to be achieved, surely it is deserving of some risk. But so much for a most improbable possibility. I calculate on considerable emolument as amongst the least advantages; others will result of the highest importance to all classes.

The Civilian, the Officer whose health requires or whose inclination prompts a visit to his native land, may, with twelve months' leave of absence, pass eight in the bosom of his family. The merchant having business of importance, will no longer be obliged to delegate it to an Agent: he may throw himself with his Portmanteau into a Steam Vessel, transact his business, and in a few *short* weeks resume the seat at his desk without his absence having been felt. Parents anxious for the health or education of their children may, at a comparatively trifling expense, have the happiness of themselves selecting a school for them, and from how much anxiety will those be relieved who have not relations or friends to whom they can with confidence commit so high a charge.

Those who do not visit England, will enjoy the advantage of receiving letters before the antiquity of their date damps in some measure the interest which a letter is calculated to excite. Four months!!! How short a time to look forward to for an answer to a letter on which one's happiness may depend, when compared to the usual term of an year, how delightful to receive in February, details of the movement of the merriments of the preceding Christmas in old England; how much will this facility of communication tend to keep alive and to strengthen in a family those affections which now, alas, too frequently subside after a few years of separation.

Gentlemen, lay these considerations to your hearts, you will be brought near to your native land. Your comforts, your enjoyments, your luxuries, your own happiness here, that of your friends, your relations and your children at home, must all be promoted by this establishment. How many now lingering under the effects of climate undermining their constitutions, would be able to recover and to enjoy a lengthened period of existence, not only by the speed with which they would

return, but having the means which a long voyage, a long absence from their emoluments, pay, and allowances, now prevents them from doing, to look forward to. Gentlemen, you are interested collectively, you are interested individually. You are all of you most strongly interested in the promotion of the establishment. I, too, am particularly interested; I shall enjoy the proud satisfaction of being the projector of an undertaking pregnant with advantages of the highest nature to the India Society.

After Lieutenant Johnston had concluded, the Chairman again called on the Gentlemen of the Meeting to state any objections they might have to advance against what Lieutenant Johnston had stated- but no one came forward.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that Lieutenant Johnston had, in anticipation of the present Meeting, sent into circulation a sketch of two addresses proposed to be delivered, one at the expected Meeting in this Country, and another to the public in England, after he should have been deputed by a Committee here to act for them in the matter (vide *Calcutta Journal* for September 22, page 293), and as no Gentleman had come forward to state any objections to Lieutenant Johnston's plan, he (the Chairman,) would read, with permission, one of a series of Resolutions subjoined, after some prefatory remarks, to the latter of these intended addresses, which was to have been proposed at home, in the event of the plan having been approved of, and a Committee appointed to carry it into execution here. He should have been glad, however, if some of the Gentlemen present had come forward on this occasion, to deliver their sentiments on the question; because the public would expect them to express the sense of this Meeting, as to whether the proposed scheme is feasible and desirable or not. He had hoped that some of the Members of the Mercantile body, in particular, would have favored the Meeting with their opinions.

(Mr. Mackillop, who was standing near the Chairman, then addressed him, and the Resolution referred to was not read.)

Mr. Mackillop suggested that, perhaps, the establishment of a Company at home and one here, to have control of the Vessels from hence to Cosseir only, leaving the subsequent conveyance of the passengers, &c., to the home Committee would be most advisable.

The Chairman stated that some Gentleman near him had suggested, that there might be some difficulty in getting a Company at home to co-operate with another here.

Mr. Mackillop explained, as far as our Reporter could collect the substance of his remarks, that there was a strong bias, in favor of the plan, amongst the Companies at home; but whether the failure of Mr. Perkin's invention might, or might not, have occasioned any change in their opinions, or disposition to encourage it, he could not say.

The Chairman expressed his satisfaction at finding that the scheme was so favorably regarded at home. He thought that the first thing to be done was to decide whether the scheme were or were not feasible; that in short the sense of the Meeting should be taken on this point; and if it were favorable to its feasibility, that a Committee should be appointed as before suggested: if otherwise, that all further consideration of the subject should be waived. The Chairman then called on Mr. Larkins to state his sentiments.

Mr. Larkins observed that an idea had been started by a Gentleman near him, which really appeared to him so good, that he had no kind of scruple in borrowing it; it had been suggested that a premium of £10,000 should be offered to whoever should send out a steam boat to India, that was if the sum could be raised. It would not be right, perhaps, to offer the sum to any individual, because some adventurer might be tempted to run out at all hazards for the sake of the reward, leaving the steam boat to be taken back by whomsoever pleased to conduct her; it should be offered to a company of individuals.

The Chairman wished to know, whether this idea originated in the opinion that the establishment of a Company at home, would be preferable to that of a similar body here.

Mr. Larkins.—No, not precisely in that, but merely as an inducement; I think we are too liberal here, however, to carry on any thing of the sort.

Mr. Hobhouse observed that the object of the inducement was to get the steam packets here. If they were already out in the country, of course we might establish a Company, and send them away immediately. But he conceived that the great difficulty was to get them out here round the Cape. How were they to come out?

Lieutenant Johnston would undertake to get them out; he had already stated, that nothing but want of funds had prevented his attempting it before.

Mr. Paton thought that if a Committee were appointed, as the amount of the whole expense was known, that they might fix the number and value of the shares.

Mr. Larkins remarked, that £10,000 would induce many persons at home to engage in the undertaking.

Mr. John Hunter proposed that the one-half should be paid here on the arrival, and the other beforehand in England, to assist in the outfit.

Mr. Larkins begged to put the motion distinctly to the Meeting that a certain premium be offered to the first Company or Society that shall bring out a Steam Vessel, and establish the communication between India and Great Britain, leaving the route open to their choice.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie seconded the motion. He observed that it was generally allowed that large and unwieldy Societies manage their affairs badly; and it might therefore be very fairly assumed, considering the disadvantages which a Society of this kind, formed in India, would labor under, the difficulty of assembling, the uncertainty of the continuance here of its Members, that the proposed plan, if entrusted to the management of such a body, would be badly carried into effect and badly managed. Any idea of profit had been disclaimed, but in point of fact, men were all influenced, as Mr. Johnston had said of the Pasha of Egypt, by selfish considerations: profit therefore, must be considered as the only permanent motive to carry into execution and conduct, the proposed plan; those who first started it, might indeed be actuated by higher and more disinterested views, but those who carried it on, must inevitably look to this result of their labors, or no reasonable hope could be entertained, with reference to a known law of human nature, that they would be cheerfully performed, or lead to a successful issue. Now he did think that a Committee in this country were most unlikely so to conduct the scheme, as to render it profitable, for reasons that had been stated, and which must, he thought, be almost obvious to all he addressed. He was decidedly of opinion therefore, that the offer of a premium to any individual, here or at home, to carry the scheme into effect, was the most likely to effect the end proposed in the best, speediest, and the least

expensive manner. By the offer of a premium, the undertaking was thrown open to the whole Capital and ingenuity of India and Great Britain; whereas, by the appointment of a Committee here, the management of the business must be left to an Agent in England, a failure in the choice of whom, might cause the whole scheme to end in loss and disappointment. By the offer of a premium, we threw the undertaking of the plan open to the competition of the men of genius of England; and, if they did not succeed, he was indeed at a loss where to look for success. Another reason against the appointment of a Committee here, was, that we wanted data to establish the amount of Capital actually required. He (Mr. Mackenzie) had reason to believe that the expenses of building a Steam Vessel of 400 tons, would amount to upwards of £14,000. It is true that this was the estimated price, but it was well known that estimates are apt to be very fallacious. Mr. Mackillop, he believed, could speak from experience on this point, in reference to the Steam Vessel here (*a laugh.*) The estimate of the expense of building that vessel, furnished too by a most intelligent and skilful individual, was 15,000 Rupees, and she had eventually cost, he understood, 32,000 Rupees. It is evident therefore, that estimates may be most deceptive and erroneous. But, if that furnished in his case be correct, the premium offered would secure us the supply of a vessel here within twelve months from this date. The next question was, could we raise £10,000? It was assumed that the scheme would prove advantageous to the comforts of all, and profitable to many. Speaking for himself, he could say that he should willingly aid in promoting the increase of these comforts. To the mercantile body, the plan offered more weighty advantages than to others, inasmuch as speediness of intelligence was of more importance to them, than to any other class of Society. It could not therefore be doubted that the Indian Community would subscribe to obtain these advantages. Captain Johnston, it was plain, acted on the supposition that we were to set down quietly with a prospect of losing two lacs of rupees, to attain an object that might be effected without any such risk. He had no doubt that the Community would willingly contribute two lacs, to promote the communication it was proposed to establish; but if they gave *two* in that way, he was confident they would much more readily give *one*, as a premium in the way he had suggested.

Mr. Paton enquired whether the Government would not patronize the undertaking.

Mr. H. Mackenzie replied, that he was not there on the part of the Government, but simply as an individual addressing his fellow-citizens at a Meeting of other individuals like himself. If he were however, to express his opinion as to the disposition of the Government towards this undertaking, he should have no hesitation in expressing his conviction, that they would liberally support it (*applause.*) He would suggest, as an improvement to Mr. Larkins' motion, that instead of offering the premium to individuals, it should run thus: that a premium shall be offered to the first Company that shall establish a communication between India and Great Britain by means of Steam Navigation.

The following Resolutions were then moved by Mr. Larkins, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and unanimously adopted.—(*Vide Gazette of this Morning.*)

After Lieutenant Johnston had returned thanks for the honor done him, and expressed his assurance that his exertions should never be wanting to forward the object of the Meeting, or to promote the welfare and happiness of this Community, Mr. H. Mackenzie rose and proposed the thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of the day. The motion was unanimously carried; several gentlemen rose at once to second it.

Monday, November 10, 1823.

Calcutta Assemblies.

At a Meeting of the Stewards for the Calcutta Assemblies, held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 6th November *(this day)*, 1823,—it was unanimously resolved, on consideration of reasons then stated, that refreshments in the form of a standing supper, shall henceforth be laid out in the side rooms above stairs, and that a regular supper of one table be provided in the Marble Hall below stairs at one o'clock, for those who may choose to partake of it.

2. Resolved, that in future the Stewards shall attend on the Ball nights by rotation in Committees of three as they stand on the list, for the purpose of superintending the supper, details, &c. Messrs. Gunter and Hooper accordingly are desired to write to the Stewards

whose turn of duty it may be, advising them of that circumstance, and requesting that in the event of their not being able to attend, they would have the goodness to state the same.

3. Resolved, that on those nights on which the Governor General may honor the Balls with his presence, *all* the Stewards be considered on duty.

4. That to the three Stewards specially on duty, on other occasions in general, all arrangements of minor importance are entrusted; and in the event of any thing occurring which may require their interference, their decision be considered conclusive. At the same time the official assistance of every Steward, who may be present will be always acceptable and expected.

5. That the Ball shall always open with an English Country Dance, in one, two or more sets; and that during the evening, Country Dances take their turn alternately with Quadrilles, under the control and direction of the Steward.

6. Resolved, that the Stewards on duty may retire at two o'clock.

E. BARNETT,
President.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1823.

Steam Navigation.

To those who feel delight in contemplating the rapid progress of Science, and its wonderful application to practical and eminently useful purposes, the proceedings and resolutions of the Committee recently appointed to promote the establishment of a communication between England and Bengal by Steam packets, (navigating either by the route of the Red Sea, or that by the Cape of Good Hope) will be read with real satisfaction. We applaud the persevering zeal of Lieutenant JOHNSTON, who has by his unremitting exertions brought the subject so fairly and fully before the public of India, and we trust that the liberality which characterizes the Committee will produce the desired effect. We are informed that thirty thousand rupees were subscribed at the Meeting of the 10th instant. The following is the official account of the proceedings:—

Proceedings of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 5th November, 1823.

At a Meeting of the Committee, on Monday, the 10th November, 1823.

Present:

Mr. Harington, *Chairman.*	Captain Jackson.
Mr. Larkins.	Mr. Muston.
Mr. Mackenzie.	Dr. Hare.
Mr. Pattle.	Mr. Grant.
Mr. Lushington.	Mr. Mackillop.
Mr. Shakespear.	Mr. Clark.
Captain Bruce.	Mr. Hunter.
Lieut. Johnston, R.N.	Mr. Hobhouse.
Captain Forbes.	Mr. Gordon.
	Mr. Blaney.

The Committee having taken into consideration the Rules and Restrictions which appear to be advisable, for regulating the grant of the Premium or Bonus, referred to in the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held on the 5th Instant, viz. "that it is desirable to encourage the establishment of a communication between England and India by Steam Navigation, by the offer of a Premium, or Bonus, to those who may first establish it on a permanent footing," and keeping in view the object of the intended Premium, with the expediency of rendering the conditions of it at once simple and specific; agree to adopt the following Rules, subject, of course, to the approval and confirmation of the General Meeting appointed to be held on the 17th day of December next :—

First.—That the proposed Bonus, or Premium, be offered for the establishment of a communication between England and Bengal by Steam Packets navigating by either of the two routes, of the Red Sea, or the Cape of Good Hope.

Second.—That the amount received, under a subscription to be opened for this purpose (deducting therefrom any disbursements authorized by a General Meeting, or Committee of the Subscribers) be assigned as a Premium to any Individuals, or Company, being British Subjects, who may first establish a communication by Steam Vessels

between England and Bengal, by either of the routes above mentioned, before the expiration of the year 1826.

Third.—That the communication, required for the Premium above stated, shall be considered to have been established on the completion of two Voyages from England to Bengal by the Vessel or Vessels of any Individual or Company, being British Subjects, within a period not exceeding an average of seventy days for each of the four Voyages! provided further, that such Vessel or Vessels be not of a less burthen than three hundred tons.

Fourth.—That, if the full Premium be not earned by any Individuals or Company, under the foregoing Rules, by the completion of two Voyages out and two home, as required, within the limited period; but one Voyage from England to Bengal, and one from Bengal to England, shall have been performed in conformity with the preceding Rules before the expiration of the year 1826, a moiety of the stated Premium shall be assigned to the Individuals or Company, being British Subjects, by whose Vessel or Vessels, such two Voyages, out and home, shall have been so performed.

Fifth.—That the amount subscribed for the purposes above stated (with an exception to authorized disbursements, as provided for in the second Rule), be lodged as received, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient, in the hands of the Government Agents, to be invested in Public Securities of the Remittable Loan; the accruing interest upon which, until the Principal be called for, to be invested in the same manner, and the aggregate to be assignable as above, in whole, or in part, to the persons who may be entitled to the full Premium, or a moiety of it.

Sixth.—That all claims to the Premium receivable under the foregoing Rules, or to any part thereof, be finally determined by a Committee of Managers, to be elected at the General Meeting of the Subscribers to be held on the 17th December next; and in the event of any part of the amount subscribed remaining unappropriated in the hands of the Government Agents, at the expiration of the year 1826, and of no persons being entitled to receive the same, that the balance so remaining be returned to the Subscribers or their representatives, in proportion to their respective Subscriptions; unless otherwise disposed of by the unanimous vote of a General Meeting of Subscribers.

The Committee, having thus performed such part of the duty entrusted to them by the Public Meeting of the 5th instant, as required them to consider and prepare the rules and restrictions under which the proposed Premium should be granted; proceed to carry into effect the further object of their appointment, viz. "to obtain Subscriptions," and with that view, pass the following Resolutions :—

1st.—That a Subscription be opened for the purposes stated in the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held on the 5th instant, and in the Rules above specified for carrying the same into effect, or such as may be finally adopted at the General Meeting of Subscribers to be held on the 17th December next; and that the Bank of Bengal, and the several Agency Houses in Calcutta, be requested to open Subscription Books, as well as to receive any Subscriptions that may be tendered to them respectively; the amount to be hereafter paid into the hands of the Government Agents.

2nd.—That the principal Civil and Military Officers at the several stations in the interior of the Country subject to this Presidency, be also invited by the Chairman to open Books of Subscription; and to remit any sum that may be received by them, with a list of the Subscribers, to the Bank of Bengal, or to any of the Calcutta houses of Agency.

3rd.—That for the purpose of communicating the proceedings of the Public Meeting held on the 5th instant, and those of the Committee of the present date, to the Civil and Military Officers who may be addressed by the Chairman, in pursuance of the above Resolution, as well as for the distribution of copies of those proceedings by the Members of the Committee, five hundred copies be printed, with any additional number that the Chairman may find requisite.

4th.—That the Bank of Bengal be authorized and requested to answer any Draft from the Chairman for expenses incurred in the execution of these Resolutions.

5th.—That copies of the proceedings of the Public Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 5th instant, and of the proceedings of the Committee on the present date, be submitted by the Chairman, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, and that he be solicited to instruct the Post Master General to pass,

free of postage, any letters on the subject of those proceedings, which may be so certified by the Superscription of the Chairman.

6*th.*—That the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be at the same time respectfully requested, in the name of the Committee, to confer the patronage of Government upon the plan adopted for encouraging the establishment of a communication between England and India by Steam Navigation; and to favor it with such pecuniary support, as His Lordship in Council may deem proper, on consideration of the public benefits, in addition to those of a private nature, which may be reasonably expected from its success.

J. H. HARINGTON,
Chairman.

Abolition of the custom of burying Suicides in the public highway.

We are sincerely glad, says the *London Courier,* to see that a bill is now before the House of Commons, for abolishing the brutal and disgusting practice of burying suicides, against whom a finding of *felo de se* is had, in the highways, and driving through their bodies an iron stake. It is wonderful how such a barbarous and revolting custom should have been suffered to prevail so long, for though it is not often practised, because Jurymen violate their consciences rather than outrage human nature, yet the horrid spectacle is sometimes exhibited, in defiance of all the best feelings of the heart, and of the soundest maxims of morals and religion. What right have we to carry vengeance beyond the grave? Nay more, to attempt to snatch justice from His hands, where alone it should reside, as far as man is concerned, when the scene of this world is closed? There is no one, we suppose, so foolish as to imagine that these indignities, offered to the body of a suicide, have any effect in preventing the extension of the crime. If there be, let him explain how it comes to pass that a man shall dread that which he can never feel and never know more than he does that which is the strongest terror of our nature, the separation of our soul and body? Whatever the causes may be, that impel a wretched creature to lift his hand against his own existence, can it be supposed that, having once made the fearful resolve, his purpose would then be shaken by the reflection that his remains would be flung disgracefully into some common hole? As an admonitory punishment therefore, intended to warn the living by the stigma branded upon the dead, it is utterly

without effect; and not having even this poor plea for its continuance, it stands an unsightly blot upon our national character.

We perceive the Bill goes no further than to provide that persons against whom a finding of *felo de se* is had, should be privately buried in a church-yard, but no rites of Christian burial are to be permitted.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1823.

Ball at the Government House.

THE Ball, given by the Right Honorable Lord AMHERST and Lady AMHERST at the Government House on the 21st instant, assembled all the beauty and fashion of Calcutta, and nothing seemed wanting to promote the gaiety and pleasures of the evening, which the illustrious donors of the entertainment could supply. The most affable attention was paid by them to their guests; and there have been few occasions on which the merry dance has been kept up with greater vivacity and animation. The Hon'ble Miss AMHERST led off the Ball with Captain COOKE. There was only one country dance. Six or seven Quadrille Parties figured "on the light fantastic toe" at once, and these were repeated in rapid succession. There was also some graceful Waltzing. At a little after 12 o'clock, the company descended to an excellent supper, Lord AMHERST handing Mrs. HEBER; the Lord BISHOP, Lady AMHERST; and the Hon'ble Mr. FENDALL, Lady MACANAGHTEN. After supper the party that reascended to the Ball Room was very numerous, and the dancing was agreeably continued till about 3 o'clock. The greater part of the Ladies wore rich plumes of feathers, and many appeared in dresses of peculiar taste and elegance.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1823.

Agricultural Society.

A LETTER was read from Lord AMHERST, in reply to an address from the President, voted at the last Meeting, signifying His Lordship's and Lady AMHERST's compliance with the unanimous wishes of the Society to become their patron and patroness in succession to the Marquess and Marchioness of HASTINGS. His Lordship observed that he and Lady AMHERST felt the warmest interest in the objects embraced by the

Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and should be proud to find themselves associated with those patriotic individuals, whose pursuits are directed to the substantial and permanent improvement of the British Territory in India.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1823.

BOMBAY.

WHILST the anxiety of the public, both in England and in India, has been directed to plans for facilitating the intercourse between the two countries through the medium of Steam Vessels, we are gratified to learn that the attention of the Bombay Government has been engaged in an object no less important, but more easy of attainment, namely, the improvement of the internal intercourse of India. A plan, we understand, is now under experiment for mounting the Dawk in the line of communication with Calcutta to be conveyed at the rate of eight miles an hour on the average. We are not aware of the existence of any difficulty to the success of the measure, and to its prosecution even during the monsoon, and entertain no doubt that when the Riders shall have been trained to their duty, and the machine brought to its regular operation, that between many of the stages, if not the whole, the Dawk may be conveyed at the rate of at least ten miles an hour, which taking the distance to be run at 1,300 miles give only six days as the period within which the correspondence can be carried on between the two Presidencies: a facility of intercourse involving advantages of no ordinary consideration, equally of a political and commercial nature. [*Gazette, November* 19*th*.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1823.

Formation of the Calcutta Auxiliary Church Missionary Society.

ON Monday, 1st of December, a Meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the Church Missionary Society was held in the Old Church Room for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Church Missionary Society.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta in the Chair.

G. Udny, Esq., opened the business of the Meeting by adverting to the operations of the Church Missionary Society at this Presidency.

He stated that in 1807, the Society voted £250 for the furtherance of Missionary objects, and constituted him, together with the late Rev. David Brown and the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, a Corresponding Committee; that in 1809, the grant was increased to £500; and the Society had gone on increasing their contributions as circumstances called for them, and that they now remit annually £3,000.

With the assistance thus afforded and further contributions raised in this country, the Corresponding Committee had established Schools in various parts of the country—had supported Missionaries—and had been enabled to extend their operations much beyond their expectation. That, in consequence of the increased importance of the labours of the Committee, and of the enlarged measures of the Society which required additional patronage and support, the Corresponding Committee had, with the advice and concurrence of the Lord Bishop, agreeably also as they conceived, to the wishes of the Parent Society, called the Meeting with a view to form an Auxiliary Society, to which the labours of the Committee might be devolved, and which might be able to promote the measures of the Parent Society in a more extensive and efficient manner than had hitherto been done.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved.—

1*st*.—That with a view to the more efficient and extensive prosecution of the highly important objects of the Church Missionary Society, the Meeting accept of the powers heretofore vested in the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society at Calcutta which have been tended to them, and that a Society be now formed, which shall be designated "The Calcutta Church Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East."

2*nd*.—That the labours and functions of the Corresponding Committee, comprehending the superintendence of the Society's Missions, correspondence with the Missionaries, and with the Parent Society, and all matters connected with the management of Missionary operations, be transferred to this Society.

3*rd*.—That all the landed or other property, now in charge of, or under control of the Committee, be understood as belonging to, and

agreed to be held subject to the disposal of the Parent Society, in whom it shall be vested, as well as any other property to be hereafter acquired by the Auxiliary.

4th.—That the centre of the Society's operations shall be in Calcutta, and that it extend itself throughout the provinces, subject to this Presidency, as opportunities may offer, by Associations to be denominated Church Missionary Associations in aid of the Calcutta Auxiliary Church Missionary Society, according to the precedent established by the Church Missionary Association in Calcutta.

5th.—That all persons subscribing or collecting annually the sum of Sicca Rupees 32, or upwards, be deemed Members of this Society.

6th.—That the business of the Society be conducted by a President, Vice-Presidents, Members of the Established Church, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee consisting of all Clergymen of the Established Church, who are Members of this Society, not being Missionaries, and Laymen, Members of the Established Church, not exceeding twelve.

7th.—That the Committee shall hold Monthly Meetings for the dispatch of business, and that five shall be competent to act.

8th.—That all Bills drawn on the Parent Society, after being voted in the Committee, shall be signed by the President and the Secretary.

9th.—That this Society shall, once at least in every year, transmit to the Bishop of the Diocese, and to the Committee of the Parent Society, an abstract of their Proceedings and Regulations.

10th.—That the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta be respectfully requested to accept the office of President.

11th.—That G. Udny, Esq., and J. H. Harington, Esq., be Vice-Presidents.

12th.—That G. Ballard, Esq., be requested to act as Treasurer, and the Rev. Archdeacon Currie as Secretary, and that the following Gentlemen be the Lay Members of the Committee :—

E. A. Newton, Esq.,
Colonel McInnes,
Captain Hutchinson, Eng.
Captain Chesney, Artillery, and
M. Gizborne, Esq.

with powers to add to their number, and fill up vacancies subject to confirmation at the Annual Meetings, to be held on the Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and with the privilege of admitting to their consultations the Presidents of Associations, and Honorary Members, whom it may be desirable to associate in the discussions of the Committee.

13th.—That a Report of the Proceedings shall be annually read at the General Meeting on the above named day, and afterwards published with an abstract of Receipts and Disbursements during the year.

14th.—That the amount collected by Associations be applied, at their option, to purposes of the Society within the range of such Associations, subject only to the approval of proceedings, tracts, and school books by the Committee of the Auxiliary Society, who will afford the use of their Press at the Presidency in printing what may be thus approved.

15th.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to George Udny, Esq., and the other Gentlemen and Clergymen, Members of the late Corresponding Committee.

On the 10th Resolution being proposed by the Archdeacon, and seconded by J. H. Harington, Esq., and unanimously and cordially adopted by the Meeting, the Lord Bishop expressed at some length the cordiality with which he accepted the office of President of the Society. He observed that he had noticed the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society from its formation, and though he had no connection with the excellent men who established it, except a common feeling for the objects aimed at, he had, in common with many others, always admired the prudence, perseverance, and energy with which its operations had been conducted. He also congratulated the meeting on the success which had attended the operations of the Society in Africa; and he would add in this country also, where extensive good is accomplishing by its means, in conjunction with other Societies of a similar nature, and that he should be happy to render it all the assistance in his power.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held December 8th, in the Bishop's House.

PRESENT:

President in the Chair.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Vice-President.—J. H. Harington, Esq.

E. A. Newton,	Col. McInnes,
Rev. T. Thomason,	Capt. Hutchinson,
Rev. G. W. Craufurd,	and
Rev. Doctor Parish,	Rev. D. Corrie, (Secretary.)

RESOLVED,—

1st.—That all the Episcopal Missionaries of the Society at this Presidency, who have not obtained the Bishop's license, be directed to apply to him for the same; and that every Missionary of the Society episcopally ordained, be directed on his arrival from England to present himself to the Bishop of the Diocese for his license.

2nd.—That the Secretary be authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for the amount of the bills for current expenses, and all disbursements sanctioned by the Committee; and that such Bills, together with all communications addressed to him on the business of the Society, be laid before the Committee at the next Monthly Meeting.

3rd.—That the Secretary keep a fair copy of the Proceedings of the Committee in a book for that purpose.

4th.—That the correspondence of the Committee with the Parent Society in London shall be carried on through the Secretary, who shall receive instructions from the Committee, and sign every letter with his name and addition as Secretary of the Calcutta Auxiliary Church Missionary Society.

5th.—That the Secretary do keep an Account Book, exhibiting an abstract of the Committee's receipts and disbursements, to be made up from time to time by the Treasurer, and produced to the Committee whenever the same may be called for.

6th.—That the Secretary be empowered to entertain a writer at a monthly salary of 30 Rupees, and also a hurkaru at 5 Rupees.

7th.—That the Committee do meet every third Wednesday in the month at ½ past 9, of which three days' notice will be given by the Secretary.

8th.—That the Right Reverend the President, or, in his absence, the Senior Vice-President then in Calcutta, shall be empowered to call Special Meetings of the Committee, when the affairs of the Society may render it necessary.

9th.—That every Meeting of the Committee shall commence and terminate with a form of prayer, to be approved by the President.

10th.—That the above Resolutions be considered as standing Rules for the conduct of the Committee.

It was further resolved that 700 copies of the Resolutions of the General Meeting, and the standing Regulations adopted by the Committee, be printed, and that the President and the Secretary be requested to transmit them to the friends of the Society in different parts of India and Europe, with such recommendations as they may judge likely to obtain further support to the objects of the Society.

[*John Bull.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1823.

THE STEAM BOAT.—The Steam Boat *Diana*, Captain Anderson, left town on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, for Saugor, having on board several of the passengers per the Hon'ble Company's ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales.* She was expected to be back at her moorings by three o'clock yesterday morning. We have not heard if she has accomplished it.

She left the same place on Thursday morning with General Hardwick on board, about the same hour, but, being detained in Garden Reach till a quarter before nine, to receive other passengers, she did not reach Saugor till seven o'clock in the evening. She had by this detention lost two hours of the ebb, yet, with the additional drawback of a Cutter, heavily laden with luggage, towing astern, she only took ten hours to Saugor against one whole flood.

On this occasion every individual on board was perfectly delighted with the celerity and elegant accommodations of the *Diana*, and one unanimous feeling prevailed both as to the Vessel and her Commander. She is admirably suited to the climate, and very neatly fitted up with every requisite convenience.

The sitting cabin on deck is thirty-three feet long, and is venetianed throughout, the windows being of a very large size. The accommodation below is divided into two cabins; both of them are more especially intended for Ladies. We understand that Captain Anderson is no less a favorite than his Vessel. Every individual has reason to be gratified by his kind and attentive conduct. He is thoroughly acquainted with the intricacies of the river, and indefatigable in attention of his duties. Captain Chesney, late Aide-de-Camp to General Hardwick, accompanied him to the *Thomas Grenville,* and had a most narrow escape for his life. The passengers were removed from the *Diana* in the *Grenville's* boat, which being rather crowded, Captain Chesney sat in the stern sheets. There was a bight of the rope in the stern sheets, both ends of which were fast to the Steam Boat. Being night, it was not noticed, and when the boat cast off, the bight of the rope drew him into the river. With a presence of mind to which he owes his life, he seized the rope, and held on astern of the Steam Boat. The ebb was running so strong, that no assistance could be obtained from the *Grenville's* boat, but he managed to haul himself up alongside the Steam Vessel, where a boat picked him up.

The *Diana,* on her return to Town, left Diamond Harbour with the flood, at a quarter past nine on Friday morning, and arrived off the Fort at half past one—a distance of 59 miles in four and a quarter hours, passing over the ground at an average rate of 14 miles per hour.

We understand she is engaged on the 25th to take Mrs. W. B. Bayley to the *William Miles,* on which ship she is proceeding to England; and it will be seen under the list of passengers by the *Woodford,* that she takes down that ship's passengers on the 27th.

[*John Bull of this morning.*

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Singapore, 8th November, 1823, with the perusal of which we have been obligingly favoured:—

" The *Ceres* and *Valetta* have both quitted this a few days ago.

"The Dutch Commissioners have at length quitted Malacca, where they have been making wonderful arrangements. The Port has occupied the greatest portion of their time, and for fear this should fail, they have made several beneficial rules for the encouragement of agriculture,

which must yield them in the end considerable profit. Their Port, notwithstanding the restrictions on all vessels sailing out of the Ports of Java and other Eastern Islands, as to their touching at Singapore, our trade does not appear to have diminished in the smallest degree;* and so long as we continue to hold this advantage, the Port of Malacca never can flourish. The Commissioners have gone to Rhio to join the Rajah of Lingin, the younger brother of our Sultan, whom the Dutch, after repeated threats, are going to instal as Sultan of Johore, at this latter place, to the prejudice of the person residing under our protection. In days of yore it was an important point our having the eldest son of the late Sultan of Johore residing with us, but now it signifies but little. They are making the Lingin Rajah Sultan, in spite of all his entreaties to the contrary; they seem, however, to think his excessive simplicity (for they say he is very dull) renders him a fitter subject for their puppet than a more shrewd head would be.

"Colonel Farquhar will quit this in about ten days, on the *Aurora* or *Hashmy*. He will himself be the bearer of his reply to the charge brought against him by Sir Stamford Raffles." [*Hurk.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Proceedings of a General Meeting of Subscribers to the Fund for encouarging a permanent communication by Steam Vessels between Great Britain and Bengal, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 17*th December,* 1823.

MR. HARINGTON, Chairman of the Committee, elected at the Public Meeting of the 5th ultimo, having been requested to take the chair, after briefly stating the objects of the present Meeting as held in pursuance of the adjournment agreed to at the Public Meeting above mentioned, proceeded to read the following report on the part of the Committee then appointed:—

"The Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held on the 5th November, 1823, for carrying into effect the Resolutions passed on that date, with a view to encourage the establishment of a communication between Great Britain and India, by Steam Navigation, have

* *Sic in orig.*—ED.

now the pleasure of reporting their proceedings for the information of the Subscribers to the proposed bonus, or premium; and at the same time submit a copy of their correspondence with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

"It will appear from this correspondence that the apprehensions of hazard attending an attempt to navigate Steam Vessels between Great Britain and India, which, from the want of sufficient explanation on the part of the Committee, were entertained by Government in the first instance, have been entirely removed by the Committee's letter of the 26th ultimo, and that Mr. Secretary Lushington's letter in reply, dated the 4th instant, expresses 'the cordial disposition of his Lordship in Council to promote an enterprise promising so much benefit to the State, and to the community;' with His Lordship's consequent resolution, 'to place at the disposal of the Committee the sum of twenty thousand rupees as a contribution towards its attainment.'

"The conditions attached to this liberal grant, and specified in the letter above mentioned, met the ready concurrence of the Committee, as stated in their Chairman's answer of the 10th instant, and the modifications therein proposed of the Rules contained in the Committee's Proceedings of the 10th November, for regulating the grant of a premium to those who may first establish, on a permanent footing, a communication between Great Britain and India, by steam navigation, having been considered by the Governor General in Council (as intimated in the concluding letter from Mr. Secretary Lushington) 'perfectly satisfactory,' the rules so modified are now submitted for the final consideration, and adoption, if approved, of a General Meeting of Subscribers."

The correspondence referred to in the above report was then read, as well as the proceedings of the Committee, after which the several rules proposed by the Committee, for regulating the grant of a premium, or bonus, to those who may first establish a permanent communication between Great Britain and Bengal by steam navigation, were unanimously adopted with a few verbal amendments in the following terms:—

First.—That the proposed bonus, or premium, be offered for the establishment of a permanent communication between Great Britain and Bengal, by Steam Packets navigating by either of the routes of the Red Sea, or the Cape of Good Hope.

Second.—That the amount received under the subscription opened for this purpose (deducting, therefrom, any disbursements authorized by a General Meeting or Committee of the Subscribers), or if the net receipts from the subscription shall exceed the sum of one lac of Sicca Rupees, so much thereof as shall amount to that sum, be assigned as a premium to any individuals, or Company, being British subjects, who may first establish a communication by Steam Vessels between Great Britain and Bengal, by either of the routes above mentioned before the expiration of the year 1826.

Third.—That the communication required for the premium above stated, shall be considered to have been established on the completion of two voyages or passages from Great Britain to Bengal, and two voyages from Bengal to Great Britain, by the Vessel or Vessels of any individuals or Company, being British subjects, within a period not exceeding an average of seventy days for each of the four voyages. Provided further, that such Vessel or Vessels be not of a less burthen than three hundred tons, or three hundred and fifty tons, whilst the Act of Parliament, which requires that burthen for British ships proceeding to India, shall remain in force.

Fourth.—That if the full premium be not earned by any individuals or Company, under the foregoing Rules, by the completion of two voyages or passages out, and two home, as required within the limited period; but one voyage from Great Britain to Bengal, and one from Bengal to Great Britain shall have been performed, in conformity with the preceding rules, before the expiration of the year 1826, a moiety of the stated premium shall be assigned to the individuals or Company, being British subjects, by whose Vessel or Vessels such two voyages out and home shall have been so performed.

Fifth.—That the amount subscribed for the purposes above stated (with an exception to authorized disbursements as provided for in the Second Rule), be lodged as received, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient, in the hands of the Government Agent, to be invested in public securities of the Remittable Loan, the accruing interest upon which, until the principal be called for, to be invested in the same manner, and the aggregate, provided it shall not exceed the sum of one lac of Sicca Rupees, the stated limitation of the premium, to be assignable as above, in whole

or in part, to the persons who may be entitled to the full premium, or a moiety of it.

Sixth.—That all claims to the premium receivable under the foregoing rules or to any part thereof, be finally determined by the Committee of Managers, to be elected at the present General Meeting of Subscribers, and in the event of any part of the amount subscribed remaining unappropriated in the hands of the Government Agents at the expiration of the year 1826, and of no persons being entitled to receive the same, that the balance so remaining be at the disposal of a General Meeting of the Subscribers, for any purpose connected with the object of promoting a permanent communication by Steam Vessels between Great Britain and Bengal, either by a partial reimbursement of expenses incurred in a meritorious though unsuccessful attempt to establish Steam Packets as proposed, or by any other application of the unappropriated fund in hand to the purpose above stated, which may appear just and proper. If any balance remain, which may not be so applied, it shall be returned to the Subscribers or their representatives in proportion to their respective subscriptions.

The Meeting next proceeded to the election of a Committee of Managers, in the pursuance of the last rule above stated, and it being understood that the Chairman of the late Committee, as well as several Members of it, on account of their public or other engagements, wish to decline being re-elected to the permanent Committee of Management, it was resolved that this Committee consist of thirteen Members, and five of whom to form a Quorum, with a discretion to fill up vacancies in the event of any of the Members quitting the Presidency, and to call a General Meeting of the Subscribers when required.

It was further resolved, the Committee of Managers to be now elected shall possess full powers to carry into effect the whole of the Rules and Regulations passed at this Meeting, as well as to complete the subscriptions for the proposed bonus, or premium, which has been opened by the Committee appointed on the 5th ultimo, and to adopt such measures as may appear proper, for extending the same to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to the Island of Ceylon.

The following Gentlemen were then elected to constitute a Committee of Managers for the purposes above stated :—

J. P. Larkins, Esq.	Captain Forbes, of the Eng.
Holt Mackenzie, Esq.	J. Palmer, Esq.
J. Pattle, Esq.	G. Mackillop, Esq.
C. Lushington, Esq.	D. Clark, Esq.
Commodore Hayes.	J. Gordon, Esq.
Captain Bruce, of the Bombay Marine.	A. Colvin, Esq.
	C. Sutherland, Esq.

The Chairman laid before the Meeting a book of subscriptions to the Steam Navigation Fund, by which it appeared, that, including the donation of twenty thousand Rupees from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the amount ascertained to have been subscribed exceeds the sum of sixty-two thousand Rupees. The Chairman at the same time informed the Meeting that in compliance with the resolutions of the late Committee he has transmitted copies of their Proceedings, with an address from himself, to the principal Civil and Military Officers at the several stations in the interior of the country subject to this Presidency, and that he has yet received returns from Moorshedabad and Lucknow only. The subscriptions at the latter place amount to Lucknow Sicca Rupees Three Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty, of which Two Thousand had been contributed by His Majesty the King of Oude, and Five Hundred by his Prime Minister, the Nabob Moatummud-oo-Dowlah.

On the motion of Mr. McClintock, seconded by Captain Hodgson, it was resolved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman and Members of the Committee appointed on the 5th ultimo, for their able and satisfactory discharge of the trust committed to them.

Also that the best acknowledgments of the Meeting and all persons interested in the establishment of a communication by Steam Vessels between Great Britain and India, are due to Lieutenant James Henry Johnston, of the Royal Navy, for his active and zealous exertions in promoting that object.

Lieutenant Johnston, in a short address to the Meeting, expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him by this public acknowledg-

ment, with his cordial wishes for the successful accomplishment of an object which engaged his attention in England, and which he had the satisfaction of having forwarded in India.

The proceedings of the Meeting were then closed with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1816.

WHEREAS having ceased to command the Ship *Union*, lately arrived at this Port from London, and the same Ship having been sold by her former owners, and the Officers and Crew paid off and discharged, and having complied with the Act of Parliament, which requires me to deliver into the proper Officer of Government, a list of the Names, Capacities, and Descriptions of the Persons, who were embarked on board the said Ship during her late Voyage; *I do hereby give notice*, that I am ready and willing to engage with such of the said Persons as shall be in the Presidency of Bengal, and shall not have procured the leave of the Hon'ble the East India Company to remain in the said Presidency, to take them on board my Ship the *Percy*, now lying in the River Hoogly, and shortly proceeding on a voyage to England. Dated at Calcutta, the 2nd day of December, 1815.

CALCUTTA; *January* 3*rd*, 1816. WM. YOUNGHUSBAND.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1816.

ELEGANT JEWELLERY.

DORMIEUX & Co. have this day purchased and exposed for sale, a choice selection of rich gold

JEWELLERY,

Brought out on the *Orient*, and comprising Fashionable Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watch Chains, of various Patterns,—A choice selection of Seals and Keys,—An Assortment of Fashionable Ear-rings,—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finger Rings,—Handsome Gold Broaches, with fancy Argent devices,—A variety of rich chase work Silver Snuff-boxes, with a few wooden ones, from Laurence Kirk,—And Shoe and Knee Buckles, of paste, steel, silver and gilt, &c., &c., &c.

Also a few real children's Corals, with 3, 6, and 8 bells.

Thursday, April 4, 1816.

SODA WATER, FOR THE HOT WEATHER,

Prepared daily under the immediate inspection of C. Hodgkinson, Chemist, No. 1, Pollock Street.

C. H. has no hesitation in saying, that the Soda Water prepared by him is superior to any ever imported, or made in India.

The medicinal qualities of this Water are so numerous, and of such importance, that the most eminent Physicians recommend it, on account of the very great number of cases in which it has been highly beneficial, particularly in calculous complaints and in habitual stranguarie; and it is besides a cool and grateful beverage, particularly adapted for this climate, where it has been found in many instances to be of the most essential service. In Stone Bottles, at Nine Rupees per dozen; Ready Money.

Wednesday, April 24, 1816.

EXCELLENT SPRUCE AND COUNTRY BEER,—A PLEASANT DRINK FOR THE HOT WEATHER,

May be had of Messrs. Matthew and Company, No. 17, Old Bow Bazar, in large Stone Bottles, at Three Rupees per dozen.

The Bottles to be Returned.

N. B.—M. & Co. assure the Public and their Customers, that they can with confidence warrant the Country and Spruce Beer to keep good for one week.

Thursday, May 9, 1816.

MRS. FAY

Respectfully gives notice, that the Narrative of Her Journey Overland* to India through Egypt, and across the Desert of Suez, with an Account of her imprisonment by Hyder Ally, &c., proposals for publishing which by subscription have been extensively circulated, is now in the Press, and will be completed with all possible dispatch. She returns her most grateful acknowledgments to those who have honored her with their Patronage, and earnestly intreats the favour of further Support.

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* *See Page 226.*

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Fairlie and Co., Messrs. Colvin and Co., Messrs. Cruttenden and Co., Messrs. Alexander and Co., and by Messrs. Greenway & Co. at the Hurkaru Library.

CALCUTTA; }
May, 1816. }

THE MERMAID PEARL, THE RAREST PRODUCTION OF NATURE.

For Sale, by order of the Supreme Government,

THE famous pearl, lately transmitted to Bengal by the Governor of Java, of enormous size and value, commonly called

The Mermaid Pearl.

This unique production of Nature is a pearl of the finest lustre, about one inch and five-eighths in length, and three and a half in its largest circumference. Its shape resembles the human body, *when the head is turned to the left, and the right hand raised above the head in the act of combing the hair.* By the addition of beautiful workmanship in Gold and Enamel, the complete form of a Mermaid has been most successfully obtained.

The Tail is exquisitely united to the body, of a beautiful green, variegated with rich colours. The waist is ornamented with a rich girdle, studded with thirteen Rubies. In the right hand is a Comb, and in the left a Mirror. The head is superbly adorned with a Gold Cap, enriched with Rubies and Enamel work. The whole figure is suspended by a triple Gold Chain, and is a fit Ornament for the Regalia of a Monarch.

This rare and admirable Jewel is now exposed for Sale in Calcutta, at the Ware-house of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. by order of the Supreme Government. The Original Proprietor was a Dutch Gentleman of great wealth, who, in consequence of being made Captive during the late War, was detained in England, and who received from the Honorable the Court of Directors a large Loan on this Security.

For further particulars

APPLY TO

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

Drawings of the Figure are preparing, and will be sent to the other Presidencies, to Delhi, Hydrabad, and Lucknow.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1816.

TO BE LET.

FROM the 1st of July to the 1st of January next, at 320 Rupees a Month,

The house at present occupied by Lieutenant Colonel C. Fagan, No. 24, Chowringhee Road.* Apply to Messrs. Palmer and Co., or to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1816.

MR. BURKINYOUNG

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has just received per Ship *Indus*, two 6-Octave Grand Pianos, with the new invented additional Pedal, for raising or lowering the pitch, by which the Instrument can be raised to Concert-pitch, without increasing the Tension of the Strings: they are confidently recommended, as made expressly for this Country, and are polished with a Composition which resists the efects of heat or damp. Also, some square Pianos, of very superior tone and construction; which, with a variety of new Music, are exposed for Sale, at his House, the corner of Hastings' Street, and Old Post Office Street.

N.B.—Second-hand Instruments taken in exchange, tuned, repaired, and lent on hire.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1816.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, Sarah Lopes, did absent herself from my House and protection, on the 9th day of August, 1815, without my knowledge or consent, no cause or provocation having been given to her on my part, to warrant such a measure, and all my endeavours to bring her to a sense of her duty, proving ineffectual; I do hereby give notice to all person or persons not to give her Credit of any nature whatsoever, with a view of being paid by me, as I will not be responsible for any debt or debts she might have contracted, or that she may hereafter contract, from this date.

BOGLEPORE; 18*th July*, 1816. CHAS. A. LOPES.

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* *Now the United Service Club, No 30, Chowringhee Road, between Park Street and Kyd Street.*—ED.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1816.

Be it known to the Reader,

That, in consequence of my Husband Charles A. Lopes having published a Caution of the 18th ultimo, in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st instant, that "I did absent myself from his House without any cause or provocation on his part to warrant such a measure," I have to notice thereto, that he is entirely mistaken therein; for I was most unsufferably distressed, insulted, and in short one of the most ill use* made of me, on the 8th of August, 1815, (the next morning to my delivery) at the House of his relative; and my coming away without his knowledge, (as published by him,) I find it a more ungrounded error, for conveyance was brought by my Brother in his presence, and he being informed of my intended departure, but did not seem to object, or even enquire the reason of my so doing, for he well knew what had occurred; and it is perhaps most probable the Reader will do in his wisdom to think proper to modify, that nothing of lesser consequence could have induced me to expose myself (on the 2nd day of my Child Birth) to that danger of making a trip in such damp rainy season as the month of August, to a distance of 2 miles or upwards, to the House of my Parents, but something of too spirited a nature, but to be underborne. The meanest capacity will conclude, that since it is upwards of a year I am living with my Parents, and enjoying their treasure without ever having contracted a Pice as Credit, or even been (ever since) dependant on him, it may little be supposed I will now degrade or demean myself by contracting Debt, with a view to set him on foot to be responsible for the payment thereof.

SARAH LOPES.

BHAUGULPORE; }
10*th August*, 1816. }

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1816.

ROYAL PATENT ANTI-ATTRITION.

Messrs. HENRY MATHEW & Co. have just received, from the Patentees, a consignment of the celebrated Patent ANTI-ATTRITION, by the *Albion*, Captain ALEXANDER BROWN; the advantages in the use of which are, as follows:—

The Public save in expence by the use of the Patent anti-Attrition Composition in all cases, from *three hundred to four thousand* per

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* *This advertisement is copied literatim from the original.*—ED.

cent., exclusive of saving *nine parts out of ten*, in the Wear and Tear of all kinds of *Machinery;* in addition to which the cleanliness in working with this Composition affords general satisfaction to those who have witnessed its effects; and besides superceding the use of Copper upon *Ships'* and *Boats'* Bottoms, being an Antidote to Friction, it is a most efficient Preservative against Weather in the East and West Indies, or against Heat or Cold in any Climate, upon all kind of Wood Buildings, Gates, Gun Carriages, &c., &c.

In the packing of all Articles of Steel or Iron Manufactory, to travel either by Sea or Land, or to lay by in Store, an application of the Composition will preserve them effectually from Rust.

With *One* priming of the Axle-tree of a Carriage, it has been run *Ten Months,* without taking off the Wheel or touching the Lench Pin, during which period they have travelled from *two* to *three thousand Miles* without any other Application, and with much more ease to the Horses than heretofore.

It also renders *Boots* and *Shoes* Water Proof, and all kinds of Leather soft, pliable, more durable, and impervious to the Wet, consequently it is an excellent thing for Harness, Tops of Carriages, Splashing Leathers, Aprons, &c.

To be had for Ready Money only, in boxes, at Six Rupees, Ten Rupees and Eight Annas, Twenty-one Rupees, and Forty Rupees.

No. 7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of CLARET has this day been dispatched from this office, to the Consignment of the Commercial Residents at the stations of Benares, Patna, and Dacca, and to the Collector of Government Customs at Cawnpore, for sale, on the Honorable Company's account.

The above Claret has been imported on the very last Indiamen from London, and consists of consignments from the house of Messrs. Paxton and Majoribanks, and Messrs. Barnes and Son.

Application for the purchase of this Wine must be addressed to the Commercial Residents at any of the above Stations, excepting Cawnpore,

where the Agent on the part of Government will be hereafter notified. The prices of the Claret will be fixed by the Public Officers, to whom the Wine is respectively consigned.

By Authority of the Board of Trade,

IMPORT WARE-HOUSE; *The* 9*th October*, 1816. } J. TROTTER, *Import Ware-House Keeper.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Import Ware-House continues open for the disposal, by Private sale, of CLARET, imported on account of the Honorable Company, from London, in the past and current Season.

The above Wine has been consigned, by the Honorable Company, from the House of Messrs. Paxton and Majoribanks, and Messrs. Barnes and Son, and will be sold in chests of Six Dozens each, at the following rates:—

For the importation of last season, price Sicca Rs. 30 per dozen.
Ditto ditto under Receipt, ditto 33 ditto.

A discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed, on the above rates, to Purchasers of a quantity of Twelve Half Chests or upwards.

By Authority of the Board of Trade,

IMPORT WARE-HOUSE; *The* 9*th October*, 1816. } J. TROTTER, *Import Ware-House Keeper.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1817.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER.

MESSIEURS HY. MATHEW and Co. have just received by the *Windsor Castle*, a consignment of Schweppe's celebrated SODA WATER, which they are disposing of at Sicca Rs. 10 per dozen.

No. 7, Old Court House Street.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1817.

WHITEHEAD'S Essence of Mustard, in Pills, and in a fluid state, recommended as an effectual remedy, in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, &c., &c. Price 3 Rupees each Box or Bottle, to be had at G. IMLACH'S Dispensary, No. 25, Cossitollah Street.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1817.

IMPORT WARE-HOUSE.

Fort William, the 12th February, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of OLD MADEIRA is now under consignment from this Ware-House, for sale, on the Honorable Company's account, under the guidance of the following Officers, at the undermentioned stations:—

The Commercial Resident at Benares,
The ditto ditto Patna,
The ditto ditto Dacca,
The Deputy Pay Master at Cawnpore,
And the Honorable Company's Superintendent at Moradabad.

The above Wine comprises the description of London Particular and London Market Madeira, and will be consigned in both Wood and Bottle, for Public accommodation.

The Sale Prices of the Wine will be fixed, on the most reasonable Terms, by the Officers at the several Stations, to whom the Consignments are made, and every confidence may be placed in the Madeira's proving of the most genuine quality.

The London Particular Madeira forms the Vintage of the year 1814, and the London Market of 1812 and 1813.

By Authority of the Board of Trade,

J. TROTTER,
Import Ware-House Keeper.

Fort William, the 1st February, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain IRWIN MALING, Deputy Pay Master at Cawnpore, has been appointed Agent on the part of Government for the sale of Wines, consigned to that station, on the Honorable Company's Account.

By Authority of the Board of Trade,

J. TROTTER,
Import Ware-House Keeper.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1817.

RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the *foul weather* RATES OF PREMIUM will commence on the 1st Proximo, and continue until the 30th of September next, as follows:—

To all Rates *now* at 3 per cent. and upwards, an addition of one per cent.

To all below 3 per cent. an addition of one-half per cent.

By Order of the Committee,

HENRY MATHEW,

Secretary.

N. B.—Boats are always ready at the Ghaut for the reception of goods, to be conveyed to any place required, under charge of the Office Peons, at the usual rate of Boat hire.

CALCUTTA;
The 19*th February*, 1817.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1817.

PROPOSALS to publish by subscription, a Translation by Captain J. VON STUBENVOLL, of a manuscript found among the Dutch Secret Records at Macassar in the Celebes Island, entitled HISTORY OF THE CELEBES ISLAND, by Mr. R. BLOCK, Governor of Macassar; with an Appendix, containing a Memoir, drawn up by the same Author, and comprehending such remarkable events as occurred in the Island from the beginning of the year 1500 to 1808 ... ... Vols. 2.

A report concerning the Slave Trade of Macassar, drawn up by a Dutch Committee appointed for that purpose ... ... Vol. 1.

The Trial and Sentence of Colonel FILZ, late Dutch Commanding Officer at Amboyna, who, on the 19th of February, 1810, surrendered Fort Victory to Captain Edward Tucker, Commanding His Majesty's Ship of War *Dover* ... ... Vol. 1.

Price of Subscription for the whole of the above Work, 50 Rupees; the Books will be neatly bound in brown leather.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at the *Calcutta Gazette* Office.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1817.

CALCUTTA NERIKH,

For June, 1817.

Wheat ...	... 30 seers	per rupee.
Flour, 1st sort ...	... 12 do.	ditto.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 14 do.	ditto.
Bread, 1st sort ...	... 14 single loaves	ditto.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 24 do.	ditto.
„ 3rd „ ...	... 34 do.	ditto.
„ 4th „ ...	... 40 do.	ditto.
Country Bread, 1st sort	... 40 do.	ditto.
„ „ 2nd „	... 80 do.	ditto.
Biscuit, 1st sort ...	... 6 rupees	per maund.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 5 do.	ditto.
„ 3rd „ ...	... 4 do.	ditto.
Bazar Rullam, 1st sort	... 7 seers 12 chtks.	per rupee.
„ „ 2nd „	... 8 do.	ditto.
Butter, 1st sort ...	... 17 chittacks	ditto.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 22 do.	ditto.
„ 3rd „ ...	... 34 do.	ditto.
Cheese, 1st sort ...	... 8 do.	ditto.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 16 do.	ditto.
Cream Cheese ...	... 7 do.	ditto.
Cow Ghee, 1st sort ...	... 30 chittacks	ditto.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 38 do.	ditto.
Buffalo Ghee, 1st sort ...	... 32 do.	ditto.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 40 do.	ditto.
Limes ...	... 350	ditto.
Chittagong Fowls, 1st sort	... 1 rupee 12 as.	per pair.
„ 2nd „	... 1 rupee 4 as.	ditto.
Fowls, 1st sort ...	... 3	per rupee
„ 2nd „ ...	... 5	ditto.
„ 3rd „ ...	... 7	ditto.
„ 4th „ ...	... 10	ditto.
Geese, 1st sort ...	... 2 rupees 8 as.	per pair.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 1 do. 12 as.	ditto.
Ducks, 1st sort ...	... 3	per pair.
„ 2nd „ ...	... 5	ditto
Rabbits, 1st sort ...	... 2 rupees 8 as.	per pair.

Rabbits, 2nd sort	... ...	1 rupee 12 as.	per pair.
Eggs	... ...	5 as.	per corge.
Pigeons	... ...	3 as.	per pair.
Mutton, 1st sort	... ...	1 rupee	per quarter.
„ 2nd „	... ...	14 as.	per ditto.
„ 3rd „	... ...	12 as.	ditto.
Saddle Mutton	... ...	1 rupee 4 as.	
Beef, 1st sort	... ...	3 do.	per piece.
„ 2nd „	... ...	2 do.	ditto
„ 3rd „	... ...	1 do.	ditto.
Ship Beef	... ...	6 rupees	per maund.
Hind Quarter Veal, 1st sort	...	1 do. 12 as.	
„ 2nd „	...	1 do. 8 as.	
Fore Quarter Veal, 1st sort	...	1 do. 4 as.	
„ 2nd sort	...	1 do.	
Kid, 1st sort	... ...	1 do.	each.
„ 2nd „	... ...	12 as.	ditto.
Sugar Candy, 1st sort, Radanagur.		3 seers	per rupee.
„ 2nd „ Country		3 do. 8 chtks.	ditto.
Sugar, 1st sort, Benares	...	4 do.	ditto.
„ 2nd „ Goragaut	...	5 do.	ditto.
„ 3rd „ Country	...	6 do.	ditto.
Milk	... ...	14 do.	ditto.
Salt	... ...	10 do. 8 chtks.	ditto.
Paddy, 1st sort	... ...	14 pallys	ditto.
„ 2nd „	... ...	15 do.	ditto.
Rice, 1st sort, Patna, fine Table	...	11 seers	ditto.
„ 2nd „ Table, Country	...	22 do.	ditto.
„ 3rd „ Middling „	...	25 do.	ditto.
„ 4th „ Coarse „	...	30 do.	ditto.
„ 5th „ Chatta Balam	...	34 do.	ditto.
„ 6th „ Donney „	...	39 do.	ditto.
„ 7th „ Chatta Lally	...	39 do.	ditto.
„ 8th „ Donney „	...	44 do.	ditto.
„ 9th „ Rarrey ...	...	35 do.	ditto.
„ 10th „ Moongee ...	...	30 do.	ditto.
Patna best Boot Gram ...	...	18 do.	ditto.
Bhaugulpore „ ...	...	20 do.	ditto.
Country Boot Gram ...	...	22 do.	ditto.

Cully Gram	28 seers		per rupee.
Country Oil, 1st sort	8 rupees	12 as.	per maund.
" 2nd "	8 do.	8 as.	ditto.
Cocoanut Oil, 1st sort	13 do.	8 as.	ditto.
" 2nd "	12 do.	8 as.	ditto.
Charcoal, 1st sort	12 baskets		per rupee.
" 2nd "	13 do.		ditto.
Potatoes, 1st sort	4 rupees		per maund.
" 2nd "	3 do.		ditto.
" 3rd "	2 do.		ditto.
Asparagus	13 bundles		per rupee.
Sallad	24 do.		ditto.
Turnips	9 bundles		ditto.
Carrot	17 do.		ditto.
Celery	15 bunches		ditto.
Mangoefish, 1st sort Fish ...	16		ditto.
" 2nd " ...	20		ditto.
Becktee	28 puns		per seer.
Moonjee	28 do.		ditto.
Rowe	22 do.		ditto.
Cutlah	22 do.		ditto.
Quoye	10 do.		ditto.
Sowle	10 do.		ditto.
Mangoor	12 do.		ditto.
Chingree	14 do.		ditto.
Tangrah	6 do.		ditto.
Chunnah	5 do.		ditto.
Fire Wood, 1st sort, Soondry Logs..	14 rupees		per 100 mds.
" Split Soondry ...	5 mds. 20 seers		per rupee.
Common White wood, Split ...	4 do.		ditto.

Couries 84 puns per sicca rupee.

MARKET DEPARTMENT, The 1st July, 1817.

L. F. SMITH, *Clerk of the Market.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1817.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

A FEW days since, at Gretna Green, the Hon'ble Captain Somerset, son of General Lord Charles Somerset, Governor and Commander in Chief

at the Cape of Good Hope, to the fair daughter of Captain Henry Heathcoe, Royal Navy. The young couple eloped from a Ball-room at Boulogne, on Saint Patrick's day. Captain S. is Aid-de-Camp to his uncle, Lord Edward Somerset. The happy pair have returned from Gretna to Thomas' Hotel, Berkeley Square.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1817.

THE MERMAID PEARL.

To be sold by Public Auction by Gould and Campbell.

At the Town Hall, at twelve o'clock precisely, on Tuesday, the 30th of December next,

By order of the Supreme Government,

The Famous Mermaid Pearl.

THE extraordinary size, lustre, and shape of this rare production of nature have already been fully described; and, it appears from the solemn declaration of a highly respectable Gentleman at Batavia, taken before Mr. BUSSINGH, Notary Public at that place, that the sum of 3,50,000 Guilders, or about £40,000, was offered and refused in Holland.

This *precious Jewel* will be sold positively to the highest bidder, on the day, and at the place above specified, and may be seen at any time prior to the day of sale, at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1817.

THE Proprietor of the PANORAMA of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO most respectfully informs the Public, that it will be opened for inspection on Monday next, the first of December. Admission for the first few days only, by the advice of his Friends, Five Rupees, instead of Three; Children half price.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1818.

For Sale, at Berhampore,

BY THOMAS TURNER, Barrack Serjeant,

Several remarkably fine

Male and Female Elephants,

From 7 to 9 feet in height, Calculated for Sport or Baggage.

Those 7 feet, (the Company's Standard), at the Regulation Price, 730 Sicca Rupees; those above, according to their size, &c., &c.

Gentlemen requiring CATTLE, on application to Serjeant TURNER, by mentioning the kind required, may be suited on the most reasonable Terms, with the finest ELEPHANTS in India, warranted to answer in every respect the description that may be given.

The Calcutta Gazette,
To be sold by Public Auction,
By TULLOH AND Co. at their Auction Room,
Precisely at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 19th February next,
The entire Copy-right and good Will
of the
Calcutta Gazette Newspaper;

Together with the Types, Presses, and other Implements, sufficient to carry on the most extensive Printing Business.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. TULLOH & Co., or at the Office of the *Calcutta Gazette* Press, where Gentlemen intending to become Purchasers, will be furnished with whatever information they may require.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1818.

Prime Fresh Oilman Stores,
FROM CURTIS AND Co.,
Warranted to be in the finest possible order.

H. DAVIES has this day opened and exposed for Sale, at his Rooms in No. 3, Wellesley Place, a few cases of the above, which he can confidently recommend to the notice of Families. They consist of the following:—

Mushroom and Walnut Ketchups, Harvey's Reading, Fish, Meat, Quin and Beefsteak Sauces; Essence of Anchovies and Oysters, at per pint bottle	2	0
Large square bottles of Pickles; consisting of Capsicums, Cauliflowers, Girkins, Picalily, Walnut, and Onion, at per square bottle	4	0
Best Durham Mustard, in one lb bottles, each	2	0
Vinegar in quart bottles, each, ...	1	4
Sallad Oil, in pint „ ditto	2	0
French Olives, ditto	2	0

8th June, 1818.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1818.

IMPORT WARE-HOUSE,

Fort William, the 20th January, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Import Ware-House has this day been opened for the disposal, in Half Chests, of the Honorable Company's Genuine and Oldest (of 1812) MADEIRA, at the rate of Sicca Rs. 20 per Dozen, being the average of the late Public Sale.

The quality of the above Wine may confidently be relied on as unexceptionable in every respect, and in the Payment of Purchases, the usual accommodation of Four Months' credit will be granted to all Covenanted Civil Servants and Military Officers, in the service of His Majesty or the Honorable Company.

A small quantity of the Honorable Company's Importation of CLARET, of 1816, continues still for disposal, and will similarly be sold off at the average of yesterday's Sale, or Sicca Rs. 20 per Dozen.

By Authority of the Board of Trade,

J. TROTTER,
Import Ware-House Keeper.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1818.

On the 24th was published, No. VI. of the FRIEND OF INDIA,
Containing information relative to the State of Religion and Literature in India, with occasional Intelligence from Europe and America.

Price One Rupee Eight Annas, on English Paper.

To be had of the Editors, at Serampore.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1819.

BOAT CLOAKS

For Sale

At H. DAVIES & Co.'s, No. 59, Cossitollah, at the following prices:—

Best Brown Camblet Coats, with green plain lining, upright Collars	... ...	Rs. 13
Ditto ditto with Caps	... ...	„ 14

28th January, 1819.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1819.

"CALCUTTA JOURNAL."

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the first day of May next, the *Calcutta Journal* will be issued as a Daily Paper, with the exception of Mondays and Thursdays only, the first with a view to avoid the attention to business on Sundays, which publishing on the following day would necessarily involve; the second in consideration of the *Government Gazette* appearing on Thursdays, and containing generally the earliest official intelligence of General Orders, whether Civil or Military, issued by the Supreme Government. The principal advantage of this intended Daily Publication will be, that it will in general ensure to the readers of the *Calcutta Journal* the earliest information on all topics of public interest; since no news can arrive without being peculiarly well timed in finding *this* Paper ready for its immediate insertion.

The increase of its Subscribers, occasioned by the transfer of the *Guardian* Newspaper, and by the Daily augmentation which it receives from all quarters, have enabled the proprietors of the *Calcutta Journal* to increase the establishment maintained for its publication, and affords them also the power of offering these additional issues to their Subscribers *without any additional charge*; the amount of Subscriptions remaining as before, at Eight Rupees per month, with a contingent charge of One Rupee for each Number containing an Engraving, as before announced.

Arrangements will be made also to prevent any additional expence of Postage to those resident in the interior of India, beyond that at present borne by them; so that the advantages will be wholly on the side of those to whom this Journal is supplied, who will thus possess a *Daily Paper*, with the exceptions before enumerated, at a *rate* of charge which is little more than *one-third* of that established for the *Weekly Papers*, each of these being charged at *One Rupee*, while the *Calcutta*

Journal will amount to *Six Annas* only per Number, though to Non-Subscribers the original charge of *One Rupee each* will be continued.

It will rest its claim to preference, however, chiefly on the earliness and the fulness of its information, on all subjects of a Political, Commercial, Military, and Nautical, as well as Literary aud Scientific nature; and a reference to the manner in which this Journal has been hitherto conducted, under all the disadvantages of a combined opposition, over which it has ultimately triumphed, and the dependence on the casual supplies of Friends for information, now attainable through direct and regular channels, will give the most accurate idea of what may be hoped from it, when such obstacles are removed.

Office of the Cal. Jour.,
15*th April*, 1819.

Just published, the Annals of the College of Fort William, from the period of its foundation, by His Excellency the Most Noble, Richard, Marquis Wellesley, K. P., on the 4th May, 1800, to the present time Compiled from Official Records, arranged, and published,

By Thomas Roebuck,

Captain in the Madras Native Infantry, Public Examiner in the Hindoostanee, Bruj Bhasha, Persian and Arabic Languages, and late Assistant Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William.

Sold by P. Pereira, at the Hindoostanee Press, Bow Bazar, Price Rs. 32.

Thursday, July 1, 1819.

THE THIRD CALCUTTA TONTINE.

For the term of five years, and for the benefit of Survivors.

The undersigned, in submitting the plan of a Third Tontine, to the consideration of the Public, has only to state that he has been induced to do so at the suggestion of several of his Friends, who were desirous of becoming Subscribers, without being subject to the payment of the arrears of premium, now required for admission, into the First and Second Tontine Societies; and from the experience he has had in conducting both these Institutions since their establishment, he trusts he has been enabled to make the Rules and Regulations of the Third Calcutta Tontine more suitable to the wishes and convenience of the generality of Subscribers.

The Funds of the First Calcutta Tontine, established on the 1st of July, 1815, for the term of seven years, and which, by the Regulations, are invested in Government Securities, have already accumulated to the amount of Sicca Rupees 5,30,000, and are increasing quarterly about 30,000 more; but from the low rate of Interest obtained on Government Securities, they have not been so productive as it is presumed the Funds of the Second and the Third Tontines will eventually be, as their respective Committees are empowered, by the Rules and Regulations, to invest their Funds in such public or private Securities as they may consider most beneficial for the interests of their respective Subscribers.

This Tontine is particularly recommended to the Subscribers to the different Societies in Calcutta, for assurance on lives, as the profits which must evidently arise to the surviving Subscribers in the Tontine at its conclusion, will, in a great measure, repay them for the premiums paid by them for their shares in the other Societies.

A Book is now open for Subscribers at the house of the Secretary.

JOHN BETHUNE INGLIS.

Calcutta; 10*th May*, 1819.

At a Meeting of a number of respectable Merchants and others, held this 30th day of April, 1819, *at the House of Mr. John Bethune Inglis*,

GEORGE CRUTTENDEN, Esq., in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

That a new Tontine should be established in Calcutta, according to a plan proposed by Mr. Inglis at that Meeting, and that it should commence on the 1st day of July, 1819, and continue for the period of five years, under the designation of the Third Calcutta Tontine.

That the Rules and Regulations, under which the Tontine is to be established, shall be published in the *Calcutta Journal*, as early as possible, and also in the Madras and Bombay Government Papers, so that all intending Subscribers at those Presidencies may have sufficient time allowed them to apply to the Agents of the Society, for such shares as they may require, previous to their being subject to any interest or additional premium.

That Subscribers may be immediately admitted to the Society, and that they may either pay the amount of their first Subscription on their

admission, in cash, or give an unexceptionable draft, payable in Calcutta on the 1st of July, 1819.

Resolved also that the following Gentlemen be appointed Directors of the Society:—

GEO. CRUTTENDEN,	GEO. MACKILLOP,
R. MCCLINTOCK,	and
WALTER DAVIDSON,	JOHN SMALL, ESQRS.

And that Mr. JOHN BETHUNE INGLIS be appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the Society.

CALCUTTA; 30*th April*, 1819. } JOHN BETHUNE INGLIS.

Rules and Regulations of the Third Calcutta Tontine, for the benefit of Survivors, established 1*st July*, 1819, *and for the term of five years, ending* 30*th June*, 1824, *at Midnight.*

1.—That the number of Subscribers be unlimited, and that any number of shares, half shares, or quarter shares, may be subscribed for on any life, or lives, and at any period during the continuance of the Society, and that all applications for admission be made to the Secretary in writing.

2.—That the amount of a whole share in this Society be fixed at the rate of two thousand Sicca Rupees, or twenty quarterly subscriptions of one hundred Sicca Rupees each.

3.— That all Subscribers on the 1st day of July, 1819, shall pay as their first quarterly subscription, for every whole share, the sum of Sicca Rupees one hundred, for every half share the sum of Sicca Rupees fifty, and for every quarter share the sum of Sicca Rupees twenty-five.

4.—That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st day of July and 1st day of October, being the first quarter of the Society, shall, in addition to the amount specified in the third or foregoing article, pay interest on the same, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the said 1st day of July, 1819.

5.—That all persons who may become Subscribers subsequent to the 1st day of October, 1819, shall pay up all quarterly subscriptions

in arrears, with all interest which may be due thereon, as also any proportionate additional premium, should any life, or lives, have previously lapsed in the Society.

6.—That all Subscribers who may prefer paying any number of quarterly subscriptions in advance to that of paying their subscriptions every quarter, shall be at liberty so to do, and shall be allowed a discount on all such advanced subscriptions at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, simple interest; and should the life, or lives, lapse on which such advanced subscription has been made, a proportionate refund for so many quarterly subscriptions as may have to run subsequent to such lapse, or lapses, shall be made to all such Subscribers who may have made such advance payments, or to their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, on their furnishing such satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise, as may be required, of such lapse, or lapses, having actually taken place.

7.—That all Subscribers who shall pay the full amount of their quarterly subscriptions to the close of the Society on their first admission, shall be allowed the same rate of discount as specified in the 6th or foregoing article; and should the life, or lives, lapse on which such full payments may have been made, such Subscribers, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall also be entitled to a proportionate refund for so many quarterly Subscriptions which may have to run subsequent to such lapse, or lapses, on their furnishing the requisite proof, as aforesaid, of such lapse, or lapses, actually taken place.

8.—That, with a view of suiting the convenience of Subscribers in general, it shall be optional, at any period during the continuance of the Society, for any Subscriber to pay the amount of his quarterly subscriptions either in cash, according to the foregoing articles, or by an approved acceptance of any house of Agency in Calcutta, bearing Interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and payable at any period within twelve months.

9.—That all Subscribers failing to pay their quarterly subscriptions within six months from the date on which they become due, and payable with all Interest which may be due thereon, shall forfeit all sums which they may have previously paid, and have no further claim whatever on the funds of the Society, nor shall they be any longer considered as Subscribers thereto.

10.—That all Subscribers holding any share, or shares, in this Society, on the life, or lives, of any person, or persons, resident in Europe or elsewhere out of Calcutta, on furnishing satisfactory proof by affidavit, or otherwise, within twelve months from the close of the Society on the 30th June, 1824, of the lapse, or lapses, of any such life, or lives, having taken place prior to the payment of any quarterly subscriptions which they may have made, shall have the same refunded to them without Interest, or to their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns.

11.—That the Committee of Directors be composed of the following Gentlemen, viz. :—

Geo. Cruttenden,	Geo. Mackillop,
R. McClintock,	and
Walter Davidson,	John Small, Esqrs.,

who will superintend the general management of the Funds of the Society, and on any vacancy occurring in the Committee by death or otherwise, the same shall be filled up by the majority of the Subscribers at the next Annual Meeting.

12.—That Mr. John Bethune Inglis shall act as Secretary and Treasurer to this Society, under the control and direction of the Committee, and that he be allowed to charge two and a half per cent. on the annual receipts, and two and a half per cent. on the final distributions of the Funds.

13.—That so often as the Funds of this Society shall amount to five thousand Rupees, the same shall be invested in such public or private Securities as the Directors may consider most advantageous for the interest of the Subscribers.

14.—That the accounts of the Society shall be made up to the 30th day of June, 1820, with all interest which may have accrued thereon, and to the 30th of June in each every succeeding year during its continuance, and shall be annually submitted to the Meeting of Subscribers for inspection.

15.—That a Meeting of the Subscribers to this Society shall be annually held at the house of the Secretary on the 1st day of August, during the continuance of the said Society, for the purpose of examining the accounts, and the state of the Funds, and that an abstract state-

ment of the same be annually published for the information of absent Subscribers.

16.—That so soon as may be practicable after the 30th day of June, 1824, the final accounts of the Society shall be made up, and a dividend made to all such Subscribers, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, who may have paid up their full subscriptions with all Interest due upon them, and who can furnish satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise of the existence on the 30th of June, 1824, at midnight, of the person or persons on whose life; or lives, they may have held shares.

17.—That eighteen months be allowed from the 30th day of June, 1824, for such Subscribers, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to prove their claims, who may have been unable to do so at the first dividend; and in default thereof, they will forfeit all claim whatever on the Funds of the Society, as on the 1st day of January, 1826, a final dividend will be made of all such unclaimed shares, amongst such Subscribers, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, who may have previously proved their claim.

18.—That a Certificate of Admission, according to the following form, signed by three of the Directors, and countersigned by the Secretary, shall be granted to every Subscriber on his admission, with a printed Copy of the Rules and Regulations annexed.

Form of Certificate.

No. Certificate, Third Calcutta Tontine, for the benefit of Survivors, instituted in Calcutta, 1st July, 1819, and ending 30th June, 1824, at midnight.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that has been duly admitted to hold share in the Third Calcutta Tontine, on the life of and for the benefit of subjected to the annexed Rules and Regulations of the Society.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, in Calcutta, this day of

Directors.

19.—That with a view of procuring Subscribers at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Rules and Regulations of this Society shall be published in the respective Government Papers of these Presi-

dencies, and that Messrs. Arbuthnot, De Monte and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. of Bombay, be appointed to act as the Agents of the said Society, who will admit Subscribers, and will grant Receipts for all subscriptions paid to them, and will furnish the regular Certificates of Admission as soon as they can be forwarded from hence.

20.—That all Subscribers absent from, or about to leave, Calcutta, shall direct the Secretary, in writing, to whom he is to apply for the amount of their quarterly subscriptions during their absence.

21.—That all Law Charges, Printing, Stationery, and Postages, shall be borne out of the Funds of the Society.

22.—That all Subscribers to this Society do hereby bind themselves, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, to abide by the foregoing Articles of Agreement.

CALCUTTA; 30*th April*, 1819. } JOHN BETHUNE INGLIS, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1819.

BENGAL MARINERS' WIDOWS' FUND.

Under the Patronage of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, Governor General of India, &c., &c., &c., Calcutta, 25*th August*, 1819.

AT a Meeting held this day at the House of Mr. HENRY MATHEW, of Owners and Commanders of Ships and Vessels, belonging to the Port of Calcutta, for the purpose of establishing an Institution for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Commanders and Officers of the Bengal Marine Service,—

Present:—

Captain BENJ. FERGUSSON,
„ MATHEW SMITH,
„ WILLIAM KINSEY,
„ JAMES WEBSTER,
„ AUGUSTUS PELLY,
„ ROBERT ALLAN,

Captain C. A. HARRIS,
„ HUGH CATHRO,
„ R. L. LAWS,
„ DAVID KIDD,
and
Mr. HENRY MATHEW,

Who, considering the improbability of a sufficient number of Commanders and Officers becoming stationary on shore to conduct its proceed-

ings and management, and with a view of making it fully efficient;—Resolved, to invite the support and aid of persons of every profession and calling, to write and become Members, that a selection of such Gentlemen may be made, as will, by their Advice, Assistance, and Councils, place it upon the most respectable footing.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and agreed to, viz:—

1. That an Institution be formed, under the name of the Bengal Mariners' Widows' Fund.

2. That the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings be solicited to become the Patron of the Institution.

3. That the Supreme Government of India be requested to give it their countenance and support.

4. That the Merchants, Agents and Insurance Offices, be requested to give it their assistance and support.

5. That Donations be solicited and received from all persons inclined to favor and support so laudable and useful an Institution.

6. That it shall consist of an unlimited number of Subscribers, to be divided into two classes.

7. That it shall be confined to the Widows and Orphans of those only, who have entered or may hereafter enter the Holy State of Matrimony. Considering, however, that a number of persons at the commencement of this Institution may have families of children born out of wedlock, without adequate means for their support, in the event of the death of the Father, and that there are so few means of obtaining such,—It is resolved, that the Father so circumstanced, on becoming a Subscriber to this Institution, shall have a claim on the Funds to the extent of three children only, provided they are fully described in every respect, and acknowledged by the Father as his children, supported by the Evidence of two respectable Witnesses.

But that none so born after this period, shall be admitted upon any terms.

8. That for the encouragement of Subscribers, no restrictions be made as to the pecuniary circumstances of the subscribing Members

at the time of their decease, but that all their Families be alike entitled to receive benefit from the Institution, on a scale hereafter to be laid down, under the *supposition*, that no family possessed of an independent property, or hereafter becoming so, would make their claim upon this Fund, but that they would readily relinquish their benefit to those less fortunate than themselves.

9. That the Institution be managed by a Secretary, under the control of a Committee of five of its subscribing Members, who are permanent Residents in Calcutta, three of whom shall form a Quorum, and the Secretary be a permanent Member, but that the Committee have no power essentially to alter any of the Resolutions established at its formation, without being referred to the consideration of the Members at large at a General Meeting, the majority of whom are to determine.

10. That the Committee remain in office for one year only, without they be duly elected again at the Annual Meeting, to be held for the inspection of Accounts and sanction of its proceedings.

11. That should any Members (not less than five) wish to suggest any alteration in the existing Regulations, they be required to give ten days' notice to the Secretary in writing, stating the subject they mean to bring forward, when a General Special Meeting may be called to determine upon it.

12. That the Funds of the Institution be managed by the Secretary and Committee for the time being, and that whenever the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Thousand and Five Hundred shall appear in hand, they shall then invest in Government Securities the sum of Sicca Rupees Two Thousand, in the *names* of the Committee, which will be as full Security as can be obtained.

13. That with a view to the economy of the Disbursements of its Funds (the Institution being considered purely charitable), the Secretary shall only have an allowance absolutely necessary to defray the expences of management, which the Projector supposes the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred Monthly will fully compensate, exclusive of Printing and Law Charges.

14. That remarriage be made a sufficient ground to exclude all Widows from the benefit of this Institution. But in the event of their

being again left in a state of widowhood, without an adequate provision for their support, and on their appearing to be proper objects of this Fund, they shall be again admitted to the benefits of it, under the same provisions and limitations, as on their original admission.

15. That as the intent of the Institution is solely for the *relief* of Widows and Orphans of subscribing Members, no application of its Funds shall be made on any other account whatever, with the exception of expences of Management, Printing and Law Charges.

16. That should at any future period the Funds admit of an extension of its benefits to the support of maimed and worn-out Commanders and Officers of the Country Service, or other deserving Members, such object be duly considered, and careful Regulations framed for this purpose.

17. That Members be allowed to subscribe for any number of shares, provided they name whose Life it is upon, and for whose benefit, as it is intended that only one Risk shall be stated on one life.

18. That with a view also to encourage the raising a sufficient Fund, any Agency House, Owner of Ship or Ships, or other persons so disposed, on giving the stipulated Donation of either class, and paying the yearly subscription, be allowed to place upon the Funds of the Institution, the Widow or Orphans of any of their Commanders or Officers who may die, and be left in distress, agreeably to the foregoing Resolution, and agreeably to the rate of their subscription, provided the Husband was not a Subscriber to the Institution.

19. That any Person giving a Donation of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred, be considered as an Honorary Member, and entitled to a Vote at General Meetings, and that Members subscribing upon three Lives, be entitled to two Votes; but that no additional number of shares be considered as qualifying them to give more Votes at a General Meeting.

20. That on entering the Institution every Member be required to pay a Donation for Admission of *Ten* Gold Mohurs in the first class, and of Five Gold Mohurs in the second class.

21. That a Subscriber to the first class be required to pay the sum of Sicca Rupees One Hundred and Twenty, yearly in advance, to entitle him to the benefit of the Institution, and that if not paid within Six

Months if at Sea, or within two months if on shore, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the time of the same becoming due, be considered to forfeit all and every benefit resulting therefrom.

22. That a Subscriber to the second class in like manner be required to pay the yearly sum of Sicca Rupees Sixty, under the same Regulations and Limitations.

23. That a Subscriber paying a double Donation for Admission, and the sum of Sicca Rupees Twelve Hundred (being equal to Ten years' subscription) shall be considered a permanent Member for life, and that no further calls be made upon him, his family being entitled to come upon the Fund, in case of Casualty, without any limitations.

24. That no claim be admitted to come upon the Funds of the Institution until it amounts to the clear sum of Sicca Rupees one Lac, placed out at Interest, and that the Capital be on no consideration encroached upon.

25. That the family of a subscribing Member have no claim upon the Fund (with the exception of the permanent Members) until such subscribing Member shall have survived one year from the date of his subscription, and that in case of his death before that period, his subscription money be refunded to his Heirs.

26. That the Widow and Orphans of a Member of the first class, shall receive *One* Month after his decease, a *Monthly* Allowance of Sicca Rupees Eighty (Sicca Rupees 80), and for each child, in like manner, a sum of Sicca Rupees Sixteen (Sicca Rupees 16), with reference to the state of the Funds of the Institution, and provided, that such Widow shall not have been legally divorced or separated from her Husband for Adultery, or at the time of her Husband's Demise shall have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious Adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by Law.

27. That the Widow and Orphans of a Member of the second class, receive in like manner, the Monthly Allowance of Sicca Rupees Forty (Sicca Rupees 40), and for each child, Sicca Rupees Eight (Sicca Rupees 8), under the same Regulations and Limitations as in the foregoing Resolution.

28. That should there be no Widow, on the decease of a Subscriber, but only Orphans, then the Committee for the time being shall be considered as guardians to them (if need be) as far as relates to the Allowance paid from the Funds of this Institution, which shall be at the rate of Sicca Rupees Twenty-five per month (Sicca Rupees 25) in whatever Class they may be.

29. That the Committee be empowered to grant *Relief* to the Family of any Subscribing Member desirous of returning to Europe, to the extent of Sicca Rupees One Thousand (Sicca Rupees 1,000) for the Widow, and Sicca Rupees Two Hundred (Sicca Rupees 200) for each Child, without Interest, as a loan to be charged to their Yearly allotted Allowance.

30. That the Allowances to Children cease on their attaining the age of Sixteen years for Boys, and on the Marriage or Settlement of Girls, provided they are good Members of Society.

31. That provision be made for the payment of the Annuity in England.

32. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. HENRY MATHEW, for his attention and assistance in the formation of this Institution, and that he be requested to act as Secretary, and to publish these Resolutions for general information.

33. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to JOHN PALMER, Esq. for his liberal Donation of Sicca Rupees One Thousand, in this early stage of the formation of the Institution, towards its support.

34. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to EDWARD BRIGHTMAN, Esq. for his Donation of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred, also in this early stage of the society.

35. That a General Meeting of the Subscribers be called at the Exchange Rooms, on a day hereafter to be named, for the purpose of electing a Committee, and the consideration of other Matters that may be laid before them.

36. That a copy of the Printed Resolutions be left at the Exchange, for general subscription, and also with the Secretary.

HENRY MATHEW,
Secretary.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1820.

SHIGRAM PO.

Proposals

For Publishing as soon as a sufficient Number of Names shall be obtained to cover the actual expences of Printing, &c.,

The Life and Adventures of Shigram Po, *Cadet,*

In the Service of the Honourable East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment.

A HUDIBRASTIC POEM.

Dedicated to "Nobody."

In which are minutely described the various remarkable incidents attending his progress, from the first dawning of his Military Mania, to his ultimate retirement from the Service on the Half Pay of a Brevet Captain!!

How little dreamt he, it appears,
To be a Sub for fifteen years;
And then perhaps to his dismay,
A Brevet Captain, on Sub's Pay!
Or that the Major's envied station,
Would come with Superannuation;
For thirty years in Hindoostan,
Would almost do for any Man;
Unless it happened to be one,
With head impervious to the Sun,
Whose skin's as tough and thick beside
As the Rhinoceros's hide!

The Author is solely actuated in the publication of this Poem, by a desire to excite the risible faculties of his readers without the aid of Galvanism! and he feels the more confident of success in his expectations, from the many instances of his Poetical predecessors having occasioned a *smile* by their productions!

The profits (should there be any from this publication, of which the Author feels considerable doubt from the present *reduced* value of poetry), will be given to one of the Calcutta Charities. Thus should the work afford no entertainment, the Subscribers will at least find some consolation in the assurance that whatever surplus may remain, will be given to their indigent fellow Creatures.

Subscriptions at Rupees 8 each, will be received by A. G. Balfour, at this Office.

Subscribers are requested to mention to whom the publication is to be delivered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1820.

NOTICE.

IN celebration of the Marriage of two sons of Ramdololl Day, to take place on the 18th and 22nd instant; Assemblies will be held at his house, at Shimlaw, on the 12th and 13th, for European Gentlemen, and on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, for Mogul, Arab, and Hindoo Gentlemen.

CALCUTTA; *7th February,* 1820. }

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1820.

Delightfully Fresh

ITALIAN MACARONI,

Warranted the finest ever tasted in India.

MESSRS. TULLOH AND COMPANY beg respectfully to acquaint their Friends, that they have just received direct from Italy *viâ* Malta, a considerable supply of by far the finest fresh real Italian Pipe and Ribbon

MACARONI,

Ever before brought to this Country.

It is positively a perfect treat, being of such superior flavor, and so beautifully white and plump when dressed.

Price only 2 Rupees 8 Annas per pound.

TANK SQUARE, *9th March,* 1820. }

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1820.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has appeared in the Calcutta Journals, for the disposal by Lottery of "Certain Estates," so described within the Military Cantonment of Cawnpore, the Military

Board deem it fit to be notified as a Caution to the Public, that the Building Materials so situated, can alone be disposed of or transferred by individuals; the ground being the property of the State, and not alienable by such arrangement in any shape.

By Order of the Military Board,

FORT WILLIAM,
MILITARY BOARD OFFICE;
7th March, 1820.

T. A. COBBE,
Offg. Secy., Military Board.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1820.

FRSEH PINE CHEESE,

Per "Henry Porcher"

Just Landed,

May be had at Messrs. Gould and Campbell's, at 3-8 per lb.

CALCUTTA;
23rd March, 1820.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1820.

Ladies' Beaver Hats.

AN Invoice of the above elegant Article of Ladies' Dress, are opened for sale at William Bell's, comprizing White, Black, Blue, and Light Green Beavers, variously trimmed with Ribbons and Plumes of Feathers.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1820.

French Millinery and Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

MRS. BALMANNO has the honor to inform the Ladies, that she has just received, direct from Paris, French Perfumery as follows:—Eau Des Rosieres, Extracts of Do'dem, Cendrellon in Canton, Buishe's a L'Mery, Ispahan Water, and Opiat in Porcelain, and a small supply of *Smyth and Nephew's* Perfumery. Mrs. B. has also received fashionable Morning, Evening and Dinner Dresses, Gauze Gown Pieces, Bobbin Nett Ditto, Handkerchief, Sattin Lutestring, Ribbons of all breadths and colours, Straw Hats, Flowers, and Flower Trimming, for Dresses, Feathers, French Shoes, Crapes, Nett for Dresses, Veils, Blond and Thread Laces, Stockings, Gloves, spangled and plain Fans, Corsetts and Stay-Laces.

Mrs. B. has received a few pieces of China Crape, Scarlet, Brown, Blue, and Black, of the best quality; the above Articles are in the highest Order, and this day exposed for Sale,—at moderate prices, by order of the Owner.

Wellesley Place, No. 3.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1820.

Muscat De Frontignan Lunel Et Rivaselle, Sweet Dessert or Ladies' Wines.

A FEW dozens of these delicious Sweet Wines may be had on application to Mr. Wiltshire, at different prices.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1821.

Mr. Henry Cavendish,

HAVING just purchased a small supply of each of the following Europe and China Articles, begs leave most respectfully to intimate the same to his Friends, and the Public in general, viz:—

				Rs.
Red Sparkling Champaign	...	per dozen	...	45
White Sparkling ditto	...	,, ,,	...	40
Still ditto	...	,, ,,	...	35
Sauterne	...	,, ,,	...	18
Port Wine	...	,, ,,	...	25
Gin	...	,, ,,	...	15
Hodgson's Pale Ale, in quarts	...	,, ,,	...	11
Brandy	...	,, ,,	...	16
Cheese	...	,, lb.	...	3
Hams	...	,, ,,	...	2
French Fruits for Tarts	...	,, bottle	...	3
Salmon, in small kegs	...	,, keg	...	10
Pickled Oysters	...	,, bottle	...	8
Mustard	...	,, ,,	...	4
Pickles, in cases	...	,, case	...	30
Sauces	...	,, bottle	...	2
Spirits of Wine, in quarts	...	,, quart	...	4
Tea, per *Mermaid*	...	,, chest	...	150
Sugar Candy	...	,, tub	...	22

			Rs.
Best Wax Candles ...	per maund	...	80
A piece of best superfine Ladies' bottle-green Cloth ...	„ yard	...	10
A piece of Flannel ...	„ „	...	3
Stationery, &c., &c.			

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1821.

Mr. Frederick Lindstedt

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Patrons, Friends, and the Public, that having been joined by Mr. William Knox Ord, from the "Perth Academy," his Seminary will henceforth be conducted by Messrs. Lindstedt and Ord, under the style of the Calcutta Academy.

No. 7, CIRCULAR ROAD; *1st May*, 1821.

Course of Education.

1. English and Latin Grammar, English Reading and Composition, English and Latin Classics.

2. The Theory and Practice of Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, including the Mensuration of Surfaces, Surveying, Fortification; the Mensuration of Solids, Gauging, &c. Book-keeping, in all its varieties, &c.

3. Physical and Political Geography, with the projection of Maps.

4. Outline of a Course of Logic, and the principles of Universal Grammar.

5. Mathematics, comprehending the theory of Plane Geometry, with its application to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, &c. Conic Sections, Solid Geometry, Spherical Geometry, Stereographic, Orthographic, and Globular projections of the Sphere; Spherical Trigonometry, with its application to the problems of the Sphere and Dialling; Algebra, comprehending Equations, Series, Logarithms, Doctrines of Chance, Annuities; Arithmetic of Sines; Application of Algebra to Geometry, &c.

6. Physics or Natural Philosophy, comprehending Dynamics, with the application of Projectiles to Gunnery; Mechanics; Hydrostatics, including the art of levelling, conducting Water, &c. Hydraulics;

Aerostatics; Pneumatics; Descriptive, Physical, and Practical Astronomy, including Chronology.

P. S.—French, Persian, Bengallee, Drawing, Music and Dancing.

N. B.—Terms as heretofore advertised, and may be known on application to Messrs. L. and O.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1821.

BILLIARD BILLS.

By Public Auction.

IN the first week of July, will be sold by Messrs. Gould and Campbell, all such Bills and Vouchers, given to the late Firm of Briant and Company, by Gentlemen, Civil and Military, &c., &c. as may not, up to that time, be taken up by the respective Parties, who are hereby solicited to adjust these demands against them.

1*st June*, 1821.

N. B.—Particulars will be published on the day of sale.

Twenty-fifth Calcutta Lottery.

WHOLE Tickets and Shares of Tickets, (the latter countersigned by *Messrs. Alexander and Co.* as usual) may be had of *Mr. Thomas Botelho*, at the Bank of Hindostan, at the undermentioned prices:—

			Sicca Rs.
Whole Tickets ...	...	...	180
Half ditto ...	...	...	67
Quarter ditto ...	...	...	34
Eighth ditto ...	...	...	17
Sixteenth ditto ...	...	...	9

A Club is also made for a hundred Whole Tickets, divided into 13 Shares, at 1,000 each, and Subscriptions will be received till the 16th proximo.

All Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, payable at sight, will meet immediate attention.

Prizes in this Lottery.

1 Prize of Sicca Rs.		...	...	160,000
1 Ditto of	„	...	...	96,000
1 Ditto of	„	...	...	48,000
1 Ditto of	„	...	...	32,000
3 Ditto of	16,000 each	...	...	48,000
5 Ditto of	8,000 „	...	...	40,000
12 Ditto of	1,600 „	...	...	19,200
1,712 Ditto of	150 „	...	...	2,56,800

N. B.—The drawing will commence on the 2nd July next.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1822.

REAL MANILLA SEGARS,

or

CHEROOTS,

(Sovereign Remedy against Fevers and Damps,)

Imported on the *Investigator*.

To be had at No. 201, Old China Bazar, near the Armenian Church, at one Rupee per Bundle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1822.

Select Investment of prime London Goods, just landed from the H. C. Ship *Sir David Scott*.

Messrs. Davies & Co. have the pleasure to acquaint their Customers and the Public, that they are now receiving at their Warehouse, Tank-square, the Select Investment of prime London articles, brought out by Mr. John Manley, of the H. C. Ship *Sir David Scott;* comprising Hodgson's warranted prime picked pale ale of the genuine October brewing, warranted fully equal, if not superior, to any ever before received in the Settlement.

Port Wine in quarts and pints, from Harper.

Fresh first growth English Claret from Wilson.

Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew.

Hams and Cheese, from Ricketts, in as fine order, and as fresh as the day they left England. From their being in such a perfect state

of preservation, they are fit for dispatch to the most distant stations in India. Price of the former only Twelve Annas, and of the latter One Rupee and Eight Annas per lb.

Sheep Tongues, remarkably fine and fresh, in kegs, each containing six.

Confectionary, from Hoffman.

Oilman's Stores, from Hesketh Davis.

Prime Sadlery, from W. Cooke.

Stationary from Harper, Pearce and Co.

British Long Cloth and Shirting, from Helps, Ray & Co., remarkably cheap and of a beautiful fine texture.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1822.

Persons desirous of sending Cotton to China are hereby informed, that Tonnage for the same may be procured on the Honorable Company's Ships *Earl of Balcarras* and *Sir David Scott* to the following extent, on application in writing to the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before Saturday, the 29th Instant:—

				Tons	cwt.
Earl of Balcarras	...	...	...	524	15
Sir David Scott	...	...	„	506	10

The applications must specify—the number of Bales of Cotton; the time when the Cotton will be ready for Shipment; and the rate per bale of three hundred pounds weight proposed to be given, paying for smaller Bales, if tendered proportionably.

The Tonnage of the Cotton is to be calculated at 50 cubical feet of measurement to the Ton.

The Bales of Cotton must be properly packed and screwed, and sent to the Export Warehouse by the 10th of July, beyond which date no Bales will be received.

The expence of transporting the Cotton to the Ships at the New Anchorage, at which place the Ships will receive their Cargo, to be paid by the proprietors of the Cotton.

Should any Bales of Cotton proposed to be shipped not be ready at the time specified in the application, the Proprietors of such Bales shall be liable to a Penalty equal to the amount of the Freight.

The applications for Freight to be enclosed in sealed envelopes to be superscribed "Proposals for Freighting Cotton on the *Earl of Balcarras* and *Sir David Scott*."

The Board of Trade reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason for so doing.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

W. NISBET, *Secretary*

FORT WILLIAM; *June* 24, 1822.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1822.

Prime Confectionary,

FROM M. HOFFMAN AND SON,

Just landed from the Honorable Company's Ship "Sir David Scott,"

FOR sale at Messrs. Davies and Co.'s Rooms, Tank Square, at the annexed prices.

JAMS,—Raspberry, Strawberry, and Black Currant, in six and three pound Jars,	24 and 12 Rupees per Jar.		
JELLIES,—Red and Black Currant, Raspberry, and Strawberry, ditto ditto,			
MARMALADES,—Apricot, and Orange, ditto ditto,			
PRESERVES,—Raspberries, Cherries, Strawberries, Damsons, and Wine sour Plumbs,			
FRUIT FOR TARTS,—Gooseberries, Cherries, Damsons, and Currants, in bottles, each, ...	2	8	0
COMFITS,—In glass ground stopper bottles, each ...	8	0	0
RATAFIA,—Cherry and Raspberry, per dozen ...	32	0	0
Rum Shrub and Raspberry Vinegar, at per dozen ...	32	0	0
Mince Meat, in three pound Jars, each	12	0	0

Thursday, August 29, 1822.

Oriental Works.

For sale at Mr. Thacker's, St. Andrew's Library, near the Scotch Church.

Gilchrist's Hindoostanee Philology, 4to. calf, 2nd edition, Rs. 50.
———British Indian Monitor, 2 vols. 8vo. half bound, Rs. 32.
———Bagho Buhar, in Hindoostanee, half bound, Rs. 8.
———Hindee Story-Teller, in Roman, Persian, and Nagree Characters, 2 vols. 8vo. Rs. 16.
———Dialogues, English and Hindoostanee, new edition, russia, Rs. 12.
———Hindee Moral Preceptor, 1 vol. 8vo. half russia, Rs. 20.
———Stranger's East Indian Guide to the Hindoostanee, 1 vol. Rs. 12.
———Nusri Benuzeer, a Fairy Tale, in Prose, 1 vol. 4to. Rs. 8.
———Tota Kuhanee, or Hindee translation of the Tootee Namu, Rs. 8.
Alif Luhla, 1 vol. 8vo. half bound, Rs. 16.
Amera Cosha, ditto, Rs. 16.
Araish i Muhfil, History of Hindoostan, Rs. 20.
Ulfaz Udviah, Materia Medica, Rs. 20.
Bara Masa, or the Seasons, 1 vol. 8vo. half bound, Rs. 8.
Boorhani Quatiu, or Persian Dictionary, by Roebuck, 1 vol. 4to. Rs. 45.
Cabityu Ramayuna, 8vo. Rs. 2.
Chandee, Hymns to Durga, Rs. 2-8.
Caumudi, or Sanscrit Grammar, Rs. 30.
Chuhar Durwesh, 4to. Rs. 16.
Dayabhaga, (Law), Rs. 16.
Dustoor Ishk, Rs. 5.
Dattaca, Chandrica, and Mimansa, Rs. 3.
Geeta Bhagavata, 8vo., Rs. 3.
Geeta Govind, (songs of Joyadiva,) 8vo. Rs. 5.
Ghata Curupro, Sanscrit, Rs. 5.
Gooli Mughfirut, Rs. 8.
Gladwin's Ulfaz Udviah, 4to. Rs. 20.
———Goolistan, Persian and English, with Notes, 2 vols. Rs. 32.
———Persian, Hindoostanee, and English Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo., Rs. 24.

Valuable New Books,

By the "Adrian," just arrived.

An Invoice of the above is this day exposed for sale, at the Commission Rooms of Messrs. Davies and Co., Tank Square; amongst this choice collection are the most superb and latest editions of the following, viz. :—

Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, 4 vols. in 2, 4to.
Milburne's Oriental Commerce, 2 vols. in 1, 4to.
Kelly's Cambist, 2 vols. in 1, 4to.
Percy Anecdotes, 26 vols. in 13.
Morgan's Italy, 2 vols. in 1, 4to.
Inchbald's British Theatre, Modern ditto, and Farces, 42 vols.
British Novelists, 50 vols.
Lord Byron's Works, 5 vols.
Scott's Poetical Works, 2 vols.
Scott's Novels and Tales, 16 vols.
———Monastery, Abbott, Ivanhoe, Pirate, and Kenilworth.
Statutes of the E. I. Company, 4to.
Chitty's Pleadings, 3 vols.
———Criminal Law, 4 vols.
———On Bills, royal 8vo.
Colebrooke's Hindoo Law, 4to.
Collinson's Law of Idiocy.
Highmoree's Ditto.
Attorney's Pocket-Book.
Adams on Ejectment.
Powell's Conveyancing, 3 vols.
Roberts on Conveyances.
Tidd's Practice, 2 vols.
Ditto's Practical Forms, or Appendix.
Holt on Shipping, 2 vols. royal 8vo.
Impey's Pleader.

Thursday, September 5, 1822.

New Books.

For sale at Mr. Thacker's, St. Andrew's Library, near the Scotch Church.

Boxiana, or Sketches of Ancient and modern Pugilism, from the days of Broughton and Slack, to the Championship of Crib, by Pierce Egan, 3 vols. 8vo. half russia, 48 Rupees.

Sporting Anecdotes original and selected, by Pierce Egan, 8vo. half russia, 8 Rupees.

Ramsay's Dictionary of Anecdotes, 8vo. half russia, 1822, Rs. 14.

Siddon's Practical Illustrations of theatrical gesture and actions, numerous plates, half russia, 18 Rupees.

General (The) Studd Book containing Pedigrees of Race Horses, &c., &c., from the earliest accounts to 1821, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, Rs. 40.

Coote's History of Ancient Europe, from the earliest time to the subversion of the Western Empire, 3 vols. 8vo. calf, 30 Rupees.

Russell's History of Modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, with Coote's continuation brought down to the pacification of Paris in 1815, 7 vols. 8vo. calf, 70 Rupees.

Robertson's History of Scotland, during the Reigns of Queen Mary and of James VI., in 3 vols. 8vo. calf, 24 Rupees.

Walpole's (Horace Earl of Oxford), Memoirs of the last ten years of the Reign of George II., 2 vols. 4to. half russia, 1822, Rs. 80.

Aikin's Memoirs of the Court of James I., 2 vols. 8vo. half russia, 1822, 20 Rupees.

Howard's (George), "Lady Jane Gray, and her times," 8vo. calf, 12 Rupees.

Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 12 vols. 8vo. half russia, 1820, 100 Rupees.

Rollin's Ancient History, in 8 vols. 8vo. half russia, 64 Rupees.

Henry's History of Great Britain from its First Invasion by Julius Cæsar, 12 vols. 8vo. half russia, 100 Rupees.

Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy, 6th edition, 4 vols. 8vo. calf, 48 Rupees.

Ireland's France, for the last seven years, 8vo. half russia, 1822, 10 Rupees.

Reid's two Voyages to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, 8vo. half russia, 1822, 12 Rupees.

Belzoni's Research in Egypt and Nubia, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, 24 Rupees.

Mill's History of British India, 6 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt and lettered, 80 Rupees.

Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian people of Paraguay, translated from the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer, 3 vols. 8vo. calf gilt, 1812, 32 Rupees.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1823.

New Post Road to the New Anchorage passing the Diamond Harbour Post Office to Saugor Island.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that a communication by land having been completed from Calcutta to the New Anchorage, letters for that Station will be daily received at the General Post Office, commencing on the 1st of January, 1823: the distance to Kedgeree and the New Anchorage being equal, no excess will take place in the rate of postage.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA; *23rd December*, 1822. } COLIN SHAKESPEAR, *Post Master General.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1823.

THE undersigned having been repeatedly applied to by Houses of Business in London, Calcutta, and other Places, to recover outstanding Claims against Individuals in this Colony; and it being inconvenient to them to devote the Time necessary to the Accomplishment of such disagreeable Business, give this Public Intimation, that they decline, for the future, all Agencies of such a nature.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES; *14th December*, 1822. } RILEY & WALKER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1823.

Mermaid and Sea Monster's Head.

JUST brought round on the Ship *Indian Oak*, the first that have ever been seen in India. These Natural Curiosities were found on the beach at Olraga by some Fishermen, and brought to the Emperor's Court at Jedo, the Capital of Japan, and there purchased by the Dutch Supercargo of the Annual Ship from Batavia, from whom the present Proprietor obtained them; the greatest care has been taken of them, and the Mermaid *in particular* is in the most perfect state, and well worthy the notice of the Public. The esteemed value of this once supposed fabulous creature may be in some measure estimated by the numerous offers received for the purchase of it, the last of which was the sum of Sicca Rupees 9,000, and this sum was refused. Both the Mermaid and the Monster's Head are to be seen at the Rooms of Messrs. H. Davies & Co., Tank Square.

Terms of admission for each person Sicca Rupees 6 Cash.

N. B.—No credit upon any account can be allowed, Messrs. Davies & Co. being desired by the Proprietor to exhibit them for Ready Money only.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1823.

Signs of the Times !

MESSRS. T. R. WILTSHIRE AND COMPANY,

British and French Ware-House,

Up-Country Commission Agents, Wine Merchants, &c.,

FEEL that it becomes them to say something at this fearful crisis. The Tempest at sea, Schism on shore, and thirst everywhere; they would indeed be ill deserving the distinguished patronage which fostered their Emporium into magnificence, did they not drop a few hebdomadal words of encouragement to cheer an appalled Public, cast down by the lowering signs of the Times !!

It is very true, within a few days, several ships have been lost, but one ship providentially remains;—the *Ogle Castle* still survives, and she has come like Southey's "Ship of Heaven," bearing a freight, which for variety, splendor, and esculentary perfection, surpasses in its different branches the ken of the Human understanding. No, it won't do, guess work must not be depended upon; walk in Ladies and Gentlemen into the Warehouse of T. R. Wiltshire and Co. and there you shall see what you shall see, but it is proper to tell what you shall *not* see. It will not there be your fate to behold any thing bad, damaged, or indifferent. Such Wines! Merciful powers! Anacreon, why plumpest thou not thine jolly head out of the Golden Urn to take a draught more delicious than ever yet thy Teian measure celebrated?

The Public have heard of the celebrated Theological Lectures. Yes, Schism is abroad, but one mighty polemical giant struggles successfully with the Monster. This Hercules has *scotched* the snake of infidelity. Yes, but before him stood a Tankard, and it was not empty. Think ye, Public, that it could be in human nature to support such a trial by battle, such a holy war, without a keeping up of the spirit by pouring down something Nectareous and inspiriting? No, impossible. Messrs. T. R. Wiltshire and Co. avow it impossible, and rejoice that there is in their Vicinity one who can testify to the power of *the one thing needful*. *Porro*, as Lord Wellesley's motto says,—*Porro Unum est necessarium*, and that is, *Vinum Britannicum*, the Essence of life, the——but even

panegyric faints at attempting to laud that, or any thing else brought out by the *Ogle Castle,* to Messrs. T. R. Wiltshire and Co., who would fain remind their Friends and the Public at large, that the Rains have commenced, and that certain Corporeo externals and internals are rendered necessary by the fluidity of the season.

There is no doubt but the Steam Vessels to be immediately established between Calcutta and Suez, &c., will knock India-ships on the head, consequently Investments for some time to come will be dear and scanty, and uncertain and irregular; let those who are wise take warning and supply themselves now, while the noble opportunity offers at the British and French Warehouse, No. 12, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, where they will find the following articles, the best of their kinds, and the cheapest ever exposed in India:—

Wine and Esculentary Delicacies.

Beer and Porter from *Hodgson*; Port and Sherry, from *Harper,* in quarts and pints; Pine Cheese; Yorkshire Hams; Ox Tongues; Parmazan, Berkley, Cheshire, Gloucester, from *Ricketts.* The Pine Cheeses have been very carefully sewed up in bladder for exportation to the interior of India; Claret, in quarts and pints, from *Carbonell and Adamson;* Malmsey Madeira; Lisbon; Constantia; Perry; Cyder; Burgundy; Champaigne; Gooseberry, Orange and Ginger Wine; Hock; Sauterne; *Rosolio* Maraschino; King George the Fourth's cordial; Brandy, in wood and bottle; Hermitage; Whiskey; Hollands; Jamaica; Confectionery from *Hoffman and Sons,* such as Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Preserves, Fruits for Tarts, Rum Shrub, Cherry and Raspberry Ratafia, Capillaire, Raspberry Vinegar, Mince Meat, Dried Cherries and other fruits, in Canisters, Fruits preserved in Brandy, Stoppered Flint Bottles, Comfits of all sorts, Oilman's Stores, from *Cuttis and Myatt*; Sallad Oil, Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar; Anchovies, Isinglass; Macaroni and Vermicelli, Salmon; Herrings; Pickled Oysters; Olives; Capers; Essence of Shrimp and Lobster; Pearl and Scotch Barley; Sago; Oatmeal; Mustard; Vegetable Essences; Portable Soups; Mackarel, Shad, Pickled Lobsters, Teas, Sugar candy; Chocolate; Coffee; China Ginger, and other Preserves; Bloom Raisins; Soda Water from the old Manufactory; French Clarets; Vin-de-Grave; Col. Palmer's Claret; Martinique Liqueurs; Tokay; Muscat Lunelle; Frontignac; Rivaselle; White Brandy; Dried Currants; Leman's Biscuits; French Ratafia; French Prunes; Bologna Sausages, ready dressed; Dried Apples.

Perfumery, Oiled Silk Bathing Caps, and other articles for the

Toilette, from *Smith and Nephew*; Lavender, Hungary, Honey, Arquebuzade and Marlborough Hair Water, for preventing the hair falling off; Eau de Cologne, Otto of Roses; Perfumed fruits for the Wardrobe; Milk of Roses; Wash Balls; Naples and Windsor Soap; Shaving Powders; Shaving boxes with Brush and Soap, Transparent Soap; Badger and Pig Hair shaving Brushes; Genuine four thieves' Vinegar; Rouge, Court Plaister, Gold Beater's Skin, Eau de Ninon d'Lencloes, the best Cosmetic used in France; Essence of Rose; Bergamotte; and Rose Mary; Essence of Lavender, French Curling Paper; Ladies' Hair Pins, from 1 to 3 inches; Swandown Puffs; Penetrating Hair Brushes; Violet Hair Powder; Ruspini's Tincture and Powder; Spence's Tooth Powder; six row Diamond or Jewel Brushes, of Ivory and Silver Wire; three row ditto; Tooth and Nail Brushes; Comb Brushes; Ladies' deep 8 inch Tortoise Shell Combs; Gentlemen's ditto; Curl Combs; Side ditto; Pole ditto; Ivory Combs; Hair Brown Satin Ribbons; Eau de Luce; Smelling Salts; Pomade Divine; Peppermint; Salt of Lemon for taking Iron Moulds or Ink spots out of Lace, Muslin, &c., also for taking stains out of Mahogany and other furnitures; Smyth's Scouring Drops for taking Grease and stains out of silk and cloth of every kind without injuring the Color; Rowland's Macassar Oil, it is pre-eminent to anything ever discovered for nourishing the hair, preventing its falling off, or turning grey, to the latest period of life; Russia Oil from *Prince* is the wholesomest and best oil for preserving and promoting the growth of hair, and restores the hair on bald places; Rowland's Essence of Tyre, for changing red or grey hair to a permanent black or brown, Cut Smelling Bottles, with silver caps; Salt Bottles, with ditto, Huile Antique à la Rose, for the hair; Jamaica Pomatum, &c.

Hats, Gloves, Military Cocked Hats, Royal George Hats, with broad brims and low Crowns, from *Bicknell and Moore*, Anglesea shaped black and drab round Hats, *from the same maker*; Gold and Silver Cocked Hats; Saxon Plumes; Prussian Feathers; Anglesea shaped Sealskin Foraging Caps; Youths', Ladies' and Children's Beaver Hats; Anglesea Stocks, French Stiffners, Buck-skin Gloves; Morocco Caps, for Boys; Shoulder Belts, Gold and Silver Epaulets; Girdles, Crimson Silk ditto; New Regulation Sabres; Hunting Caps; white and black silk Hose; Sword Knots, &c.; Leghorn Bonnets, Cloth Caps, Shakoes; Children's Caps with fur; Cotton Stockings, &c.; Paper Trunks for Pocket Card cases, Palankeen Trunks, for papers; Russia Pocket, Leather Card cases, from celebrated Manufactures.

Saddlery, Whips, &c., from the *celebrated Milroy*, Hunting and Racing Saddles; Tilbury, Tandem, Buggy and Carriage Harnesses; York Martingales and Surcingles; Steel Bits; Snaffle Bridles; Saddle Cloths; Web Girths; Humane Safety Bits; Jockey, Buggy, Tandem, Carriage, and Hunting Whips; Stirrup Irons, Stable Collars, and *articles of every description* which may be had at T. R. Wiltshire and Co.'s; but are too numerous to be detailed in an advertisement.

CALCUTTA; *2nd June*, 1823.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1823.

To the Ladies.

MRS. Cavendish has the honor of informing the Ladies that she has purchased (in addition to her last investment) a few pieces of very beautifully figured English Velvets for Ladies' Pelisses and Bonnets, 12 Rupees the yard, which is 4 Rupees a yard less than even *plain* Velvets are ever sold for in Calcutta.

56, COSSITOLLAH; *7th October*, 1823.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IT is intended in future to publish the *Government Gazette* twice a week. The regular paper on Thursday as usual; and a Supplement every Monday evening, with all the Appointments and General Orders passed by Government on the Council days immediately preceding. This arrangement will put our readers in possession of the General Orders nearly three days earlier than on the former plan.

The paper being thus published twice a week, the postage of each Gazette, to Mofussil Subscribers, will be only two-thirds of the rate leviable on single letters, provided it does not exceed two and a half sicca weight. The amount of Subscription will remain the same.

CALCUTTA, GOVT. GAZETTE OFFICE;
24th September, 1823.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that two TOMB STONES lay in deposit in the Furruckabad Mint, on which are the following inscriptions:—

"Erected

"To the memory of the REVD. H. P. Stacy, D.D., F.L.S., Chap-
"lain on the Bengal Establishment, who departed this life at Futtehghur,

"on the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand
"Eight Hundred and Seven,

"Aged 47 years,"

By his afflicted Widow.

An epitaph is inscribed on the Marble Slab.

"Sacred to the memory of Captain William Reynolds, late of the "Sixth Regiment B. N. I., who died in the 31st year of his age. "Lamented for his Talents and his Virtues."

N. B.—The year not inserted.

The Friends of the Deceased, who may be anxious to erect or take charge of the same, are requested to apply to the Acting Mint Master.

FURRACKABAD;
27th September, 1823.

P. SWETENHAM,
Acting Mint Master.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1823.

In a few days will be published

Ricciarda, a Tragedy in five Acts,

BY JAMES ATKINSON, ESQ.,

From the Italian of Ugo Foscolo. Four Rupees.

Orders received by W. Thacker & Co., St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta.

Ugo Foscolo published his Tragedy in the Italian language in London in 1820, and upon its merits the forty-seventh number of the *Quarterly Review* contains the following remarks:—

The Fable of Ricciarda, dreadful as it is, is, we believe, founded on history, it treats of the more than Theban hatred of Guelfo, Prince of Salerno, towards his half brother Averardo, whom he considers an usurper of his rights, and an intruder upon his inheritance............ The conception and execution of the characters appear to us truly tragic and original. There is something tremendous in Guelfo, whose vigilant suspicion finds aliment in the most trivial circumstances; and who is so deep in guilt, as to take pride in hardening himself in atrocity. God to him, he thinks, must be a God of vengeance; he has sinned beyond hope of mercy, therefore he must go on, he is a fine exemplification of that faith of the devils, "who believe and tremble." Yet even in him, nature sometimes speaks; gleams of parental affection pass across the gloom of his spirit; he wavers and is irresolute, till some new occurrence excites him again to frenzy, and he abandons himself to the guidance of furious passion.

PART IV.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from Macintosh's "Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa."

LETTER XXXI.

To J—— M————, Esq., *London.*

Calcutta, 1*st Oct.*, 1779.

In this celebrated land, so abundant in objects of curiosity, a stranger is particularly struck with customs, manners, and opinions, whose origin lies buried in the depths of an unfathomable antiquity. But the most striking features in the character of the *Hindoos*, are their superstition, and veneration for the institutions, and tenets of their forefathers. In India, the dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries are governed either by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Dress, food, the common intercourses of life, marriages, professions, all are under the jurisdiction of religion. There is scarcely any thing which is not regulated by superstition. It prescribes rules of conduct in all circumstances and situations; nor is there any thing almost so trifling or minute as to be considered as a matter of indifference. The original Government of the Hindoos, was in reality an hierarchy; for among that religious people, the highest authority was possessed by the priesthood, or the Brahmin *caste*, a tribe of priests like that of *Levi* among the Jews. Nor is it in this instance only, that we find a resemblance between the natives of India and that singular people I have just now mentioned. Not only were the Governments of both nations hierarchical, but in both there was a vast variety of religious observances and ceremonies extending to many particulars, which in other countries are matters of choice or of indifference; and both entertained the most profound respect and veneration for their ancestors.

In European nations there is a love of novelty, and an ardour of improvement, which leads to a contempt of past times, and an high

estimation of the present. In Asia, particularly in India, both on this side and beyond the *Ganges*, there is a scrupulous tenacity of ancient customs and manners; and the object of emulation is, not to invent any thing new, but to preserve in their original purity, the usages and the doctrines of the most remote antiquity. I know not whether there be not a certain connexion between this disposition, and that turn which prevails in India, not towards invention or design, but to imitation. In arts of this last kind, the Hindoos are so dexterous, that the original model is not to be distinguished from the new production, in any kind of cloth, earth, metal, wood, or stone. For works of imitation, their nature seems peculiarly fitted, by that patient perseverance which so eminently distinguishes them; and by another quality, if it be another, which is, that they are wholly occupied and absorbed in the present object. No distraction of thought, no wandering of imagination: the force of their mind, by means of fixed attention, is brought to bear, as it were, against one place: it is brought to a centre of percussion. And with all this perseverance and straining of attention, they preserve an evenness of spirits, which are never very much elevated but by the power of opium, or other intoxicating herbs, but never depressed by such labour as is suited to their bodily frames and constitutions. The tranquillity of their minds, even in the most trying circumstances, is expressed by a constant smile that sits gracefully on their placid countenances.

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Although we are not so well acquainted with the history of the modern Brahmins of India, as might be expected, from the enlarged knowledge, commerce, and curiosity of the present times; yet we know enough of this tribe, to conclude with certainty, that they have degenerated much from the purity of their ancestors. I know not whether such calculators as Dr. Price, might not be able, from the present corrupt state of the *Brahmins*, to compute the time of the first institution of that order. All religious Sectaries, in the course of time, degenerate from the austere virtues of their first heads or leaders. Christians in general, and also the particular *sects* of Christianity, bear witness to the truth of this position: with these *data*, I doubt not but an ingenious calculator might investigate the age of the order of Brahmins, and consequently that of the Hindoo empire, with which that class of men was no doubt coeval.

I have already given a short sketch of what the Indian priests were near two thousand years ago. In the present times it is asserted, that European usurpers sometimes make use even of the *Brahmins* as tools of oppression, and as instruments of plunder. But whatever their lives be, their doctrine is on the whole yet pure and excellent; for among several errors, they maintain those truths which form the harmony of the world, *that there is one supreme God,* and that *he is delighted with charity and good works more than by all other sacrifices.* In general their religious tenets are very consistent with the ideas which are entertained of the Divinity in Europe. Many superstitious practices have indeed been introduced among the generality of the people. Wooden images are placed in all their temples, and on certain festivals are exhibited on the high-roads and in the streets of towns. These have impressed strangers with a notion that the *Gentoos* are idolators; when in truth the homage they pay to their images, is precisely of the same kind with that which the Roman Catholics yield to the images of our Saviour and the Saints, which are only meant to awaken attention, and to give livelier ideas of the objects of their devotion. This I have been repeatedly told by *Gentoos,* in whose judgment and veracity I repose great confidence. The images of which I speak are various, and often monstrous in their forms. They are figures intended to adumbrate the attributes of the Deity by visible representations of their effects, which appear in the works of creation and providence. Thus far only the Gentoos are idolators, that in worshipping the Great God of the Universe, they place before their bodily eyes, for the information of their minds, such representations as are calculated to recall, in a vivid manner, to their imaginations, those attributes which they believe that Almighty Being only to possess.

The Hindoos, as well as the Persians, Tartars, and adjoining nations, who have inhabited Hindostan since it was conquered by Tamerlane or Timurbeg, though of different nations, religions, laws, and customs, possess nevertheless, in equal degrees, hospitality, politeness, and address. In refinement and ease they are superior to any people to the westward of them. In politeness and address, in gracefulness of deportment, and speech, an Indian is as much superior to a Frenchman of fashion, as a French courtier is to a Dutch burgomaster of DORT.* A Frenchman is indeed by no means deficient in ease of carriage; but that

* The least civilized of all the towns in Holland.

ease is mixed with forward familiarity, with confidence, and self-conceit. The Hindoos, especially those of the higher *castes,* are in their demeanour easy and unconstrained, still more than even a French courtier; but their ease and freedom is reserved, modest, and respectful. A Frenchman is polite because he thinks it his honour to be polite: an Indian, because he thinks it his duty. The former is polite because he regards himself; the latter because he respects you.

Their persons are straight and elegant, their limbs finely proportioned, their fingers long and tapering, their countenances open and pleasant, and their features exhibit the most delicate lines of beauty in the females, and in the males a kind of manly softness. Their walk and gait, as well as their whole deportment, is in the highest degree graceful. The dress of the men is a kind of close-bodied gown, like our women's gowns, and wide trowsers, resembling petticoats, reaching down to their slippers. Such of the women as appear in public have shawls over their heads and shoulders,* short close jackets, and tight drawers which come down to their ancles. Hence the dress of the men gives them in the eyes of Europeans, an appearance of effeminacy; whereas that of the women will appear rather masculine: such is the influence of habit and custom on human sentiments, an influence which extends not merely to matters of taste, but, as the ingenious Dr. Smith, in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments,* observes, to objects of higher importance.

Many of the original Hindoo tribes or castes,† most or all the descendants of Moors, as well as the emigrants which pour in great swarms into India, from Persia and the adjacent countries, are brave, intrepid, and cool in battle. Having the same weapons, and under similar discipline, why should they not be a match for men of the same country and complexion with themselves, although those men are under the auspices of foreign nations? The advantage of these auspices may doubtless be counterbalanced by superiority of numbers, and other favourable circumstances, which it is needless to enumerate. These are serious and important objects of public consideration: a neglect of which has already produced the most alarming losses in revenue, and disadvantages in trade, and seems indeed to threaten the extinction of the *present* East India Company.

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* Somewhat resembling the plaids of North Britain, and the black veils of Brabant.

† *Caste* is a Portuguese word, importing a class or tribe.

From the difference of castes or classes of the people in Hindostan, I mean the original inhabitants, there arises a difference of education and dress. But even the inferior classes are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic: the youth are taught, not within doors, but in the open air; and it is a singular, but not unpleasing spectacle, to behold, in every village, a venerable old man, reclined on a terraced plain, teaching a number of surrounding boys, who regard him with the utmost reverence and attention, like a shepherd feeding his flock. In those simple seminaries, where the want of magnificent halls and theatres is *divinely* compensated by the spacious canopy of Heaven, the gentle and tractable sons of the Hindoos are not only prepared for the business, but instructed in the duties of life; a profound veneration for the object or objects of religious worship; reverence of their parents; respect for their seniors; justice and humanity towards all men, but a particular affection for those of their own *caste*.

The Hindoo language is beautiful, expressive, and nervous. In reading and speaking, the Hindoos are very musical. Their speech, like that of the Italian, flows in a kind of numbers. There is a dead language, understood only by the *literati* of the country, that is, the priests, called the *Sanscrit* language, in which their sacred volumes are written, even as our sacred Scriptures are written in Greek and Hebrew. But whether that language was originally different from that of the country, or whether it has only *now* become unintelligible to the people, through that change which is incident to all living languages, is, I believe, not well known.

Having already observed, that the genius of the Hindoos is rather imitative than inventive, I need scarcely add, that they have less curiosity in their nature than the European nations have; that they do not vary their fashions, and that they are not fond of novelty *beyond the precincts of their Harams.* From the temper and tenets of this people, as well as from several hints in ancient historians, it appears more than probable, that the same kind of garments, of food, of furniture, of buildings, and of manners, which obtained among their progenitors thousands of years ago, actually prevails among the Hindoo tribes at this day. In like manner, the same professinns are adhered to by the same families with superstitious exactness. Those professions are exceedingly numerous. This division and sub-division of employment and labour, the vast variety of castes from the *Brahmins* down to the

fishermen, * is one proof, among many others, of the antiquity of the Hindoo nation, and their progress in the arts. It appears very singular that the different castes are not only prohibited from intermarrying, but also from eating with one another, and even from eating of the same kind of food.

Although the Gentoo laws, relative to castes, their education, food, dress, marriages, and occupations, be held forth as religious tenets, yet, upon investigation, they will be found to have been very wise and salutary political institutions, intended to give authority to Government; to secure the supreme power in the hands of the priesthood; to preserve to the community different races of labourers, artificers, husbandmen, warriors, and priests. The females are betrothed when in a state of infancy, and marriages are consummated as soon as the parties arrive at the age of puberty: an institution which is necessary to the population of the country, which, but for this precaution, would be greatly diminished by the operation of the Gentoo religion, which admits not of converts from other religions, and easily rejects offensive characters from the number of its own professors, which is called the *Loss of Caste.*

The Gentoos are persuaded, that the waters of the three great rivers, Ganges, Kistna, and Indus, have the sacred virtue of purifying those who bathe in them, from all pollutions and sins. This religious idea seems also to be founded on a principle of policy, and intended to restrain the natives from migrating into distant countries; for it is remarkable, that the sacred rivers I have just now mentioned, are so situated, that there is not any part of India where the inhabitants may not have an opportunity of washing away their sins. The Ganges, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, with its different branches, runs through the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, and the Upper Provinces of Oude, Rohilcund, Agra, Delhi, and Lahore. The Kistna divides the Carnatic from Golconda, and runs through the Visiapore into the interior parts of the Deccan. And the Indus, bounding the Guzurat provinces, separates Hindostan from the dominions of Persia.

The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee, which is a kind of imperfect butter, milk, vegetables, and oriental spices of different kinds, but chiefly what is called in the east, *chilly*, and in

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* The profession of a fisherman was, of all professions, the humblest among the Jews. The Son of God exemplified his divine power in making fishermen instruments of propagating the Gospel.

the west, green or Cayen pepper. The warrior caste may eat of the flesh of goats, mutton, and poultry, which is dressed into *carryes and pilaws.** Other superior castes may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior castes are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. Their dress, in point of richness, is proportioned to their stations ; their pomp and equipage consist in a numerous retinue of servants of various denominations, who attend all their visits and excursions ; in the dresses of those attendants ; the elegance of their palanquins ; and the caparisons of their horses, camels, and elephants. It is superflous to observe, that in consequence of this multiplicity of different ranks, the Hindoos have the highest ideas of subordination, and pay to their superiors the same ready deference and homage, which they expect themselves from their inferiors.

Their houses cover much ground, and have spacious galleries and accommodations of various kinds. The apartments are small, and the furniture not very elegant, if we except the richest Persian carpets. The grandeur of their palaces consists in baths, perfumes, temples, gods, and harams. The *harams* or *zenanas*, that is, the residences of the women, are removed from the front of the house, and lighted only from a square space in the centre of the whole building. The apparel of the women is inconceivably rich ; they have jewels on their fingers and about their necks, and also in their ears and nostrils, with bracelets not only on their wrists, but on their arms above their elbows, and on their legs around their ancles.

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Although the practice of Hindoo women burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, and embracing in the meantime their dead bodies in their arms, be not so general now as it has formerly been, yet does it still prevail among some of the wives of men of high caste and condition; and although this effort of frantic love, courage, and ambition, be deemed an aggrandizement of the family and relations of both husband and wife, but especially of the wife's, yet their friends and relations constantly endeavour to dissuade the women who declare their

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* *Carryes* are a kind of *fricassees*, of mutton, fowl, or fish, the sauce of which is composed of dried vegetables, peculiar to the east, and fine rice, boiled with very little water, introduced on a separate plate. The sauce of the fricassee is poured on the rice, and the meat laid above both. The pilaw is fine Patna rice dry-boiled, and fried with ghee, which has been already described mixed with various spices, and particularly the cardamom, brought in on a large dish, in which is concealed amidst the rice, a boiled fowl, or part of a kid, or of a lamb.

resolutions of *burning*, from carrying them into execution. Even the *Brahmins* do not encourage this practice.

The causes which inspire Hindoo women with this desperate resolution, are, I imagine, the following:—

In the first place, as the wife has, from her earliest infancy, been betrothed in marriage to her husband, and from that time has never been permitted to see another man; as she is instructed to believe that he is perfectly accomplished, and taught to respect and honour him; as after consummation, she is shut up from the company, conversation, and even the sight of other men, with still greater care, if possible, than before, being now debarred from seeing even the father or elder brother of her husband, the bonds of her affection must needs be inconceivably strong and indissoluble. To an European lady, the *zenana* naturally appears in the light of an horrible prison; but the daughters of Asia never consider confinement to the *zenana* as any hardship. They consider it as a condition of their existence, and they enjoy all the happiness of which they have any conception; their whole desires being concentred and fixed on their husband, their food, jewels, and female attendants.

In the second place, if the wife survives her husband, she cannot marry again, and is treated as an inferior person, and an outcast from her family. Nay, she is obliged, in her mournful and hopeless widowhood, to perform all the offices of a menial servant.

In the third place, she is flattered with the idea of having immortalized her name, and aggrandized her children, and her own and husband's families.

Lastly, she is rendered insensible to the pains and horrors of what she is to suffer, by those intoxicating perfumes and mixtures which are administered to her after she has declared her final and unalterable resolution;—I say her final resolution, because one or two declarations of an intention to die with her husband, is not sufficient. The strength of her resolution undergoes a probation. There is a certain time prescribed by the Gentoo law, during which her family and friends exert their utmost influence, in order to dissuade her from burning; and if she persist in her resolution to the end of that period, it is not lawful to use any more persuasions with her to abandon it. If she should alter her purpose after that period, she would be punished with the loss of all *caste*,

and live in a state of the most complete misery and contempt. Nay, if an European or Christian does but touch her very garment with his finger, when she is going to the pile, an immediate stop is put to the ceremony, she is forced to live an outcast from her family, and from the Gentoo religion.

You will doubtless, my friend, have curiosity to know in what manner, after all these stimulatives to perseverance, the tender sex, among a soft and effeminate people, sustains the near approach of a scene so full of awe and horror. Amidst her weeping relations and friends, the voluntary victim to love and honour alone appears serene and undaunted. A gentle smile is diffused over her countenance; she walks upright, with an easy but firm step; talks to those around her, of the virtues of the deceased, and of the joy with which she will be transported when her shade shall meet with his; and encourages her sorrowful attendants to bear with fortitude the *sight* of those momentary sufferings which she herself is about to *feel*. Having ascended the funeral pile, she lays herself down by the body of her husband, which she fervently embraces. A dose of narcotic mixtures is then administered for the last time; and instantly the person, whose office it is, sets fire to the pile.

Thus the most determined resolution of which we can form any conception, is found in the weaker sex, and in the soft climes of Asia. It is to the honour of that sex and those climes, that the greatest courage they exhibit, is the effect, not of the furious impulses of rage and revenge, but conscious dignity and love.

It might naturally be imagined by an European, that the several wives of one man (for polygamy is general throughout all Asia) would regard one another with mutual jealousy and aversion; and that they in reality do, has been asserted by writers of high reputation. The fact however is quite otherwise. They visit one another with great friendship and cordiality; and if they are of the same *caste*, will occasionally eat together. The husband is restrained from eating with his wives, either by a regard to custom, or, as I have been informed by some of the Gentoos themselves, by a precept of their religion.

Notwithstanding the extreme antiquity of most Indian nations, I am told that in India beyond the Ganges, on the confines of *Aracan* and *Pegu*, there is a people (if solitary savages roaming through woods

in quest of prey, deserve the name of people) that appear to be in the very first stage of society. They are the only people in the known world that go absolutely naked, without the smallest covering on any part of their bodies. They live on fruit, which grows spontaneously, in the uncultivated deserts they inhabit, in great abundance; and on the flesh of animals, which they tear alive and devour raw. They sit on their hams, with their legs and arms disposed in the manner of monkeys. At the approach of men, they fly into their woods. They take care of their offspring, and live in families, but seem to have no ideas of subordination of rank, or civil government. I have never had occasion to see this race of mortals myself, but I have conversed with several persons who have seen them; all of whom concur in the general account of them, which I have now given you.

LETTER LV.

To J—— M————, Esq., *London.*

Calcutta, 23rd December, 1779.

I am now to fulfil my promise, to give you a particular account of the day, as it is commonly spent by an Englishman in Bengal.

About the hour of seven in the morning, his durvan (porter or door-keeper) opens the gate, and the viranda (gallery) is free to his circars, peons (footmen) harcarrahs (messengers or spies) chubdars (a kind of constables) houccabadars and consumahs (or steward and butler) writers and solicitors. The head-bearer and jemmadar enter the hall, and his bed-room at eight o'clock. A lady quits his side, and is conducted by a private staircase, either to her own apartment, or out of the yard. The moment the master throws his legs out of bed, the whole posse in waiting rush into his room, each making three salams, by bending the body and head very low, and touching the forehead with the inside of the fingers, and the floor with the back part. He condescends, perhaps, to nod or cast an eye towards the solicitors of his favor and protection. In about half an hour after undoing and taking off his long drawers, a clean shirt, breeches, stockings, and slippers, are put upon his body, thighs, legs, and feet, without any greater exertion on his own part, than if he was a statue. The barber enters, shaves him, cuts his nails, and cleans his ears. The chillumjee and ewer are brought by a servant,

whose duty it is, who pours water upon his hands, to wash his hands, and face, and presents a towel. The superior then walks in state to his breakfasting parlour in his waistcoat; is seated; the consumah makes and pours out his tea, and presents him with a plate of bread or toast. The hair-dresser comes behind, and begins his operation, while the houccabadar softly slips the upper end of the snake or tube of the houcca* into his hand. While the hair-dresser is doing his duty, the gentleman is eating, sipping and smoaking by turns. By and bye, his bannian presents himself with humble salams, and advances somewhat more forward than the other attendants. If any of the solicitors are of eminence, they are honored with chairs. These ceremonies are continued perhaps till ten o'clock; when, attended by his cavalcade, he is conducted to his palanquin, and preceded by eight to twelve chubdars, harcarrahs, and peons, with the insignia of their professions, and their livery distinguished by the colour of their turbans and cumberbands (a long muslin belt wrapt round the waist); they move off at a quick amble; the set of bearers, consisting of eight generally, relieve each other with alertness, and without incommoding the master. If he has visits to make, his peons lead and direct the bearers; and if business renders his *presence only* necessary, he shows himself, and pursues his other engagements until two o'clock, when he and his company sit down, perfectly *at ease* in point of dress and address, to a good dinner, each attended by his own servant. And the moment the glasses are introduced, regardless of the company of ladies, the houccabadars enter, each with a houcca, and presents the tube to his master, watching behind and blowing the fire the whole time. As it is expected that they shall return to supper, at four o'clock they begin to withdraw without ceremony, and step into their palanquins; so that in a few minutes, the master is left to go into his bed-room, when he is instantly undressed to his shirt, and his long drawers put on; and he lies down on his bed, where he sleeps till about seven or eight o' clock; then the former ceremony is repeated, and clean linen of every kind, as in the morning, is administered; his houccabadar presents the tube to his hand, he is placed

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* The houcca is the machine from which the smoke of tobacco and aromatics are inhaled, through a tube of several feet, or even yards in length, which is called a snake. To shew the deference or indulgence shewn by ladies to the practice of smoaking, I need but transcribe a card for the Governor General and his lady's concert and supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Hastings present their compliments to Mr.——, and request the favor of his company to a concert and supper on Thursday next, at Mrs. H—— s' house in town.

1st *October*, 1779.

The concert to begin at eight o' clock.
Mr.——is requested to bring no servants except his houccabadar.

at the tea table, and his hair-dresser performs his duty as before. After tea, he puts on a handsome coat, and pays visits of ceremony to the ladies; returns a little before ten o'clock; supper being served at ten. The company keep together till between twelve and one in the morning, preserving great sobriety and decency; and when they depart, our hero is conducted to his bed-room. With no greater exertions than these, do the Company's servants amass the most splendid fortunes.

I am, &c.,

Extracts, from Price's "Observations and Remarks," on Macintosh's travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

*   *   *   *   *   *   *

When the English first settled at Fort William, in Bengal, or Calcutta, the little body of merchants, instead of fixing themselves on the west side of the River, as all the other Europeans had done before and since, determined on a very small spot of rising ground on the east side. If I remember right, their reasons for this choice were, that it was situated near to several populous villages, filled with cloth manufacturers, whom they wished to engage in their service; that they should be free from the the incursions of the Mahrattas, who, in those days, were troublesome to those settled on the ~~east~~ side of the River; that the anchorage for their ships was very good, and near the place on which they proposed to erect their little fort; and the ground itself did not cost them much money.

The soil was a rich light clay, or rather a blackish mould, extremely fit for vegetation, but had a tendency in wet weather to become quite a quagmire; this last quality they did not then suppose would become very troublesome to them. Brown sugar in brown paper in damp weather, gives no bad idea of it. Round their little fort, and close to it, by degrees, they built themselves very neat, useful, if not elegant, houses, a church, a Court-house, &c., laid out walks, planted trees, and made their own little district neat, clean, and convenient. Carriages they had none, for there were no carriage roads then in the country, nor for many years after.

The universal custom of the natives, when they obtain a small spot on which to build a hut, is to dig a hole, raise one part of the ground with the earth from the other, and make the walls of their house of the same materials from the same place, and then cover it with straw, tied on reeds, or split bamboos: the hole in the ground is made smooth, and as deep as they can, and when the periodical rains set in, it becomes a little pond or tank, in which they wash their bodies and clothes as directed by their religion. Vegetation is so quick and powerful, and shade so necessary, that in six months' time, the little hut is absolutely hid from the eyes, and almost from the knowledge of every body but the inhabitants of neighbouring huts. A little path of a foot or two broad, is all those harmless people want to go from home into the common highway leading to the public market.

Thousands of those huts are run up, wherever they are permitted to build near European settlements. If it is an unwholesome mode of living, (as it certainly would prove to wine-bibbers and flesh-eaters, neither of which those people ever taste), I wonder how the nations in Asia continue so populous: it certainly has been their only way of living all over Hindoostan ever since the creation, or since that country was first peopled.

In 1756, the Nabob Su Rajah ul Dowlah, a foolish intoxicated young tyrant, drove the English inhabitants of Calcutta first into their little fort, then on board their ships, or into the Black Hole, and plundered and destroyed part of the White Town. But I must remember that I am writing a defence, not a history. When they returned, it was as conquerors, but mercy and justice attended close at their heels; let such historians as Mr. Macintosh say what they will to the contrary.

Much ground was cleared to make room for a new fort; many thousand huts thrown into the holes from whence they had been taken, to form roads and an esplanade; but every man who lost a hut had ground given him on which to make another, and always of more extent and value than what had been taken away from him. Much was done by Governor Vansittart, Lord Clive, Governor Verelst, Governor Cartier, and Governor Hastings, to cleanse the town and make it wholesome and convenient.

When Mr. Hastings came to the Government, he added some new regulations, and gave a degree more power to the Officers of Police, divided the black and white town into thirty-five wards, and purchased the consent of the Natives to go a little further off; Mr. Francis, if he has a

grain of truth in him, will own, how very clean and clear of Chappor buildings, and other nuisances, the part of the town he lived in was, when he first arrived.

There are no stones, gravel, or other hard substances, within fifty leagues of Calcutta, with which to mend the roads. Burnt and broken bricks, are all the materials we have, and very expensive they are; for lay them down as thick as you will, so rotten is the soil, that in two years' time, it will be sunk a fathom deep. With Mr. Francis came the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Laws of England, partial oppression, and licentious liberty. The common felons were cast loose, our household slaves emancipated, the merchants of the place told they need not pay duties on goods imported or exported, to the Company, if they pleased, for there was no law of England to compel them; and the Natives were made to know that they might erect their Chappor huts in what part of the town they pleased. Mr. Francis, and Mr. Macintosh's great friend, Mr. Livius, the Military Store-keeper General, told me that he built a Chappor stable and coach-house, close to his dwelling-house, as much with the intention to prevent the common Bengal people from building smoaking huts there, as with a view to the having his servants, horses, and carriages near at hand.

Every man permitted his own servants to erect straw huts against the outside of his house, but without digging holes, to prevent more disagreeable neighbours occupying the spot. All distinction of character and order was thrown down as much as if there had been a civil war in the town; and, in fact, there was a civil and a judicial war too; for the Council General and Supreme Court, who both arrived at the same time, went together by the ears about their different powers; and every inhabitant in the town, black and white, did that which seemed best to be done in his own eyes.

In August and September, the waters from the inland provinces come down in consequence of the heavy periodical fall of rain, in such inundations, that at high water at Calcutta, which is twice in twenty-four hours, the level of the lower part of the town is faur feet below the surface of the river. At this time of the year, it rains incessantly, and all the lower floors of common houses are under water, except such as stand near to the old fort, or where the first European houses were built.

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Nund Comar, by residing for many years under the protection of the English flag in the town of Calcutta, was subject, as well as any other man, to the criminal laws of England. If forgery was not a capital offence, the Judges must answer that. If he suffered contamination by commitment, he was already contaminated, for he had been committed to prison before, by an Officer of the Cutcherry Court, and for the same offence.

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The fifty-fifth letter* of this author is a strong but highly caricature likeness of the manners of the Europeans in general who serve in Asia. The pomp and state he reports them to live in comes but to the share of those few, who live long enough to rise by slow degrees, and after many years' service, to the highest Offices in the State. The lazy and indelicate custom of being dressed and undressed in the manner he describes, never is practised by any but such as grow very corpulent, and not always by them: it was a sight so rare, that I always used to ridicule and laugh at the very few lazy good-natured fellows whom I saw indulge themselves in it. The very pointed description which he gives and applies generally, made me endeavour to recollect from whom he drew it, and I now remember that he was lodged and boarded gratis, in the most open, generous, and friendly manner, by a plump, good-natured, hospitable soul, as ever existed, who loves a convivial life and a smart Cleopatra, as well as Mark Antony ever did, but without his vices. He was introduced to the acquaintance and protection of this facetious tunbellied son of Bacchus, by Parson Yates, and every part of this jolly fellow's house was as open and free to his friends as to himself; and knowing, as I do, the forward impertinence of this abuser of the laws of hospitality, I am convinced that his assurance has carried him into the most private apartments of this child of good nature, which unseasonable intrusion of his sprung the hen bird, and gave him the opportunity to see the gentleman dress or be dressed. In general, the young gentlemen, as soon after their arrival as they can, muster money to buy a horse, ride from a little before daylight until eight o'clock, then breakfast, and go directly to the public offices, where they write hard until two or three o'clock at noon, then dine, and if all their daily business is done, they drink tea, visit the ladies, and perhaps dance with them, or sup with them, or, which is more common, attend them in their visitings, which is always in the evening; after which they go home, and are fast asleep by twelve

* See Page 656.

o'clock. Gaming and drinking is not known to the younger servants, who value a character with their superiors; and those amongst them (which are by no means few), who early feel the powers of ambition, give up those innocent and powerful indulgences, to the severe study of the country languages, and reap, in early employments of trust and consequence, the advantages the loving and merry rogues give up to the attendance on the ladies. Mr. Macintosh knows that the former are mostly North, and the latter South, Britons, or from Teague or Taffy-land; fellows who never begin to think of making money, until they can dance and dangle after the ladies no longer.

His notes on this letter, as on all others, mark the baseness of the man's disposition; otherwise he would never have reserved a card of invitation to a concert, sent him by the Governor's lady, whilst yet a mere stranger in the place, in order to exhibit it to the world, as a proof of the profligacy of the Bengal-inhabitants. I hope that they will take care what strangers they treat so kindly, after Mr. Macintosh's book shall reach them. When he observes that the gentlemen introduce their hookas, and smoak in the company of the ladies, why did he not add that the mixture of sweet scented Persian tobacco, sweet herbs, coarse sugar, spice, &c., which they inhale by means of the long tube or snake, comes through clean water, and is so very pleasant, that many ladies take the tube and draw a little of the smoak into their mouths; and almost all ladies like the smell of it, as it goes off directly, and never remains in their cloaths or the furniture of the rooms?

To sum up the whole criminality of the charge, the Company's servants sip tea, dine at two, drink a few glasses of wine, smoak sweet scented tobacco, wear clean linen, kiss a girl, and go to sleep. Even Mr. Macintosh's fair cousins would not condemn a young fellow for doing all this. For my part, in thirty years' residence, I never could find out one single luxury of the East, so much talked of here, except sitting in an arm chair, smoaking a hooka, drinking cool water, (when I could get it) and wearing clean linen.

Hear me, you English mothers and daughters; grudge not to your sons and brothers the above indulgences; it is all that nineteen in twenty of them ever enjoy, for leaving of your parental and fraternal embraces in the blossom of life, to end their days in a foreign land, and never see you more. It includes their sins too; for let this mouth-piece of party,

and vile scandalizer of private character, say what he will, as many Englishmen go from Bengal to Heaven, in proportion to their number, as do from Great Britain; but it is a national misfortune to lament the loss of a Clive and Vansittart dead, whom our popular orators abused whilst living; and the same men now turn their venomous, half-informed eloquence, against a Hastings. May God forgive them for the sin of prostituting such superior parts to so vile a purpose!

*   *   *   *   *   *

It is not commonly known, that in all the Company's Settlements abroad, there reigns a kind of rage amongst the younger servants, to become proficient in the Persian, Moors, Bengal, and Malabar languages, in particular the first, in which all the Hindoostan histories of Asia have been written, as well as many very curious and diverting fables. The young gentlemen exercise themselves in translating different parts of those writings into English; they reason and dispute with their *munchees* (tutors) in Persian and in Moors; they communicate their translations to each other. I have seen a smart criticism on Colonel Dow's History of Hindoostan, that would make no small figure in a monthly review. Those scraps of manuscripts are in everybody's hands; and the history we have in this work, of the Marhatta State, is the production of Mr. Horsely, one of the Company's servants at the Presidency of Bombay, who was sent as a kind of Ambassador from that Presidency to the Council General at Bengal. He composed it in his passage down, to refresh his memory, that he might not be at a loss to answer any questions which the Governor General should put to him. The young gentlemen at Bengal know how great a proficient Mr. Hastings is in all the learning of Asia, and they are afraid to appear before him, to talk on a subject of which they know little or nothing.

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As to Europeans who run from their national colors and enter into the service of the country powers, I have heard one of the best officers the Company ever had in command of their Madras army, say that he considered them no otherways than as so many Seapoys: for acting under blacks, they become mere blacks in spirit, and almost complexion, from the dirty naked manner in which they live for want of officers to make them do their duty, and keep themselves clean; and so restless and discontented are they at all places, and in all times, that they are for ever shifting from colours to colours. I could give three or four instances of the

whole body of Europeans throwing down their arms in action, on their black master's army beginning to give way. Governor Law, with four hundred Frenchmen, surrendered to General Camac, when he beat the Mogul's army in Bengal, almost without a blow. Hyder Ally calls them his *hogs*; and his officers treat them with the utmost contempt. Latterly, indeed, he has formed a corps of artillery, from the various people of various nations of Europeans who have offered their services to him; but he will not trust them out of his sight; and has the art to play the renegadoes of one nation against those of another, in such a manner, as to make them all suspicious of one another, and afraid of him.

Those who imagine that the French King's officers of credit, will act with such a motley tribe of raggamuffins, are much mistaken; and such who believe that Hyder Ally Cawn will ever permit two or three thousand of them to act in his service, under their own officers, know little of the man. His constant demand is, "bring me good cannon, the "best small arms, and a few artillery men; it is all I want: I have "soldiers enough." Whenever the French do land more than three or four hundred men in Asia, they must, and will, act on their own bottom; for their pride will not suffer them to be commanded by a black fellow: and Hyder Ally's knowledge of the real views of all European States, whose subjects come to India, will never permit him to suffer an Army of Europeans, which he cannot surround and cut off in an hour, to come into his country willingly.

"These potatoes," said he to his eldest son, "are very palatable, and "a good addition to other roots in a curry; but they are like the men from "whose country they come; if you suffer too many of them to take "root in your soil, you will never get them out again: remember that, "boy, when I am gone."

* * * * * *

At Bengal he found but nine honest men amongst all the Company's younger servants, and seven of them are *Scotch*. The Board of Trade, consisting of eleven members, not having a *Scotchman* amongst them, he sends to hell in a string, save only their Secretary, the most canting Presbyterian, Methodistical, sniveling Oliverian, *Scotland* ever produced.

At Madras, he could find only one man fit to entrust with making a peace with Hyder Ally Cawn, and he is also a very young servant, and

a *Scotchman,* Mr. Brodie: but Mr. Macintosh joins with Mr. Brodie his own dependant, a black *Statesman out of place.* I may be told that all this is mere matter of accident; but in the experience of thirty years' residence in India, I never found it other ways: no Settlement of the Company was ever without a faction of them: they attract each other and stick as close together, as the amber and the straw. No man of any other nation can be served in a province where the Chief is a *Scot,* whilst a *Scotchman* is to be found. I could instance some extraordinary cases, known to every old Indian. I speak to the fact, without pretending to account for what in itself may be laudable in a *Scotchman,* for any thing that I know to the contrary. The difficulty lies in finding a single exception to this their universal custom. I suppose that there may be in *Scotland* as great a portion of learned, brave, kind, worthy, generous men, as in any other nation, but this bias to favour their countrymen, the best of them cannot resist; and they carry it to such an unjustifiable extreme in the English foreign Settlements, that the East India Company never yet have permitted one of them to become a Governor.

The last Ministry supplied their service with quantum sufficit for years to come. If Lord Macartney, (if he is not an Irishman) at *Madras,* and *Mr. Macpherson* at Bengal, do not fill all the offices with young bonny lads from the same country, I shall wonder at it. If Mr. Hastings did deviate so much from his natural good nature, as to shew to Mr. Macintosh "*a haughty boldness, and manners forbidding in the highest degree,*" it must have happened from his recollecting that he had been basely betrayed and sold by two former adventurers from that nation, Mr. John Stuart and Col. Macleane, who were the very prototypes of this predatory politician. He would not be deceived by a third; and that sent Macintosh over to Mr. Francis; for there was no Scotch attraction in the service above David Anderson; him he found Mr. Francis' particular friend, and him he celebrates.

I once knew a Physician who was a Scotchman; a man of more real worth, in every degree, could not easily be found; I almost idolized him for the pure unblemished goodness of his heart; every body loved him. He was so universal a favourite, that no less a wit than Sir John Clarke observed, that it was a very lucky circumstance for the married men in the Settlement, that the Doctor was not given to intrigue, for such were his powers, few women would escape him. As I really loved

the man, and was every day at his house, or he at mine, I once asked him to explain to me, if he could, that extraordinary and universal phenomenon of *Scotch personal* attachment to their own countrymen. Before he had time to answer, I was sorry that I had put the question. "I know none, Sir," said he, (with uncommon warmth), "but such as in-"duce sheep to herd with sheep, in preference to mingling with swine." We turned from each other without another word; but soon afterwards met:—"Friend Price," says the Doctor, (beginning the conversation with his usual good nature) "you are fond of playing at Chess, and I have heard "you say that nothing is so difficult to bear with temper, as the triumphs "of a conquering adversary. We Scotchmen are sensible of the partial-"ity you speak of; it is, I believe, in our nature, in our blood; but we "are so often charged with it as a crime by you South Britons, that we "cannot bear it a whit better than you can the being triumphed over "at Chess."

I had once a Scotch Officer in my ship named David Anderson, to whose fidelity, capacity, and honor, I afterwards trusted ships and cargoes with great confidence, and with great safety, whom I heard candidly confess, that this uncommon national attachment hung so long upon him, that he had sailed two voyages second mate with a Scotch Captain, when he might have gone chief mate with an English one; and that if he ever came to the command of a ship, he would have Scotch Officers. He kept his word, and I, who was owner of the ship, and knew the real integrity of the man, let him have what officers he pleased.

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